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PART II.

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FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1924.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 15th December 1924.

No. D.-4659.—*Erratum.*—In item 42 of Part I of Schedule I to the Devolution Rules published in the Reforms Office Notification No. 308-S., dated the 16th December 1920, *for* the word "inter-provincial" *substitute* the word "intra-provincial."

The 17th December 1924.

No. F.-307—24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in Schedule II to the Council of State Electoral Rules :—

For clause (*h*) of paragraph 9 of Part I, *for* clause (*h*) of paragraph 2 of Part II, *for* clause (*e*) of paragraph 4 of Part III, *for* clause (*f*) of paragraph 3 of Part IV, *for* clause (*g*) of paragraph 5 of Part V, *for* clause (*f*) of paragraph 4 of Part VI, *for* clause (*e*) of paragraph 3 of Part VII, *for* clause (*e*) of paragraph 2 of Part VIII, and *for* clause (*e*) of paragraph 1 of Part IX, contained in the said Schedule the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"is or has been a fellow or an honorary fellow or is a member of the Senate or Court of any University constituted by law in British India or is a member of the Council of the University of Rangoon.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th December 1924.

No. F.-176-C. S. R.—The following Resolution by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 18th day of November 1924, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, to have effect from the 1st January 1922 :—

The Note appended to Fundamental Rule 18 shall be cancelled, and the following shall be inserted at the commencement of the said Rule, namely :—

" Unless the Governor-General in Council, in view of the special circumstances of the case, shall otherwise determine."

A. MACLEOD,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 18th December 1924.

No. M.-1137.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), is published, as required by section 18 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th March 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council :—

Draft amendment.

In proviso *ii* (*c*) to rule 12 of the said Rules, for the words " Cochin and Mangalore " the words " Cochin, Mangalore and Tuticorin " shall be substituted.

A. G. CLOW,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 20th December 1924.

No. 95-P.T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1925, the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

Rule 152 of the said rules shall be omitted.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1157 PGG—806—2-1-25—SGPP Lahore.

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FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1924.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

SALT.

Simla, the 20th October, 1924.

No. 5020.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries No. M.-133, dated the 21st September, 1922, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Northern India Salt Rules, 1924.

(2) They shall apply to the territories mentioned in the third paragraph of section 1 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) :

Provided that rules 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall not apply to such portion of those territories as lies on the right bank of the river Indus, with the exception of the Kalabagh Mines and an area of five miles round them.

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(3) They shall come into force on the 1st day of December, 1924.

Protected areas, and possession, storage and sale of salt.

2. The area defined in each case for the purpose of clause (*e*) of section 6 of the Act shall be termed a "protected area" and shall—

(*a*) in the case of the Salt Range Division, extend to a distance of five miles from the boundary of each mine or bed on all sides except that it shall not include any territory lying on the left bank of the river Jhelum ;

(*b*) in the case of any other Salt work, extend to a distance of two miles from the boundary of the salt-work on all sides.

3. No person shall possess any salt within a protected area unless accompanied by a pass, rawanna or certificate covering the same :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the possession on the right bank of the Indus of grey salt produced in the Kohat or the Bannu District.

4. No salt shall be removed from the place of manufacture, or, after storage, from the place of storage, to any place in the salt works in which it has been manufactured except under a written pass from the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the works, and all salt removed under such pass shall be weighed or estimated by measurement previous to such removal by the Salt Revenue establishment.

5. The deposit of salt for retail sale to the people inhabiting a protected area may subject to any conditions prescribed by the Commissioner, be permitted at any place within the limits of the area approved by the Assistant Commissioner.

Importation of salt from Rajputana and Central India and of salt obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre.

6. The import from any State included in the Rajputana Agency or the Central India Agency or in Gwalior into British India of salt produced or manufactured in such State, except salt manufactured at the salt sources of Sambhar, Didwana or Pachbhadra in the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur, is prohibited.

7. The import into any part of British India to which these rules apply of salt which has been obtained in the manufacture of saltpetre and on which duty at the rate chargeable in respect of salt manufactured in British India has not been paid in the place where such salt was obtained is prohibited.

Manufacture of Saltpetre.

8. The manufacture of salt, otherwise than in the course of the manufacture, by persons licensed as hereinafter provided, of saltpetre, is prohibited.

9. No saltpetre shall be manufactured except in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under these rules.

10. Applications for licences for the manufacture of saltpetre may be made at the headquarter treasury of the district in which it is proposed to carry on the manufacture, and any such licence may be granted by the treasury officer thereof on payment of the fee prescribed therefor in the Schedule to these rules.

11. The Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct that no licence shall be granted for the manufacture of saltpetre, if he is satisfied that the soil in the vicinity of the place of manufacture or the place from which the saltpetre is to be produced contains such a percentage of chloride of sodium as to render the manufacture a source of danger to the salt revenue.

12. (1) A separate licence shall be required for each description of work referred to in the Schedule to these rules.

(2) No work shall consist of more than one boiler or two evaporating pans and two or more filters, and the total area of the filters shall not exceed in Bihar and Orissa 40 square feet and elsewhere 80 square feet in the case of works using artificial heat and shall not exceed 160 square feet in the case of works using solar heat for evaporation.

13. Every licence for the manufacture of sa ltpetre shall contain the name and age of the licensee and shall specify the place where such manufacture may be carried on and shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(i) that the provisions of the Act and of all rules and orders duly ma le under it shall be strictly observed by the licensee, his agents and servants ;

(ii) that the plant specified in the licence shall not be altered or the locality of the works changed, without sanction in writing from the Salt Revenue Officer in charge of the circle ; and

(iii) such further conditions as the Commissioner may prescribe for the protection of the Government revenue.

14. Every licence granted under the foregoing rules shall be for a period ending on or before the 31st July next following the date of its issue.

15. A duplicate of any licence lost or destroyed during the period of its currency may be obtained on payment of one-quartet of the original licence fee.

16. Every licensee shall produce his licence for inspection when called upon to do so by any officer of the Salt Revenue Department, not below the rank of Inspector, or by any officer deputed by such officer for the purpose.

17. Every licensed work and all premises connected therewith shall be open at all times by day or night to the inspection of any officer of the Salt Revenue Department not below the rank of Inspector, or of any officer deputed by him for the purpose.

18. Infringement of any of the conditions of a licence shall render the licence liable to suspension or cancellation by the Assistant Commissioner independently of any penalty to which the licensee may be liable under the Act.

Seizure, disposal or destruction of things liable to be seized or destroyed under the Act.

19. In all cases in which illicitly manufactured salt or saltpetre is seized by any salt officer below the grade of Superintendent, such officer shall at once proceed, with the salt or the saltpetre so seized and any person concerned in the manufacture whom he may have been abale to arrest and any independent witnesses to the seizure whose attandance he may be able to secure, to the nearest police post. The senior officer present at such police post shall receive from the seizing officer the salt or saltpetre so seized and in the presence of witnesses and the accused shall, after weighing and recording the weight of each, take from each distinct kind or quality of salt or saltpetre seized two samples of not less than one tola each, and shall seal them with the official seal of the police station and after numbering them shall deliver them to the officer who made the seizure recording at the same time a note on the printed form of seizure which will be presented to him, specifying the total weight of each kind seized according to the weighments made before him and the corresponding numbers of the samples. The remainder of the salt or saltpetre shall be sealed with the seal of the officer who made the seizure and of the police station, and shall remain in the malkhana or other secure place in such station, till such time as a written order shall be sent by the Superintendent of the circle either for the destruction of the articles seized or for the delivery of the same or part thereof to the bearer of the order for production in Court. If the order is for destruction, it shall be carried into effect by the bearer of the order in the presence of an officer of the police station, and the fact shall be certified on the reverse of the order by such officer.

20. When a seizure is made by a Superintendent in person, he may either follow the procedure laid down in rule 19, deputing one of his subordinates present at the seizure to take the salt or saltpetre to the police post and to receive the samples or he may himself on the spot take out and seal up the samples and the rest of the seized salt or saltpetre with his own official seal. If he elects to follow the second course he may either take the salt or saltpetre seized with him to deposit in any place which he considers safe or send it for deposit to the nearest or most accessible police post to be kept in tue manner provided in rule 19.

21. When anything is seized or detained under the Act or the rules made thereunder, it shall not be released until all duty, penalties and charges due on account thereof have been paid by the owner to the Salt Revenue Officer who is in possession of the thing seized or detained.

22. If the thing seized or detained is reported for confiscation, it shall not be released unless orders for the release are received from competent authority.

23. If an animal is seized or detained under the Act or the rules thereunder, the owner shall provide for its due care and keep, in default of which the animal may be sold to defray charges.

24. If orders are received from competent authority for the release of anything seized or detained, and no duty or penalty is payable in respect thereof, it shall at once be given up to the owner or his agent, on payment by him of all charges incurred in respect of the seizure or detention :

Provided that, where the thing has been seized or detained without sufficient cause, the said authority shall order that no such charges shall be payable.

25. If no one is present to receive anything released under these rules, the Salt Revenue Officer in charge shall make every reasonable attempt to give notice to the owner of the order of release, and shall cause a similar notice to be affixed to his office and to the office of the Assistant Commissioner.

26. If after the expiry of two calendar months from the date of the notice under rule 25, the thing remains unclaimed by any person entitled to receive it or any charges incurred in respect of it remain unpaid, it shall be sold and the proceeds placed in deposit. After a further period of three months the money shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

27. If any duty is leviable or any penalty is imposed by competent authority in respect of the thing seized, unless such duty or penalty together with all charges incurred is paid within three days of the receipt of the orders of the competent authority for release, the thing shall be sold and from the proceeds the duty or penalty and the charges incurred shall be deducted and the balance shall be made over to the owner or his agent.

28. If no one is persent to receive the balance under rule 27, notice shall be given as prescribed under rule 25, the money being kept in deposit for three calendar months. If the money is not claimed within that period it shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

29. When orders are received from competent authority for the confiscation of anything seized or detained, it shall with all convenient despatch be sold or destroyed as the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue may direct.

30. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of works, materials or implements under section 9 of the Act, they shall be sold, or destroyed by dismantling or otherwise, under the orders of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue.

Appeals.

31. Any person who is dissatisfied with an order passed by the Superintendent of a circle under these rules may appeal to the Assistant Commissioner of the Division and any person dissatisfied with an order passed by an Assistant Commissioner under these rules may appeal to the Commissioer whose decision shall be final.

Subsidiary Forms.

32. The Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, may prescribe all forms necessary for the administration of the Act and these rules.

THE SCHEDULE.

Sale of licence fees per work for the manufacture of saltpetre, including Khari (Sulphate of soda), and Rassi, and Sajji (Carbonate of soda).

	Punjab.	Delhi.	Ajmere-Marwara.	Bihar and Orissa.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. For the manufacture of saltpetre by solar heat, for each licence.	50	50	50	50
2. For the manufacture of saltpetre by artificial heat, for each licence.	25	25	25	2
3. For the manufacture of Khari (sulphate of soda) by solar heat, for each licence.	10	10	10	2
4. For the manufacture by Khari (sulphate of soda) by artificial heat, for each licence.	2	2	2	2
5. For the manufacture of Rassi or Sajji by solar heat, for each licence.	2	2	2	2
6. For the manufacture of Rassi or Sajji by artificial heat, for each licence.	2	2	2	2

THE SCHEDULE.

Scale of licence fees for the United Provinces.

Name of District.	DESCRIPTION OF LICENCE.					
	SALTPETRE.		KHARI (SULPHATE OF SODA).		RASSI OR SAJJI (CARBONATE OF SODA).	
	Artificial heat.	Solar heat.	Artificial heat.	Solar heat	Artificial heat.	Solar heat.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
Cawnpore	25	50	2	10	2	2
Unao	25	50	2	10	2	2
Jaunpore	25	50	2	10	2	2
Mainpuri	25	50	2	10	2	2
Agra	25	50	2	10	2	2
Allahabad	25	50	2	10	2	2
Rai Bareli	25	50	2	10	2	2
Partabgarh	25	50	2	10	2	2
Muttra	25	50	2	10	2	2
Sultanpore	25	50	2	10	2	2
Aligarh	20	40	2	10	2	2
Farrukhabad	20	40	2	10	2	2
Fatehpur	20	40	2	10	2	2
Lucknow	20	40	2	10	2	2
Mirzapur	20	40	2	10	2	2
Hardoi	20	40	2	10	2	2
Bulandshahr	20	40	2	10	2	2
Etawah	20	40	2	10	2	2
Etah	20	40	2	10	2	2
Hamirpur	20	40	2	10	2	2
Jalaun	20	40	2	10	2	2
Fyzabad	20	40	2	10	2	2
Benares	15	30	2	10	2	2
Sitapur	15	30	2	10	2	2
Azamgarh	15	30	2	10	2	2
Budaun	15	30	2	10	2	2
Bara Banki	15	30	2	10	2	2
Shahjahanpur	15	30	2	10	2	2
Meerut	15	30	2	10	2	2
Jhansi	15	30	2	10	2	2
Banda	15	30	2	10	2	2
Bahraich	10	20	2	10	2	2
Kheri	10	20	2	10	2	2
Moradabad	10	20	2	10	2	2
Bareilly	10	20	2	10	2	2
Muzaffarnagar	10	20	2	10	2	2
Gazipur	8	16	2	10	2	2
Gonda	8	16	2	10	2	2
Basti	7	14	2	10	2	2
Balia	5	10	2	10	2	2
Gorakhpur	5	10	2	10	2	2
Saharanpur	5	10	2	10	2	2
Bijnor	5	10	2	10	2	2
Pilibhit	5	10	2	10	2	2
Nainital	5	10	2	10	2	2

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

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FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th January 1925.

No. F.-62-I—24-A. C.-7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 72-D read with section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Punjab Legislative Council Rules, namely :—

1. Rule 3 of the said rules shall be renumbered as sub-rule (*1*) of rule 3 and to that rule as renumbered the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(*2*) If at any time the office of President is vacant and there is no person authorised and able to preside over the Council, the Governor shall appoint from amongst its members a Chairman to preside until a President has been duly elected and the approval of the Governor to the election has been announced to the Council."

2. After rule 5 of the said rule the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Election of President by the Council.

"5-A. (*1*) When, owing to the expiration of the term of office of the appointed President of the Council, or the existence of any vacancy in the office of an elected President thereof, the election of a President is necessary, the Governor shall fix a date for the holding of the election, and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

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(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed any member may nominate another member for election by delivering to the Secretary a nomination paper signed by himself as proposer and by a third member as seconder and stating—

(a) the name of the member nominated, and

(b) that the proposer has ascertained that such member is willing to serve as President, if elected.

(3) On the date fixed for election the outgoing President, or, if the office of President is vacant, the Deputy President or Chairman, as the case may be, shall read out to the Council the names of the members who have been duly nominated, together with those of their proposers and seconders, and, if only one member has been so nominated, shall declare that member to be elected. If more than one member has been so nominated, the Council shall proceed to elect a President by ballot.

(4) For the purposes of sub-rule (3), a member shall not be deemed to have been duly nominated or be entitled to vote if he and his proposer and seconder have not, before the reading out of the names by the person presiding, made the oath or affirmation as members of the Council.

(5) Where more than two candidates have been nominated and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidats, the candidates who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election, until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(6) Where at any ballot any of three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (5), the determination as between the candidates whose votes are equal of the candidate who is to be excluded shall be by drawing of lots.

(7) No member who has been elected President and whose election has not been approved by the Governor shall be nominated as a candidate during the continuance of the same Council."

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1925.

No. F.-189—24.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to be held in London in August 1925 are published for general information :—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1925.

****Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Delhi/Simla.*

An Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held in London in 1925, the written work commencing on the 1st August, while the *viva voce* test (Subject 6) will be held in July.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received, on or before the 15th May 1925, an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until the last days will do so at their own risk.

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. I. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the candidate of any claim to consideration.

Candidates will be notified in June of the date and place fixed for their viva voce *test and of the manner in which the fee (£8) is to be paid. The Time Table of the written part of the examination will be posted about the middle of July to the address given on the Form of Application, and will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates are to attend.*

NOTE.

If Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, *viz* :—

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service;

Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service ;

should be held in 1925 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service, candidates duly eligible in respect of age, etc., will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the Indian or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Indian or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for the Home Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for the Home Service.

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the Indian and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Indian Service or on the list of candidates for the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for the Colonial Service.

(3) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(4) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of £8.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

November, 1924.

October, 1924.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

REGULATIONS.

⁂ The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

1. An examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in July and August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. Save as hereinafter provided a candidate must be a British subject. If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance then at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and such father must be or must have continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India: Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act may be considered eligible.

3. A candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one, and must not have attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held.*

4. A candidate who is a Native of India must obtain a certificate of age and qualification under Regulations 2 and 3 issued under notification of the Government of India No. 1114, dated 12th September 1918, and signed, should he be a resident in British India,

*With reference to the announcement made in September 1923, that new age limits of 21 to 23 would be introduced for the Open Competition to be held in 1925, the Secretary of State has now decided to retain the existing temporary age limits of 21 to 24 for the Open Competitions of 1925 and 1926 pending a decision on the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India that the age limits should be fixed at 21 to 24.

by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.

5. A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Indian Civil Service*.

6. A candidate shall satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Civil Service.

7. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a Selected Candidate for the Indian Civil Service and subsequently resigned his position as a Selected Candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

8. Should the evidence upon the above points *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any Candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

9. The Examination will include the following subjects.† The numerical value is shown against each subject.

Section A.—Candidates are to take up all the subjects in this section.

	Marks.		Marks.
1. Essay	100	4. Every day Science	100
2. English	100	5. Auxiliary Language... ...	100
3. Present Day	100	6. *Viva voce*	300

Section B.—Optional Subjects.—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 1,000 marks.

	Marks.
History.	
7. English History to 1660 ...	200
8. British History, 1660—1914 ...	200
9. European History, *either* Period 1 *or* Period 2	200
10. European History, Period 3 ...	200
Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy.	
11. General Economics ...	200
12. Economic History ...	100
13. Public Economics	100
14. Political Theory	100
15. Political Organization ...	100
16. Constitutional Law ...	100
17. Private Law	200
18. Roman Law	100
19. International Law	100
20. Moral Philosophy	100
21. Metaphysics	100
22. Logic	100
23. Psychology	100
Mathematics and Science.	
24. Lower Pure Mathematics ...	200
25. Higher Pure Mathematics ...	200
26. Lower Applied Mathematics ...	200
27. Higher Applied Mathematics ...	200
28. Astronomy	200

	Marks.
Mathematics and Science—concld.	
29 Statistics	100
30. Lower Chemistry ...	200
31. Higher Chemistry ...	200
32. Lower Physics	200
33. Higher Physics	200
34. Lower Botany	200
35. Higher Botany	200
36. Lower Geology	200
37. Higher Geology	200
38. Lower Physiology ...	200
39. Higher Physiology ...	200
40. Lower Zoology	200
41. Higher Zoology	200
42. Engineering	400
43. Geography	400
44. Physical Anthropology ...	100
45. Social Anthropology ...	100
46. Agriculture	200
47. Experimental Psychology ...	100
Languages with Associated Civilizations.	
48. English literature, Period 1 ...	200
49. English literature, Period 2 ...	200
50. Latin Language	200
51. Roman Civilization ...	200
52. Greek Language	200
53. Greek Civilization... ...	200
54. French Language	200
55. French Civilization ...	200

*The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Indian Civil Service who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

† A Syllabus defining in general terms the character of the examination in the various subjects is sent herewith.

Languages with Associated Civilizations—concld.

		Marks.			Marks.
56.	German Language ...	200	62.	Arabic Language	200
57.	German Civilization ...	200	63.	Arabic Civilization ...	200
58.	Spanish or Italian Language ...	200	64.	Persian Language	200
59.	Spanish or Italian Civilization ...	200	65.	Persian Civilization ...	200
60.	Russian Language ...	200	66.	Sanskrit Language ..	200
61.	Russian Civilization ...	200	67.	Sanskrit Civilization ...	200

Section C.—An Extra Numerum subject may be offered carrying 100 marks and chosen from the following :—

Physical Anthropology.

Social Anthropology.

An auxiliary language.

10. The auxiliary language in Section A or Section C will be tested by means of translation from the language. The following languages may be offered : French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Latin, Ancient Greek.

No Candidate may offer any language or Physical Anthropology or Social Anthropology twice in the examination.

No Candidate may offer in Sections A and C together two languages of the group Italian, Spanish, Portuguese or two of the group Norwegian, Swedish, Danish.

Only a candidate who takes two modern languages in Section B may offer Latin or Ancient Greek as an auxiliary language.

Instead of an auxiliary language a Candidate whose mother tongue is an Indian language may offer as Subject 5 either Physical Anthropology or Social Anthropology.

11. In subjects 50 to 67 the civilization subject associated with a language can only be taken by candidates who offer the language itself for examination.*

12. A Candidate desiring to offer any of the subjects 30 to 42 or subject 47 must produce evidence satisfactory to the Commissioners of laboratory training in an institution of university rank. For Astronomy (28), Geography (43), Physical Anthropology (44), and Agriculture (46), other equivalent training will be required. There will be no laboratory test as part of the examination.

13. From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

14. Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him†.

15. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects.

Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

16. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made in the hand writing of the Candidate, at such time and in such manner as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

* *E. g.*, a candidate desiring to offer subject No. 51 (Roman Civilization), must also offer subject No. 50 (Latin Language).

† It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Syllabus for the Open Competitive Examination of August 1925 for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, and for any other competition that may be held in combination therewith.

12. *Economic History.*—Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the early economic history of England; but special attention will be paid to the economic development of the British Isles and other portions of the Empire during the last two or three centuries, and so much knowledge of European and American conditions will be expected as is necessary for the understanding of British economic history.

13. *Public Economics.*—The questions will deal with the main forms of State action, central and local, in the economic sphere, together with public finance.

14. *Political Theory.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State and its connection with kindred studies such as Ethics, Psychology, Jurisprudence, Public International Law, and Economics. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

15. *Political Organization.*—This will include Constitutional Forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have directly developed.

16. *Constitutional Law.*—The Constitutional Law of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire, and the Law of English Local Government.

17. *Private Law.*—The following branches of English Private Law :— the Law of Real and Personal Property (including the Law of Succession), Contracts, and Torts.

18. *Roman Law.*—Passages will be set for translation and comment, but credit will not be given merely for capacity to translate the texts.

19. *International Law.*—Public International Law and International Relations. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal treaties which have affected international relations from 1815 inclusive to the present day.

20. *Moral Philosophy.*—The history of the subject will be included. Candidates will have an opportunity of showing their strength either in Ancient Philosophy or in Modern Philosophy.

21. *Metaphysics.*—As for Moral Philosophy.

22. *Logic.*—The subject will be interpreted in a wide sense. Epistemology in its bearing on logical problems will be included, together with Formal Logic and Scientific Method. Questions may be set on Mathematical Logic, *i.e.*, on the Logic of Mathematics, Symbolic Logic, and the Logic of Probability; and also on the history of Logic. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed.

23. *Psychology.*—Questions on the history of the subject may be included.

MATHEMATICS : *Subjects* 24—27.—The use of the slide-rule and of mathematical tables will be allowed.

24. *Lower Pure Mathematics.*—Geometry of two and of three dimensions according to Euclid (synthetic geometry), to Descartes (analytical geometry), and to Monge (descriptive geometry, dealing with three-dimensional figures by the use of plan and elevation). The method of vectors including scalar and vector products, with applications. Only the main properties of conics and quadrics, including those of poles, polars and polar planes, are expected.

Algebra : Complex numbers; uniformly converging infinite series; the elements of the theory of equations, including the numerical solution of algebraic equations, but not including the formal solution of the cubic and quartic.

Infinitesimal calculus of real variables to partial differentiation and multiple integrals, with applications to geometry. Candidates should be able to deal with the types of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics.

The proof of Taylor's series will not be required.

No great skill will be expected in solving complicated problems of an elementary nature. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

25. *Higher Pure Mathematics.*—The geometry of curves and surfaces. Tensor calculus.

Elementary analysis, including simple functions of a complex variable and contour integration.

Differential equations in one independent variable. Elementary treatment of partial differential equations, with special reference to the differential equations of mathematical physics. Existence theorems are excluded.

Mathematical theory of probability, including theory of errors, method of least squares, curve fitting, and correlation.

Calculus of finite differences, including numerical integration and summation and linear difference equations.

A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by covering about half the range stated above.

26. *Lower Applied Mathematics.*—Statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, elementary theory of electricity and magnetism, including the induction of currents. Questions will be of an elementary character, but will not be confined to two dimensions; they will involve the use of the calculus. Candidates are free to use differential equations, but a knowledge thereof will not be necessary to answer the questions. Attention will be paid to problems which arise naturally and to general principles; artificial problems will be avoided. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

27. *Higher Applied Mathematics.*—Statics to a more advanced stage, including graphical treatment.

Dynamics to the equations of Euler and Lagrange and including the theory of the vibration of strings and other simple systems.

Hydrodynamics, including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, surface waves, and vibrations in gases.

Elasticity, including the elements of the vibrations of rods, plates and bars.

Electricity and magnetism.

Thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

Questions may involve the use of spherical and zonal hormonics. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by covering about half the range stated.

28. *Astronomy.*—Geometrical optics will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of practical training in an observatory.

29. *Statistics.*—1. Elementary theory of statistics, not depending mainly on the theory of probability nor requiring a knowledge of the calculus:—frequency distributions, averages, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion; graphic methods; elementary treatment of qualitative data, *e.g.*, investigation of association by comparison of ratios, consistency of data; the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

2. Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc.; the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics; miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

3. Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics:—frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc.; the theory of correlation for two variables.

A considerable choice of questions will to given, especially as to paragraph 2, and it will be possible for a candidate without advanced mathematical knowledge to obtain full marks by answering questions under paragraphs 1 and 2.

NATURAL SCIENCE: *Subjects* 30—41.—The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether repuired at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

A candidate who desires to offer a science must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in that science in an institution of university rank; the length of such training must be at least two academic years for the higher division of a science and at least one academic year for the lower division.

34. *Lower Botany.*
35. *Higher Botany.*
} Vegetable Physiology will be included in each division.

36. *Lower Geology.*
37. *Higher Geology.*
} Mineralogy will be included in each division.

42. *Engineering.*—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; surveying; hydraulics, including hydraulic machines; electricity and magnetism.

The subject will be treated in a general manner and the questions will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subject. The candidate will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

A candidate who desires to offer Engineering must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

43. *Geography.*—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

44. *Physical Anthropology.*—Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archæology and Technology. Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an institution of university rank.

45. *Social Anthropology.*—Candidates will not be expected to have an extensive experience of laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

46. *Agriculture.*—Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of training in an approved institution.

47. *Experimental Psychology.*—A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners that he has undergone a course of laboratory training in an institution of university rank.

48, 49. *English Literature.—Period 1,* from 1350 to 1700; *Period 2,* from 1660 to 1914.

Candidates should be prepared to show a first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the following authors and of their place in the history of their country :—

PERIOD 1.

Chaucer	Bacon
Malory	Milton
Spencer	Bunyan
Shakespeare	

PERIOD 2.

Dryden	Scott
Congreve	Jane Austen
Defoe	Wordsworth
Swift	Coleridge
Addison	Shelley
Pope	Keats
Fielding	Dickens
Johnson	Carlyle
Burke	Tennyson
Goldsmith	Browning
Burns	

Questions on other writers will not be excluded, but, on the whole, the questions will be directed to the best-known authors and their best-known works. Candidates should know so much of the history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to other activities of the nation.

Questions will not be set on the history ot the language before Chaucer, nor, in general, on its morphological or phonological changes since his time; the history of workmanship, style, and prosody will not be excluded.

LANGUAGES WITH THE ASSOCIATED CIVILIZATIONS: *Subjects* 50—67.—In these the civilization subject associated with language can be taken only by candidates who also offer themselves for examination in the language itself.

In the questions on civilization, history and literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. In history, candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps. The questions on literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal or other historical importance. Questions on philology and the older forms of the languages may be set, but will not be compulsory. In the question papers on civilization, candidates will not be required to write their answers in the foreign language.

In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation, and candidates who take modern languages will be expected to have studied phonetics in connection with the language or languages taken.

50. *Latin Language.*—Tran slation, and prose or verse composition. The composition paper will be so arranged that a can didate may confine himself to prose composition or to verse composition or, if he prefers, m ay take some prose and some verse.

51. *Roman Civilization.*—Roman History and Latin Literature. The outlines of the history and development down to 180 A.D. should be known; but the main stress will be laid on the period 133 B.C. to 117 A.D.

52. *Greek Language.*—As for Latin.

53. *Greek Civilization.*—Greek History and Literature. In history the main stress will be on the period 510 B.C. to 323 B.C.

54. *French Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, and conversation.

55. *French Civilization.*—French History and Literature. The outlines of the history and development prior to 1589 should be known; the period from 1589 to 1660 in somewhat more detail; but the main stress will be on the period from 1660 to the present day.

56. *German Language.*—As for French.

57. *German Civilization.*—German History and Literature. Candidates should know in outline the history of the Medieval Empire, of the growth of the German cities, of the Reformation in Germany, and of the Thirty Years, War; but the main stress will be on the period from the accession of Frederick the Great to the present day.

58. *Spanish, Italian, Language.*—As for French.

59. *Spanish Civilization.*—Spanish History and Literature. In history the main stress will be laid on the periods from the Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella to the liberation of the Netherlands, and again from 1800 to the present day.

Italian Civilization.—Italian History and Literature. In history the main stress will be on the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century, and again of the period from 1789 to the present day. Sufficient should be known of the earlier period to understand the position of the Pope and the Emperor in Italy, the rise of the towns, and the position of Dante in history.

60. *Russian Language.*—As for French.

61. *Russian Civilization.*—Russian History, and Litera t ure. Something should b known of the history since the accession of Peter the Great, but the main stress will be laid on the period from 1800 to the present day. Only the broadest o utlines of the history prior to Peter the Great will be required.

62. *Arabic Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, conversation. The examination will be in the modern language.

63. *Arabic Civilization.*—Arabic History and Literature. The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A. D. to the middle of the 13th century A. D.

64. *Persian Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, conversation. The examination will be in the modern language.

65. *Persian Civilization.*—Persian History and Literature. The main stress in both history and literature will be laid on the period 1000 A.D. to 1500 A.D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the history of Persia before 1000 A.D. and from 1500 A.D. to the present time.

The following applies only to candidates for the Indian Civil Service :—

66. *Sanskrit Language.*—Translation, prose composition, and questions on Vedic and Sanskrit grammar. Both Vedic and classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation ; composition will be required in classical Sanskrit alone.

67. *Sanskrit Civilization.*—Sanskrit literature and the history of the civilization and thought of India from the Vedic period to A.D. 1200.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION :

November 1924.

Admin. (Early Edition.)

*Write your Surname here*____________________

APPLICATION FORM.

For the use of men seeking admission to the concurrent open competitive examinations to be held in London in July and August 1925, for appointment to services of the Administrative Group, namely :—

Home Civil Service : Administrative Class.

Indian Civil Service.

Colonial Service : Eastern Cadetships.

NOTE 1.—Candidates may include any or all of these three Services in their application (see paragraph 3 below), provided they are eligible in all respects under the regulations.

An open competitive examination for situations in the Junior Grade of the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service will be held in 1925, concurrently with the examination for appointments in the Indian Civil Service; the regulations for this examination will probably be ready for issue in January 1925 (if not earlier).

It cannot yet be stated that a competition for Eastern Cadetships will be required in 1925 ; an announcement on this point may be expected not later than March 1925.

NOTE 2.—This form is to be filled up and returned to the Secretary (C. Room 19), Civil Service Commission 6, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1, in time for delivery on or before *May 15th 1925. No application Form received after that date will be accepted.*

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this Application Form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

NOTE 3.—The Candidate should by consulting the regulations satisfy himself of his eligibility for the services for which he makes application, and that his selection of subjects conforms with the regulations. No scrutiny of the inmation which he gives on this sheet is made by the Commissioners before the examination.

NOTE 4.—Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the Candidate, he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed ; and if otherwise entitled to Superannuation Allowance or Gratuity he will forfeit all claim thereto. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

1. Write your Name in full, Surname first ...	
2. Postal Address (in full) ... ... (Any change of Address should be at once communicated)	
3. Name the Service or Services for which you desire to be considered (*see page 22*).	
4. Date of birth (*see page 22*) ... ... Give place of birth, and state whether a natural born British subject.	Age last birthday..................
5. Father's Name ... ... „ Address... ... ... „ Profession or Trade ... ... Give place of Father's birth and his nationality at birth. (*If deceased, give the last address, profession, etc.*) Give place of Mother's birth and her nationality at birth.	

(This question is intended only for candidates for Eastern Cadetships.) 6. Are you of pure European or pure Ceylonese descent, or of mixed European and Ceylonese descent? If so, state which.	
7. Name in order, the Schools you have attended since the age of 12, giving addresses with dates of entering and leaving.	
8. Have you been on any former occasion examined by the Civil Service Commissioners? If so, state when, and for what appointment.	
9. Age on finally quitting School ...	
10. Have you been a student at any University? If so, name it, and give the dates of entering and leaving. State any degrees, honours or prizes you have obtained. Name your College.	
11. Give the name of your College Tutor, or of the Professor or other University Authority to whom reference can be made as to your conduct.	
12. Have you had any special preparation for examinations for these situations? If so, state (1) where and by whom it was given, (2) the dates of the beginning and end of each period, (3) whether it was whole-time or part-time work, and if part-time what part of your time of study it occupied, (4) whether it took place by day or in the evening.	
13. Have you served in the Naval, Military or Air Forces? If so, state your Rank (or Rating) and Official Number, if any. Corps, Regiment or Other Unit ... Dates of Service ... ... Did you serve abroad or at sea in the War which began in August, 1914? If you have served, state your medical category on demobilisation *or* If you were discharged on account of physical unfitness for further service, state the cause of discharge, so far as known to you; say whether you are in receipt of a disability pension, and, if so, the percentage of disability at which you are assessed.	
14. If your time since leaving School is not fully accounted for by replies given above, account for the remainder here, with dates. If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.	

15. Give the names, professions, and present addresses (in full) of two referees, who should be responsible persons (not relations), well acquainted with you in private life, and unconnected with your School or College.	1. 2.
16. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? If you are under liability to repay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.	
17. Signature and date	

ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP COMPETITION, 1925.

Selection of Subjects.

1. For which Service or Services are you a candidate?
2. What auxiliary language or substitute for an auxiliary language do you select under subject 5?
3. Is your mother tongue an Indian language? If so, name it.
4. What Extra Numerum subject do you select?
5. Do you select any of the subjects for which evidence of training is required? If so, pin the necessary vouchers to this form, stating here the subjects to which each voucher applies.
6. In the following list place your initials against the optional subjects you choose from Section B. If you are a candidate for more than one Service and you wish to offer different subjects for different Services, append a statement showing to which Service your selection applies, and the variations you desire for other Services:—

Initials.

.... 7. English History to 1660.
.... 8. British History, 1660—1914.
.... 9. *Either* European History, Period 1
.... *or* European History, Period 2
.... 10. European History, Period 3.
.... 11. General Economics.
.... 12. Economic History.
.... 13. Public Economics.
.... 14. Political Theory.
.... 15. Political Organization.
.... 16. Constitutional Law.
.... 17. Private Law.
.... 18. Roman Law.
.... 19. International Law.
.... 20. Moral Philosophy.
.... 21. Metaphysics.
.... 22. Logic.
.... 23. Psychology.
.... 24. Lower Pure Mathematics.
.... 25. Higher Pure Mathematics.
.... 26. Lower Applied Mathematics.
.... 27. Higher Applied Mathematics.
.... 28. Astronomy.
.... 29. Statistics.
.... 30. Lower Chemistry.
.... 31. Higher Chemistry.
.... 32. Lower Physics.
.... 33. Higher Physics.
.... 34. Lower Botany.
.... 35. Higher Botany.
.... 36. Lower Geology.
.... 37. Higher Geology.

Initials.

.... 38. Lower Physiology.
.... 39. Higher Physiology.
.... 40. Lower Zoology.
.... 41. Higher Zoology.
.... 42. Engineering.
.... 43. Geography.
.... 44. Physical Anthropology.
.... 45. Social Anthropology.
.... 46. Agriculture.
.... 47. Experimental Psychology.
.... 48. English literature, Period 1.
.... 49. English literature, Period 2.
.... 50. Latin Language.
.... 51. Roman Civilization.
.... 52. Greek Language.
.... 53. Greek Civilization.
.... 54. French Language.
.... 55. French Civilization.
.... 56. German Language.
.... 57. German Civilization.
.... 58. *Either* Spanish } Language.
.... *or* Italian }
.... 59. *Either* Spanish } Civilization.
.... *or* Italian }
.... 60. Russian Language.
.... 61. Russian Civilization.
.... 62. Arabic Language.
.... 63. Arabic Civilization.
.... 64. Persian Language.
.... 65. Persian Civilization.
.... 66. Sanskrit Language.
.... 67. Sanskrit Civilization.

Signature.........................,

Procedure.

Immediately the results of the examination are known, each successful Candidate will be summoned to attend at the Civil Service Commission to be medically examined and to state his choice among the Services open to him and among the various Departments, Provinces or Colonies. That statement of choice is irrevocable.

Evidence of Age.

A Candidate born in the United Kingdom must not send in his birth certificate with this form but must be prepared to produce it when required.

A European or Anglo-Indian who was born in India must be prepared to produce, when required, a certificate of baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it must be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth.

An Indian born in India must send in with this form a certificate under Government of India notification No. 1114 of 12th September 1918. If the Candidate's family is resident in British India the certificate must be signed by the Secretary to the Government of their province or by the Commissioner of their Division. If they reside in an Indian State it must be signed by the highest political officer accredited to that State.

Fee.

Fees are *not* to be forwarded by Candidates. Instructions respecting the manner of payment of the fee prescribed (£8), and respecting the time and place of the examination, will be sent to Candidates before the examination.

NOTE.—These regulations are at present under revision in certain respects. The revised regulations, which will apply to candidates selected in 1925, will be ready for issue by the end of 1924, and will then be obtainable on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations made under sections 97 (1) and (2) of the Government of India Act for the probation in the United Kingdom and the further examination of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service recruited by Competitive Examinations held in the United Kingdom or in India.

*** *The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Candidates selected at the Competitive Examination held in India will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years.

ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(3) One-year probationers will, at the end of the year of probation, undergo an examination called the Final Examination. The compulsory subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows* :—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code	200
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	200
4. Indian History	400
5. The principal vernacular language of the province to which the candidate is assigned	600
6. Riding	200

An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother-tongue is one of the two principal vernacular languages of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother-tongue is the principal vernacular language of the province to which he is assigned must substitute British History in place of the vernacular language; in such cases 600 marks will be allotted to British History.

(4) One-year probationers may, in addition, offer in the Final Examination one of the following optional subjects :—

	Marks.
Hindu and Muhammadan Law	400
A Classical Language allowed under Regulation 9	400

No candidate who offered Sanskrit or Arabic at the Open Competition may offer the same language at the Final Examination.

* Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to selected Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the competition is declared.

TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(5) Two-year probationers will, during their period of probation undergo two examinations, the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year and the Final Examination at the end of the second year.

(6) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows, all the subjects being compulsory* :—

	Marks.
1. The principal vernacular language of the province to which the candidate is assigned	400
2. Phonetics	200
3. Jurisprudence	200
4. Law of Evidence and Criminal Law	200
5. Indian History	200
6. Notes of Cases	200
7. Economics	200

An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother-tongue is one of the two principal vernacular languages of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother-tongue is the principal vernacular of the province to which he is assigned must substitute British History in place of the vernacular language and Phonetics (subjects 1 and 2); in such cases 600 marks will be allotted to British History.

(7) The compulsory subjects of the Final Examination and the marks allotted to them are :—

	Marks.
1. The vernacular	600
2. Indian Penal Code	200
3. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
4. Indian Evidence Act	200
5. Notes of Cases	400
6. Indian History	400
7. Economics	400
8. Riding	200

An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother-tongue is one of the two principal vernaculars of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother-tongue is the principal vernacular language of his province must substitute European History in place of the vernacular language; in such cases 600 marks will be allotted to European History.

(8) In addition a probationer may offer as an optional subject at the Final Examination either a classical language allowed under rule 9 or Hindu and Muhammadan Law. To the optional subject 400 marks are allotted.

ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(9) The principal vernaculars prescribed and the optional classical languages allowed for the various provinces are as follows :—

Province.	*Vernacular.*	*Classical Language.*
Madras	Tamil or Telugu	Sanskrit.
Bombay	Marathi	Persian or Sanskrit.
Bengal	Bengali	Sanskrit.
United Provinces ..	Urdu	Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit.
Punjab	Urdu	Persian.
Burma	Burmese	Pali.
Bihar and Orissa ...	Hindi	Arabic or Persian or Sanskrit.
Central Provinces ...	Hindi	Sanskrit.
Assam	Bengali	Sanskrit.

(10) Candidates who at the Final Examination in riding satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of any duties required of members of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed.

Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Local Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

* Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to selected Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the competition is declared.

A candidate who fails at the end of the period of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

Selected candidates will also be examined in riding at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary period.

(11) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commitsioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(12) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the candidates in order of merit; the order for the one-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, the order for the two-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(13) The selected candidates whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the prescribed Examinations, namely, the Final Examination for one-year men and the Intermediate and Final Examinations for two-year men, is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and conduct during the period of probation, shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

(14) If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A selected candidate absent for such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :—

(*i*) *Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(*ii*) *An allowance of £300 a year, or, in the case of Selected Candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350* a year will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or other Institutions that have been approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India in Council.*

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for one year the allowance will be payable in four equal instalments on the following dates respectively: — December 24th after his selection, March 25th, June 25th and after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for two years the allowance will be payable in eight equal instalments, the first on the December 24th after selection, the second to the seventh on the six following quarter days and the eight after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

The payment of the various instalments of the allowance except the final instalment, and, in the case of the two-year probationers, the installment payable at the end of the first year of probation, will be conditional on the receipt by the Secretary of State through the Civil Service Commissioners of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory conduct at the approved institution.

If an Indian Government Scholar becomes a selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service, his scholarship stipend shall cease to be paid with effect from the 1st October of the year in which he becomes a selected candidate. He may, however, provided he has executed the agreement referred to in (iv) below, be granted on, or at any time after, the 1st October, an advance on account of the instalment of the allowance payable on the 24th December.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

N. B.—The Secretary of State for India gives notice that the amount of the allowances will be re-considered in 1925, with a view to a possible reduction with effect from the instalment payable in December 1926.

(*iii*) *A 1st Class passage to India will be engaged for Selected Candidates with a view to their proceeding to India during the November following their Final Examination.*

* *The attention of candidates selected at examinations held in London is, however, directed to paragraph viii).*

(iv) Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all monies he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of:—

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to excute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(v) All candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(vi) The seniority in the I.C.S. will be determined by the results of the examination taken during the course of probation.

(vii) Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.

(viii) " Overseas pay " will not be admissible to Indian members of the Indian Civil Service selected at Open Competitive Examinations held in London in 1925 and subsequent years.

Civil Service Commission.
October, 1924.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 7th January 1925.

No. 29-S. I.—The following extract from the *London Gazette,* dated Tuesday, the 16th December 1924, is published for general information :—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.
St. James's Palace, S. W. 1, 16th December, 1924.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. To be dated the 13th December 1924 :—

To be an Additional Knight Commander of the said Most Exalted Order.

Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service.

* * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 6th January 1925.

No. 9.—Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. A. J. Gibson, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, Mr. L. B. Holland, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate until further orders, as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th November 1924.

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1261 PCG 800—23-1-25 — SGPP Lahore.

(vi) Each Candidate will be required, before receiving the first instalment of his allowance [illegible] to sign an agreement binding himself and his sureties jointly and severally to refund all sums which he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event—

(1) of his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service; or

(2) of his subsequent failure to accept the appointment, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.

(x) (a) All candidates who are [illegible] will be also required to enter into an agreement [illegible] [illegible] and to make good [illegible] of their [illegible]. The stamps payable on these agreements amount to £1.

(xi) Their seniority in the I.C.S. will be determined by the results of the examination [illegible] of probation.

(xii) Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] appeal to the Secretary of State [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the candidate.

(xiii) "Overseas pay" will not be admissible to Indian members of the Indian Civil Service selected at Open Competition [illegible] 1925 and [illegible].

Civil Service Commission,

October, 1924.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 7th January 1925.

No. 23-[illegible].—The following extract from the London Gazette published [illegible] the [illegible] December 1924, is published for general information:—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood,
St. James's Palace, S.W. 1, 12th December, 1924.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. To be dated the 12th December 1924:—

To be an Additional Knight Commander of the said Most Exalted Order.

Sir Montagu Richard Dawes Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., Indian Civil Service.

By Order of the Grand Master,

F. R. A. PATTERSON,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[illegible]

Delhi, the [illegible] January 1925.

No. [illegible].—Consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. A. J. Gibson, [illegible], Mr. L. R. [illegible], Deputy [illegible], is appointed to officiate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], with effect from the afternoon of the [illegible] November 1924.

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 15th January 1925.

No. F.-172-B-ii-24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 9th day of December 1924, has made the following rules required to carry into effect the decisions reached on the recommendations of Lord Lee's Commission with regard to the Pay and Pension of the Superior Civil Services :—

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1924,

No. 1395.

INDIA.

The Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, dated December 9, 1924, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, under section 96 B (2) (3) of the Government of India Act.

1. (i) These Rules may be called the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924.

(ii) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st April, 1924.

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2. The scales of basic pay and overseas pay shown in Schedule I for officers to whom that Scdedule relates shall be substituted for the scales hitherto in force.

3. All existing orders relating to the pay of these Services, in so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, are hereby confirmed.

4. Overseas pay will be drawn in sterling by—

(a) officers who at the date of their appointment to the Services specified in Schedule I had their domicile elsewhere than in Asia;

(b) officers other than those included in clause (a) who are entitled to overseas pay and who belong to one of the Services specified in Schedule II during such period as they may have either a wife or legitimate child in Europe.

Note 1.—Officers claiming to draw overseas pay in sterling under clause (b) must establish to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner for India the fact that they have a wife or child in Europe.

Note 2.—For the purposes of this rule domicile shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Appendix B to Schedule IV to these rules.

Note 3.—In years in which no rate of sterling overseas pay is shown overseas pay will be drawn in rupees.

5. Overseas pay will be drawn in rupees by all officers entitled to overseas pay other than those covered by Rule 4.

6. Technical pay is abolished with effect from the 1st April, 1924, in the Indian Service of Engineers, the State Railway Engineers (I. S. E.), the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments in State Railway Revenue establishments and the Superior Telegraph Engineering Branch of the Posts and Telegraph Department.

7. Judicial pay will not with effect from the date of these orders be drawn by any officers except—

(i) in the case of officers of the I. C. S., military and other uncovenanted members of the Punjab, Burma and C. P. Commissions and statutory civil servants—

(a) those officers who were borne on the list of the judicial department at the date of the orders;

(b) those officers whom the local Government certify to have elected definitely and with the approval of the local Government for the judicial department prior to the date of these orders; and

(ii) in the case of officers of provincial services and members of the Bar, those officers who have at any time before the date of these orders drawn judicial pay.

8. Officers who would be entitled under Rule 4, Clauses (a) or (b), to draw overseas pay in sterling while on the time-scales or in the selection grades shall also be entitled to draw overseas pay with effect from the 1st April, 1924, while holding the posts outside the time-scales or selection grades, which are included in Schedule III. The amount of such overseas pay shall be £13-6-8 a month to be paid in London through the High Commissioner for India and shall be in addition to the existing rupee pay of the posts.

9. When overseas pay is drawn in sterling, payment will be made by the High Commissioner for India in London. Every officer who is entitled to draw his overseas pay in sterling should intimate at once to the Audit Officer who audits his pay for transmission to the High Commissioner for India, the name and address of the banker or agent authorised to receive the payments on his behalf. Any changes should be intimated similarly.

10. Provident fund deductions will be made separately in rupees from the rupee pay drawn in India and in sterling from the sterling overseas pay drawn in London. Other deductions, such as subscriptions to the I. C. S. Family Pension Fund, will continue as at present to be made in India except when an officer is on leave and drawing his leave salary out of India.

11. In the case of officers who are entitled to draw their overseas pay in sterling arrears in respect of overseas pay admissible under these rules with effect from the 1st April, 1924, shall be calculated as follows. The amount of overseas pay already drawn in rupees in respect of this period shall be converted into sterling at the average rate of exchange for the period, and this sterling amount shall be deducted from the full amount of sterling overseas pay which would have been payable for that period. The balance shall be paid to the officer in sterling by the High Commissioner in London.

12. In addition to the pay prescribed by these Rules, passage pay shall be granted, at the rates and subject to the conditions set out in Schedule IV, to the members of the services and holders of appointments enumerated in Appendix A to that Schedule.

13. In the case of members of the services and holders of the appointments specified in Schedule V, whose pensions are regulated under the Civil Rules, and who retire on or after the 1st April, 1924, the maximum limits

for retiring and superannuation pensions, excluding amounts earned for special additional pensions shall be as follows :—

	Rs.
After 25 years' qualifying service	6,000
After 26 years' qualifying service	6,200
After 27 years' qualifying service	6,400
After 28 years' qualifying service	6,600
After 29 years' qualifying service	6,800
After 30 years' qualifying service	7,000

14. The rates of invalid gratuity and pension admissible to officers to whom Rule 13 applies shall be as follows :—

Completed years of qualifying service.	Invalid gratuity or pension.	Subject to a max. of Rs.
1 to 6 ...	Gratuity of 1 month's pay for each completed year of service.	
7 ...	Pension of 7-sixtieths of average emoluments	2,000
8 ..	Pension of 8-sixtieths of average emoluments	2,350
9 ...	Pension of 9-sixtieths of average emoluments	2,700
10 ...	Pension of 10-sixtieths of average emoluments	3,000
11 ...	Pension of 11-sixtieths of average emoluments	3,200
12 ...	Pension of 12-sixtieths of average emoluments	3,400
13 ...	Pension of 13-sixtieths of average emoluments	3,600
14 ...	Pension of 14-sixtieths of average emoluments	3,800
15 ...	Pension of 15-sixtieths of average emoluments	4,000
16 ...	Pension of 16-sixtieths of average emoluments	4,200
17 ...	Pension of 17-sixtieths of average emoluments	4,400
18 ...	Pension of 18-sixtieths of average emoluments	4,600
19 ...	Pension of 19-sixtieths of average emoluments	4,800
20 ...	Pension of 20-sixtieths of average emoluments	5,000
21 ...	Pension of 21-sixtieths of average emoluments	5,200
22 ...	Pension of 22-sixtieths of average emoluments	5,400
23 ...	Pension of 23 sixtieths of average emoluments	5,600
24 ...	Pension of 24-sixtieths of average emoluments	5,800
25 ...	Pension of 30-sixtieths of average emoluments	6,000
26 ...		6,200
27 ...		6,400
28 ...		6,600
29 ...		6,800

15. The orders contained in Article 475-B of the Civil Service Regulations, regarding the grant of additional pensions to military officers who have held certain high civil posts are modified as follows :—

> The Higher Pension will be granted at the rate of £66-13-4 and the lower pension at the rate of £33-6-8 for each completed year of effective service in any qualifying post. The term " effective service " bears the meaning which is given to it in Article 475-A, C. S. R.

16. The Governor General in Council may from time to time with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* add any post to those included in Schedule I, III or V or in the Appendices to Schedule IV to these Rules, and upon such notification the provisions of the schedule and of the rules relating to it shall be applicable to the holder of the post so added.

SCHEDULE I.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.		Overseas Pay.	
	Junior.	Senior.	If drawn in sterling.	If dwran in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	450	...	...	150
2nd	500	...	...	150
3rd	550	...	...	150
4th	600	...	...	150
5th	650	1,000	15	150
		or any earlier year		
6th	700	1,050	15	150
7th	750	1,100	25	250
8th	800	1,150	25	250
9th	900	1,200	25	250
10th	1,000	1,275	25	250
11th	1,100	1,350	25	250
	Efficiency bar			
12th	1,200	1,425	30	300
13th	1,300	1,500	30	300
14th	1,300	1,600	30	300
15th	1,350	1,700	30	300
16th	1,350	1,800	30	300
17th	...	1,900	30	300
18th	...	2,000	30	300
19th	...	2,050	30	300
20th	...	2,100 (2,150)*	30	300
21st	...	2,150 (2,200)*	30	300
22nd	...	2,200 (2,350)*	30	300
23rd	...	2,250 (2,400)*	30	300
24th and over	...	2,250 (2,500)*	30	300

* For Collectors in Madras only. Sub-Collectors, 1st grade, Madras, draw pay on the Superior Time-Scale, subject to a maximum basic pay of Rs. 1,800.

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.		Overseas Pay.	
	Junior.	Senior.	If drawn in sterling.	If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	350	...	...	100
2nd	375	...	...	100
3rd	400	...	...	100
4th	425	...	...	125
5th	450	...	15	150
6th	475	650	15	150
7th	500	675	15	150
8th	525	700	15	150
9th	550	725	25	250
	Efficiency bar			
10th	575	750	25	250
11th	600	800	25	250
12th	625	825	25	250
13th	650	850	25	250
14th	675	900	25	250
15th	700	925	30	300
16th	...	950	30	300
17th	...	1,000	30	300
18th	...	1,025	30	300
		Efficiency bar		
19th	...	1,050	30	300
20th	...	1, 75	30	300
21st	...	1,100	30	300
22nd	...	1,150	30	300
23rd	...	1,220	30	300
24th	...	1,250	30	300
25th	...	1,300	30	300
26th	...	1,350	30	300
Selection grade	...	1,450	30	300

INDIAN FOREST SERVICES (INCLUDING INDIAN FOREST ENGINEERING SERVICE.)

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	325	...	150
2nd	375	...	150
3rd	425	...	150
4th	475	...	150
5th	525	15	150
6th	575	15	150
7th	625	25	250
8th	675	25	250
9th	725	25	250
	Efficiency bar		
10th	800	25	250
11th	850	25	250
12th	900	30	300
13th	900	30	300
14th	950	30	300
15th	1,000	30	300
16th	1,050	30	300
17th	1,100	30	300
18th	1,150	30	300
19th	1,200	30	300
20th	1,250	30	300
21st	1,300	30	300
22nd and over	1,350	30	300

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

(Monthly rates of pay)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay. Junior.	Basic Pay. Senior.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	375	...	...	150
2nd	425	...	...	150
3rd	475	...	...	150
4th	525	625	...	150
5th	525	625	15	150
6th	575	675	15	150
7th	625	725	15	150
8th	625	725	25	250
9th	675	775	25	250
10th	725	825	25	250
11th	775	875	25	250
12th	825	925	30	300
13th	875	975	30	300
14th	925	1,025	30	300
15th	975	1,025	30	300
16th	...	1,075	30	300
17th	...	1,125	30	300
18th	...	1,175	30	300
19th	...	1,225	30	300
20th	...	1,275	30	300
21st	...	1,275	30	300
22nd	...	1,325	30	300
23rd	...	1,325	30	300
24th and over	...	1,375	30	300

NOTE.—No officer is allowed to draw more than the pay of the 9th year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a division.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL).

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Rank.	Service in Rank.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.	Year of Total Service.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	£	Rs.	
			...	150	1
Lieut. ...	......	509	...	150	2
			...	150	3
			...	150	4
Capt. ...	(i) During first 3 years' service as Captain	650	15	150	5
			15	150	6
			25	250	7
	(ii) With more than 3 and less than 6 years' service as Captain.	750	25	250	8
			25	250	9
			25	250	10
	(iii) With more than 6 yaars' service as Captain.	850	25	250	11
			30	300	12 and over.
Major ...	(i) During first 3 years' service as Major ..	950			
	(ii) With more than 3 and less than 6 years' service as Major.	1,100			
	(iii) With more than 6 years' service as Major.	1,250			
Lieut.-Col....	(i) Until completion of 23 years' total service.	1,500			
	(ii) During 24th and 25th years' service	1,600			
	(iii) After completion of 25 years' total Service.	1,700			
	(iv) When selected for increased pay ...	1,850			

N. B.—Until the completion of 23 years' total service basic pay is regulated according to rank and service in rank (columns 1 and 2) which, owing to the system of accelerated promotion may be in advance of the time scale of promotion. Overseas pay is regulated solely with reference to length of total service (column 6).

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE (MEN).

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	400	...	150
2nd	450	...	150
3rd	500	...	150
4th	550	...	150
5th	600	...	150
6th	600	15	250
7th	650	25	250
8th	700	25	250
9th	750	25	250
10th	800	25	250
11th	850	25	250
12th	900	25	300
13th	950	30	300
14th	1,000	30	200
15th	1,000	30	300
16th	1,050	30	300
17th	1,100	30	300
18th	1,150	30	300
19th	1,200	30	300
20th and over	1,250	30	300
Lower Selection Grade	1,250	30	300
	1,300	30	300
	1,350	30	300
	1,400	30	300
	1,450	30	300
	1,500	30	300
Higher Selection Grade	1,550	30	300
	1,650	30	300
	1,750	30	300

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	350	...	150
2nd	400	...	150
3rd	450	...	150
4th	500	...	150
5th	550	15	150
6th	550	25	250
7th	600	25	250
8th	650	25	250
	Efficiency bar.		
9th	700	25	250
10th	750	25	250
11th	800	25	250
12th	800	30	300
13th	850	30	300
14th	900	30	300
15th	950	30	300
16th	1,000	30	300
17th	1,050	30	300
18th	1,100	30	300
19th	1,150	30	300
20th	1,200	30	300
21st and over	1,250	30	300
Selection Grade	1,250	30	300
	1,300	30	300
	1,350	30	300
	1,400	30	300
	1,450	30	300
	1,500	30	300

INDIAN VETERINARY SERVICE.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	350	...	150
2nd	400	...	150
3rd	450	...	150
4th	500	...	150
5th	550	15	150
6th	550	25	250
7th	600	25	250
8th	650	25	250
	Efficiency bar.		
9th	700	25	250
10th	750	25	250
11th	800	25	250
12th	800	30	300
13th	850	30	300
14th	9 0	30	300
15th	950	30	300
16th	1,000	30	300
17th	1,050	30	300
18th	1,100	30	300
19th	1,150	30	300
20th	1,200	30	300
21st and over	1,250	30	300
Selection Grade	1,250	30	300
	1,300	30	300
	1,350	30	300
	1,400	30	300
	1,450	30	300
	1,500	30	300

INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of service.	For officers appointed before 23rd June 1920. Basic pay.	Addition to pay.	Sterling overseas pay in lieu of addition to pay.	For officers appointed not before 23rd June 1920.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	300	100	...	350
2nd	350	116⅔	...	400
3rd	400	133⅓	...	450
4th	450	150	...	500
5th	500	166⅔	15	550
6th	550	183⅓	15	600
7th	600	200	25	650
8th	650	200	25	700
9th	700	200	25	750
10th	750	200	25	800
11th	800	200	25	850
12th	850	212½	30	900
13th	900	225	30	950
14th	950	237½	30	1,000
15th	1,000	250	30	1,050
16th	1,050	250	30	1,100
17th	1,100	250	30	1,150
18th	1,150	250	30	1,200
19th	1,200	250	30	1,250
20th	1,250	250	30	1,300
21st	1,250	250	30	1,350
22nd	1,300	260	30	1,400
23rd	1,300	260	30	Selection grade 1,500—60—1,800.
24th	1,350	270	30	
25th	1,350	270	30	
26th	1,400	280	30	
27th	1,400	280	30	
28th	1,450	290	30	
29th	1,450	290	30	
30th	1,500	300	30	
Selection Grade	1,560	300	30	
	1,620	300	30	
	1,680	300	30	
	1,740	300	30	
	1,800	300	30	

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	For officers appointed before 21st July 1920.			For officers appointed not before 21st July 1920.	
	Basic pay.	Addition to pay.	Sterling overseas pay in lieu of addition to pay.	Pay.	Overseas pay.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.	Rs.
1st	300	100	...	350	150
2nd	350	116⅔	...	400	150
3rd	400	133⅓	...	450	150
4th	450	150	...	500	150
5th	500	166⅔	15	550	Then sterling overseas pay as in column 4.
6th	550	183⅓	15	600	
7th	600	200	25	650	
8th	650	200	25	700	
9th	700	200	25	750	
10th	750	200	25	800	
11th	800	200	25	850	
12th	850	212½	30	900	
13th	900	225	30	950	
14th	950	237½	30	1,000	
15th	1,000	250	30	1,050	
16th	1,050	250	30	1,100	
17th	1,100	250	30	1,150	
18th	1,150	250	30	1,200	
19th	1,200	250	30	1,250	
20th	1,250	250	30	1,300	
21st	1,250	250	30	1,350	
22nd	1,300	260	30	1,400	
23rd	1,300	260	30	Selection grade 1,500—60—1,800	
24th	1,350	270	30		
25th	1,350	270	30		
26th	1 400	280	30		
27th	1,400	280	30		
28th	1,450	290	30		
29th	1,450	290	30		
30th	1,500	300	30		
	1,560	300	30		
	1,620	300	30		
Selection Grade	1,680	300	30		
	1,740	300	30		
	1,800	300	30		

MINT DEPARTMENT.

The pay of a Deputy Mint Master of Asiatic domicile will remain unchanged at Rs. 1,250—50—1,750. The pay of a Deputy Mint Master of non-Asiatic domicile will be 1,000—50—1,500 *plus* £30 sterling overseas pay.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Years of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	350	...	150
2nd	400	...	150
3rd	450	...	150
4th	500	...	150
5th	550	15	150
6th	600	25	200
7th	650	25	200
8th	700	25	200
9th	750	25	250
10th	800	25	250
11th	850	25	250
12th	900	30	250
13th	950	30	250
14th	1,000	30	250
	Efficiency bar.		
15th	1,050	30	250
16th	1,100	30	250
17th	1,150	30	250
18th	1,200	30	250
19th	1,250	30	250
20th	1,300	30	250
21st	1,350	30	250
22nd	1,400	30	250
23rd	1,450	30	250
24th	1,500	30	250

SUPERIOR TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING AND WIRELESS BRANCHES OF THE POSTS AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic pay. Junior.	Basic pay. Senior.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	375	...	...	150
2nd	425	...	...	150
3rd	475	...	...	150
4th	525	625	...	150
5th	525	625	15	150
6th	575	675	15	150
7th	625	725	15	150
8th	625	725	25	250
9th	675	775	25	250
10th	725	825	25	250
11th	775	875	25	250
12th	825	925	30	300
13th	875	975	30	300
14th	925	1,025	30	300
15th	975	1,025	30	300
16th	...	1,075	30	300
17th	...	1,125	30	300
18th	...	1,175	30	300
19th	...	1,225	30	300
20th	...	1,275	30	300
21st	...	1,275	30	300
22nd	...	1,325	30	300
23rd	...	1,325	30	300
24th and over	...	1,375	30	300

NOTE.—No officer is allowed to draw more than the pay of the 9th year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a division.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

(Monthly rates of pay for Assistant Superintendents and Chemist.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. In sterling	Overseas Pay. In rupees
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	400	...	150
2nd	450	...	150
3rd	500	...	150
4th	550	...	150
5th	550	25	200
6th	600	25	200
7th	650	25	200
8th	700	25	250
9th	700	25	250
10th	750	25	250
11th	800	25	250
12th	850	30	250
13th	900	30	250
14th	950	30	250
15th	1,000	30	250
16th	1,050	30	250
17th	1,100	30	250
18th	1,150	30	250
19th	1,200	30	250

INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas pay. In sterling.	Overseas pay. In rupees.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	400	...	150
2nd	450	...	150
3rd	500	...	150
4th	550	...	150
5th	600	15	...
6th	600	25	...
7th	650	25	...
8th	700	25	...
9th	750	25	...
10th	800	25	...
11th	850	25	...
12th	900	30	...
13th	950	30	...
14th	1,000	30	...
15th	1,000	30	...
16th	1,050	30	...
17th	1,100	30	...
18th	1,150	30	...
19th	1,200	30	...
20th and over	1,250	30	...
Lower Selection Grade	1,250	30	...
	1,300	30	...
	1,350	30	...
	1,400	30	...
	1,450	30	...
	1,500	30	...

The following special rates of pay have been fixed with effect from 1st April, 1924 :—

	Basic Pay.	Overseas pay in sterling.
	Rs.	£
1. Mr. J. H. Field ...	1,300—50—1,500 (a)	30
2. Mr. C. W. B. Normand	1,000—50—1,500 (a)	25 (b)
3. Dr. T. Royds, D.Sc. ...	1,000—50—1,250 (a)	30

(a) Service for next increment to count from date of promotion to pay drawn at present (Rs. 1,550, 1,250 and 1,250 respectively).

(b) To be increased to £30 from 23rd October 1924 on commencement of 12th year of service.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS, STATE RAILWAYS.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic pay. Junior.	Basic pay. Senior.	Overseas pay. If drawn in rupees.	Overseas pay. If drawn in sterling.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£
1st	375	...	150	...
2nd	425	...	150	...
3rd	475	...	150	...
4th	525	625	150	...
5th	525	625	150	15
6th	575	675	150	15
7th	625	725	150	15
8th	625	725	250	25
9th	675	775	250	25
10th	725	825	250	25
11th	775	875	250	25
12th	825	925	300	30
13th	875	975	300	30
14th	925	1,025	300	30
15th	975	1,025	300	30
16th	...	1,075	300	30
17th	...	1,125	300	30
18th	...	1,175	300	30
19th	...	1,225	300	30
20th	...	1,275	300	30
21st	...	1,275	300	30
22nd	...	1,325	300	30
23rd	...	1,325	300	30
24th and after	...	1,375	300	30

NOTE 1.—These rates will also apply to Signal and Bridge Engineers in the ordinary Engineering time-scale. There are no Indians of this category.

NOTE 2.—No officer is allowed to draw more than the pay of the 9th year of service on the junior scale unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fully qualified to hold charge of a district.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT, STATE RAILWAYS.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic pay. Junior.	Basic pay. Senior.	Overseas pay. If drawn in rupees.	Overseas pay. If drawn in sterling.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£
1st	375	...	150	...
2nd	425	...	150	...
3rd	475	...	150	...
4th	525	625	150	...
5th	525	625	150	...
6th	575	675	150	15
7th	625	725	150	15
8th	625	725	200	15
9th	675	775	200	25
10th	725	825	200	25
11th	775	875	250	25
12th	825	925	250	25
13th	875	975	250	30
14th	925	1,025	250	30
15th	975	1,025	250	30
16th	...	1,075	250	30
17th	...	1,125	250	30
18th	...	1,175	250	30
19th	...	1,225	250	30
20th	...	1,275	250	30
21st	...	1,275	250	30
22nd	...	1,325	250	30
23rd	...	1,325	250	30
24th	...	1,375	250	30

NOTE 1.—These rates also apply to Electrical Engineer in the ordinary time-scale.

NOTE 2.—No officer is allowed to draw more than the pay of the 9th year of service on the Junior scale unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fully qualified to hold charge of a district.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, STATE RAILWAYS.

(Monthly rates of pay)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.		Overseas Pay.	
	Junior.	Senior.	If drawn in rupees.	If drawn in sterling.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£
1st	300	...	150	...
2nd	350	...	150	...
3rd	400	...	150	...
4th	450	550	150	...
5th	450	550	150	15
6th	500	600	150	15
7th	550	650	150	15
8th	550	650	200	25
9th	600	700	200	25
10th	650	750	200	25
11th	700	800	250	25
12th	750	850	250	30
13th	800	900	250	30
14th	850	950	250	30
15th	900	950	250	30
16th	...	1,000	250	30
17th	...	1,050	250	30
18th	...	1,100	250	30
19th	...	1,150	250	30
20th	...	1,200	250	30
21st	...	1,200	250	30
22nd	...	1,250	250	30
23rd	...	1,250	250	30
24th	...	1,300	250	30

NOTE.—No officer is allowed to draw more than the pay of the 9th year of service on the junior scale unless the Railway Board are satisfied that he is fully qualified to hold charge of a district.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Monthly rates of pay.)

Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay.	
		In rupees.	In sterling.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	£
1st	350	150	...
2nd	400	150	...
3rd	450	150	...
4th	500	150	...
5th	550	...	15
6th	550	...	25
7th	600	...	25
8th	650	...	25
9th	700	...	25
	Efficiency bar.		
10th	750	...	25
11th	800	...	25
12th	800	...	30
13th	850	...	30
14th	900	...	30
15th	950	...	30
16th	1,000	...	30
17th	1,000	...	30
18th	1,050	...	30
19th	1,050	...	30
20th	1,100	...	30
21st	1,100	...	30
22nd	1,150	...	30
23rd	1,150	...	30
24th	1,200	...	30

NOTE 1. No officer will draw more than the initial pay until he has attained the age of 26.

2.—Overseas pay will be granted only to officers who are of non-Asiatic domicile.

3.—Sir Aurel Stein will draw pay on the scale at present sanctioned for him less Rs. 250, with the addition of £30 sterling overseas pay.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

(Monthly rates of pay).

Designation.	Year of Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. In rupees.	Overseas Pay. In sterling.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	£
Assistant Superintendents	1st ...	350	150	...
	2nd ...	400	150	...
	3rd ...	450	150	...
	4th ...	500	150	...
	5th ...	550	...	15
	6th ...	550	...	25
	7th ...	600	...	25
	8th ...	650	...	25
	9th ...	700	...	25
	10th ...	700	...	25
	11th ...	750	...	25
	12th ...	800	...	30
		Efficiency bar.		
	13th ...	850	...	30
	14th ...	900	...	30
	15th ...	950	...	30
Superintendents	...	1,000	...	30
		1,050	...	30
		1,100	...	30
		1,150	...	30
		1,200	...	30
		1,250	...	30
		1,300	...	30
		1,350	...	30
		1,400	...	30
		1,450	...	30
		1,500	...	30

NOTE.—Overseas pay will be granted only to officers who are of non-Asiatic domicile.

CLASS I OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

(Monthly rates of pay for Officers of the Indian Army.)

Year of Army Service.	Rupee Pay. Junior.	Rupee Pay. Senior.	Sterling Overseas Pay.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	£
6th	630	...	...
7th	680	...	...
8th	580	680	15
9th	630	730	15
10th	680	780	15
11th	680	780	25
12th	730	830	25
13th	780	930	25
14th	780	980	25
15th	830	1,030	30
16th	880	1,080	30
17th	930	1,130	30
18th	...	1,330	30
19th	...	1,380	30
20th	...	1,430	30
21st	...	1,480	30
22nd	...	1,530	30
23rd	...	1,600	30
24th	...	1,650	30
25th	...	1,650	30
26th	...	1,700	30
27th	...	1,700	30
28th	...	1,750	30
29th	...	1,750	30

NOTE 1.—These officers count service for increments of pay from the date of first commission in the Army.

2. The above scale of sterling pay will apply to the existing civilian Mathematical Adviser.

CLASS I OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

(Monthly rates of pay for R. E. officers.)

Year of Army Service.	Rupee Pay. Junior.	Rupee Pay. Senior.	Sterling Overseas Pay.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	£
6th	700	...	...
7th	750	...	...
8th	650	750	15
9th	700	800	15
10th	750	850	15
11th	750	850	25
12th	800	900	25
13th	850	1,000	25
14th	850	1,050	25
15th	900	1,100	30
16th	950	1,150	30
17th	1,000	1,200	30
18th	...	1,400	30
19th	...	1,450	30
20th	...	1,500	30
21st	...	1,550	30
22nd	...	1,600	30
23rd	...	1,600	30
24th	...	1,650	30
25th	...	1,650	30
26th	...	1,700	30
27th	...	1,700	30
28th	...	1,750	30
29th	...	1,750	30

NOTE.—These officers count service for increments of pay from the date of first commission in the Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Monthly rates of Pay.)

Year of Service.	Rupee Pay.	Sterling Overseas pay.
1	2	3
	Rs.	£
1st	600	...
2nd	625	...
3rd	650	...
4th	675	...
5th	550	15
6th	575	15
7th	500	25
8th	575	25
9th	600	25
10th	600	25
11th	650	25
12th	700	30
13th	750	30
14th	800	30
15th	850	30
16th	900	30
17th	950	30
18th	1,000	30
19th and over	1,050	30

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Monthly rates of pay for officers other than those promoted from the Provincial Civil Service.)

Year of Civil Service.	Basic Pay.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in rupees.
	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	500	...	150
2nd	550	...	150
3rd	600	...	150
4th	650	...	150
5th	750	15	150
6th	800	15	150
7th	850	25	250
8th	950	25	250
9th	1,000	25	250
10th	1,200	25	250
11th	1,300	25	250
12th	1,400	30	300
13th	1,500	30	300
14th	1,600	30	300
15th	1,700	30	300
16th	1,800	30	300
17th	1,900	30	300
18th	2,000	30	300
19th	2,050	30	300
20th	2,100	30	300
21st	2,150	30	300
22nd	2,200	30	300
23rd and over	2,250	30	300

MINES DEPARTMENT.

(Monthly rates of pay for officers of non-Asiatic domicile.)

Year of Service.	Rupee Pay.	Sterling Overseas Pay.
	Rs.	£
1st	500	25
2nd	530	25
3rd	560	25
4th	590	25
5th	620	25
6th	650	25
7th	680	25
8th	710	30
9th	740	30
10th	770	30
11th	800	30
12th	830	30
13th	860	30
14th	890	30
15th	920	30
16th	950	30

Electric Inspector ... ... Rs. 950—50—1,550 *plus* £30 sterling overseas pay.

Inspectors ... ... Rs. 1,250—50—1,500 *plus* £30 sterling overseas pay.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Indian Civil Service.
2. Indian Police Service.
3. Indian Forest Service.
4. Indian Service of Engineers.
5. Indian Medical Service (Civil).
6. Indian Educational Service.
7. Indian Agricultural Service.
8. Indian Veterinary Service.
9. Indian Forest Engineering Service.
10. Superior Telegraph Engineering Branch.
11. State Railway Engineers (I. S. E.).

SCHEDULE III.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

Indian Civil Service ...	Commissioners of Divisions (except 1st grade Commissioners in Bombay). Commissioner of Excise, Bombay. 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, Madras. Chief Secretaries, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. Secretary, Revenue Department, Madras. Secretaries to the Government of Bombay (except the Chief Secretary). Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, Revenue—Local Self-Government —Finance, Commerce and Marine—Agriculture and Industries—Education. District and Sessions Judges, 1st grade. Additional Judicial Commissioners, Sind and Central Provinces. Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar. Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, whose rupee pay excluding passage pay, does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per mensem.
Indian (Imperial) Police ... Service.	Inspectors-General of Police. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police (including Commissioners of Police, Madras and Rangoon). Commissioners of Police, Bombay and Calcutta. Director, Intelligence Bureau. Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau.
Indian Forest Service ...	Chief Conservators of Forests. Conservators of Forests. President, Forests Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.
Indian Educational ... Service.	Directors of Public Instruction. Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
Indian Agricultural ... Service.	Directors of Agriculture. Agricutural Adviser to the Government of India. Director and Principal of the Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa.
Indian Service of ... Engineers.	Chief Engineers. Superintending Engineers. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch. Superintending Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle.
Indian Medical Service (Civil).	Surgeons-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Assam. Directors of Public Health. Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. Principal, Medical College, Calcutta. Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, Calcutta. Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta. Surgeon Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay. Superintendent, General Hospital, Rangoon. Inspectors-General of Prisons. Senior Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Port Blair.

CENTRAL SERVICES.

Indian Audit and Accounts Service.	Accountants-General. Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay. Chief Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway.
Military Accounts Department.	Military Accountant General. Command Controllers.
Mint and Assay Department.	Mint Masters. Assay Masters.
Imperial Customs Service	Collectors of Customs.
Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branch.	Chief Engineer, Telegraphs. Deputy Chief Engineers. Directors, Telegraph Engineering, including those employed as Postmasters-General. Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic.
Geological Survey ...	Director, Geological Survey. Superintendents, Geological Survey.
Meteorological Service ...	Director-General of Observatories.
Mines Department ...	Chief Inspector of Mines.
Archæological Department	Director-General of Archæology.
Zoological Survey ...	Director, Zoological Survey.
Class I of the Survey of India Department.	Directors.
Political Department ...	Residents, 2nd Class.

SCHEDULE IV.

1. These regulations apply to the following officers, namely: —

(a) any officer who belongs to a Service, or holds substantively a permanent post, specified in Appendix A to this Schedule, and who had at the date of his appointment to such Service or post his domicile elsewhere than in Asia; and

(b) any officer of the Indian Civil Service who had at the date of his appointment thereto his domicile in Asia and who is or has at any time been entitled to overseas pay or would have been entitled had he been on the time-scale.

2. For the purposes of these regulations —

(a) " child " means a legitimate child who, if a female, is unmarried and under the age of 21 or, if a male, is under the age of 12, and includes a step-child residing with and wholly dependent on an officer;

(b) " officer " means an officer to whom these regulations apply;

(c) the cost of a passage shall be deemed to be the cost as stated from time to time in the tables of passage rates published by the various steamship companies; and

(d) the domicile of a person at the date of his appointment shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to this Schedule.

3. There shall be payable to every officer with effect from the 1st day of April, 1924, passage pay at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem or at such different rate as the Governor-General in Council may by order declare to be necessary or sufficient for the purpose of the provision of the benefits conferred by these regulations.

4. The full amount of passage pay shall be payable to an officer on leave of whatever nature so long as he is in receipt of leave-salary and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Fundamental Rules, passage pay shall not be taken in account for the purpose of computing the leave-salary of an officer and shall be deemed to be leave-salary additional to the monthly maximum leave-salary to which he is entitled under these rules.

5. A sum equal to the amount received by an officer as passage pay shall be deducted monthly from the officer's pay or leave-salary, as the case may be, and shall be credited to a General Passage Fund to be administered by the Governor-General in Council.

6. (*1*) The maximum benefits to which officers shall be entitled shall be passages of a total value equal to the cost of the number of passages between Bombay and London by P. & O., 1st class B, shown below—

(A) in the case of officers appointed on or after the 1st day of April, 1924—

(*a*) for the officer himself four return passages ;

(*b*) for his wife the number of return passages shown in the following scale : —

Officer's length of service at date of marriage.	Number of return passages.
Less than 7 years	4
7 years, but less than 14 years	3
14 years, but less than 21 years	2
21 years and over	1

(*c*) for each child one single passage ; and

(B) in the case of officers appointed before the 1st day of April 1924 :—

(*a*) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale :—

Officer's length of service on 1st April, 1924.	Number of return passages.
Less than 7 years	4
7 years, but less than 14 years	3
14 years but less than 21 years	2
21 years and over	1

(*b*) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled :

Provided that in the case of an officer who has been married on or after the 1st day of April, 1924, the scale of benefits for his wife shall be that laid down in clause (A) (*b*) ; and

(*c*) for each child one single passage.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this regulation, the Governor-General in Council may in the case of officers appointed after attaining the age of 25 years and of officers holding His Majesty's commission to whom these regulations apply, by general or special order determine the maximum benefits to which such officers shall be entitled for themselves, their wives and their children.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, if an officer dies while in service, his wife and children shall be entitled to receive from the General Passage Fund single passages by sea from a port in India to a port outside India, but not exceeding, in each case, the cost of a single passage by sea between Bombay and London by P. & O. steamer, 1st class B.

8. A separate account shall be opened in sterling in the case of each officer, and, if such officer is married, for his wife, and, if he has children, for each child. These accounts shall be credited respectively with the cost of the passages to which the officer, his wife, and childern are entitled under Regulation 6, and no transfer of any credit shall be made from one account to another. Within the amount of these credits the officer shall be entitled to receive passages by sea between a port in India and a port outside Asia for himself, his wife and his children respectively, provided the cost of no single or return passage by sea shall exceed the cost of a single or return passage, as the case may be, between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental, 1st class B ; provided further, should the cost of any passage engaged be less than the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental, 1st class B, and the individual concerned perform any part of the journey between port and port by land, it shall be permissible to draw from the General Passage Fund, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor-General in Council, the actual cost of the railway fare, but not exceeding the difference between the cost of the passage engaged and the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B.

9. The payment for all sea passages shall be made from the General Passage Fund direct to the steamship companies. Payment on account of journeys by land shall be made to the officer making the claim.

10. The accounts mentioned in Regulation 8 shall be debited with the cost of passages actually engaged, subject to the limit prescribed in Regulation 8, and with the sums actually drawn from the General Passage Fund on account of railway journeys.

11. When the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B, is increased or decreased, the balance at credit of each account referred to in Regulation 8 shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, in proportion to the increase or decrease in the cost of passages.

12. An Officer is entitled to the benefits provided by these regulations in respect of any journey to or from India performed by himself or his wife, or any of his children which commences on or after the 1st April, 1924, and before the date of the Officer's retirement, provided that the officer, his wife and any of his childern shall be entited to receive so far as their respective credits permit, single passages from a port in India to a port outside Asia, but not exceeding the cost of a single passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B, for a journey commenced within six months after the officer's retirement; provided, further, that should the cost of any passage engaged be less than the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B, and the individual concerned perform any part of the journey between port and port by land, it shall be permissible to draw from the General Passage Fund, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor-General in Council, the actual cost of the railway fare, but not exceeding the difference between the cost of the passage engaged and the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B.

13. If an officer has himself or on behalf of his wife or children incurred expenditure before a date to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, in respect of a benefit to which he or they is or are entitled under these regulations he may draw against the amount at his credit or at that of his wife or child, as the case may be, the amount of such expenditure, subject to the maximum provided in Regulation 8. In the case of a journey performed on a return ticket, the first-half of which was utilised for a journey commenced before 1st April, 1924, the expenditure incurred shall be deemed to be half the cost of such ticket. If the officer has taken an advance from the Government for a passage in respect of which money is drawn under this Regulation, the sum so drawn shall be applied forthwith to repay the outstanding balance of advance.

14. No person whosoever shall have any claim on the General Passage Fund beyond the provision of the benefits, if any, conferred on him by these regulations, and any balance remaining at the credit of any person after such person has ceased to be eligible for any such benefits shall lapse to the Fund.

15. The Governor-General in Council may make supplementary regulations to carry out the purposes and objects of these regulations, and may with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council by order in writing, direct that any of the provisions of Regulations 8, 9, 10, 12, or 13 of this Schedule be relaxed or varied in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think proper.

APPENDIX A TO SCHEDULE IV.

SERVICES AND POSTS REFERRED TO IN RULE I.

A.—Services.

1. All-India Services :—
   - (1) Indian Civil Services.
   - (2) Indian Police Service.
   - (3) Indian Agricultural Service.
   - (4) Indian Educational Service.
   - (5) Indian Forest Service.
   - (6) Indian Forest Engineering Service.
   - (7) Indian Medical Service (Civil).
   - (8) Indian Service of Engineers.
   - (9) Indian Veterinary Service.
2. Central Services :—
   - (1) Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
   - (2) Military Accounts Departments.
   - (3) Mint and Assay Departments
   - (4) Imperial Customs Service.

(5) Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Posts and Telegraph Department.

(6) Geological Survey of India.

(7) Indian Meteorological Service.

(8) Department of Mines in India.

(9) Indian Service of Engineers, State Railways.

(10) Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways (Excluding Superior Stores Establishment).

(11) Archæological Department.

(12) Zoological Survey of India.

(13) Class I Survey of India.

(14) Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment.

(15) Political Department of the Government of India.

B.—Posts.

1. Any post borne on the cadre of any service specified in Part A of this Schedule, when held by an officer who is not a member of that service.

2. The following posts in the Opium Department when held by officers at present in that Department and not being members of the Provincial Civil Service :—

(1) Managing Director, Opium Factory, Ghazipur.

(2) District Opium Officer.

(3) Assistant Opium Officer.

3. The post of Deputy Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

4. The post of Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax.

5. The following posts in the Postal Department :—

(1) Postmaster-General.

(2) Deputy Postmaster-General.

(3) Assistant Director-General.

(4) Presidency Postmasters.

6. The following posts in the Telegraph Traffic Department :—

(1) Deputy Director-General.

(2) Assistant Director General.

(3) 1st Division of the Superior Telegraph Traffic Branch.

7. The post of Chief Inspector of Explosives.

APPENDIX B TO SCHEDULE IV.

Provisions for the determination of domicile.

1. A person can have only one domicile.

2. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled, or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

3. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which at the time of his birth his mother was domiciled.

4. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired, and a new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed or another has been acquired.

5. (1) A person acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

(2) Any person may, if the law of any country so provides, and subject to any such provisions, acquire a domicile in that country by making, in accordance with the said provisions, a declaration of his desire to acquire such domicile.

Explanation 1.—A person is not to be considered as having taken up his fixed habitation in a country merely by reason of his residing there in His Majesty's civil or military service or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

Explanation 2.—A person does not acquire a new domicile in any country merely by reason of residing as part of the family or as a servant of any ambassador, consul, or other representative of the Government of another country.

6. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derives his domicile of origin :

Provided that the domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of His Majesty or has set up with the consent of the parent in any distinct business.

7. After marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband if she had not the same domicile before and her domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband :

Provided that if the husband and wife are separated by the order of a competent court or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation, the wife becomes capable of acquiring an independent domicile.

8. Save as otherwise provided above a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile.

9. An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

10. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, a person who—

(a) was born, and has been educated exclusively, in Asia and had not at the date of his appointment resided out of Asia for a total period exceeding six months, or

(b) had before that date claimed or been deemed to be a native of India for the purpose of his appointment to any office under the Government or of the conferment upon him by the Government of any scholarship, emoluments or other privilege,

shall be deemed to have had his domicile in Asia on that date.

11. If any question arises as to the domicile of any officer at the time of his appointment, the decision thereon of the Secretary of State in Council, in the case of persons appointed by him, of the Governor-General in Council in the case of persons appointed by him, or of the local Government in the case of persons appointed by them, shall be final.

SCHEDULE V (*see* Rule 13).

1. All-India Services :—

(a) Indian Police Service.

(b) Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch).

(c) Indian Agricultural Service.

(d) Indian Forest Service.

(e) Indian Forest Engineering Service.

(f) Indian Service of Engineers.

(g) Indian Veterinary Service.

2. Central Services—

(1) Indian Audit and Accounts.

(2) Military Accounts.

(3) Mint and Assay Departments.

(4) Customs Service.

(5) Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branch.

(6) Geological Survey.

(7) Meteorological Service.

(8) Mines Department.

(9) State Railway Engineering (I. S. E.).

(10) Archæological Department.

(11) Zoological Survey.

(12) Class I Survey of India.

(13) Political Department (other than officers of the Indian Civil Service).

3. Officers who, though not members of one of the services mentioned above, hold posts borne on the cadres of any of those services or of the Indian Civil Service.

4. Opium Department—

(i) The Managing Director, Opium Factory, Ghazipur.
(ii) District Opium Officers.
(iii) Assistant Opium Officers.
} At present in service, and not being member of the Provincial Civil Service.

5. Deputy Commissioners of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

6. Income-Tax Department—

(1) Commissioners.

(2) Assistant Commissioners.

7. Postal Department—

(1) Postmasters-General.

(2) Deputy Postmasters-General.

(3) Assistant Directors-General.

(4) Presidency Postmasters.

8. Telgeraph Traffic Department—

(1) Deputy Director-General.

(2) Assistant Directors-General.

(3) First Division of the Superior Telegraph Traffic Branch.

9. Chief Inspector of Explosives.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th January 1925.

No. F.-635—24.—In pursuance of proviso (i) to sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza Zafar Ali to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore for a period of three months with effect from the 13th January 1925.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 15th January 1925.

No. 48.—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Forest Service, and are shown in the order of seniority, are appointed Assistant Conservators of Forests with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

1. Mr. Kundan Lal Aggarwal, Punjab, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
2. Mr. C. H. Thompson, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).
3. Mr. J. F. Digges La Touche, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).
4. Mr. J. O. Wadhams, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).
5. Mr. J. A R. Gentle, Central Provinces, 2nd January 1925 (forenoon).

6. Mr. F. J. Mustill, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).
7. Mr. C. W. Kermode, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).
8. Mr. V. S. Kuppuswamy Ayyar, Madras, 5th December 1924 (afternoon).
9. Mr. M. N. Gallent, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).
10. Mr. B. Jankiram Singh, Madras, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
11. Mr. J. Coode, Madras, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
12. Mr. Narendra Nath Sen, United Provinces, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
13. Mr. Niranjan Pal, Bengal, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
14. Mr. J. Mackereth, Burma, 31st December 1924 (forenoon).
15. Mr. A. C. Hopkins, Central Provinces, 5th December 1924 (forenoon)
16. Mr. Devi Dyal Saigal, Punjab, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
17. Mr. J. A. Clarke, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).
18. Mr. Jai Raj Singha, United Provinces, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
19. Mr. Tara Singh, Madras, 5th December 1924 (forenoon).
20. Mr. L. E. Smith, Burma, 27th December 1924 (forenoon).

J. W. BHORE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

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FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 17th January 1925.

No. F.-178-12-IV—24.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-regulation (2) of regulation 6 of the regulations included in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the following benefits as the maximum benefits to which an officer appointed after attaining the age of 26 years, or an officer holding His Majesty's Comission to whom the said regulations apply, shall, save as otherwise by special order provided, be entitled for himself, his wife and his children, namely :—

(*a*) In the case of officers appointed or entering civil employ on or after the 1st day of April 1924—

(*i*) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale—

Officer's age at date of appointment or of entering civil employ.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over but under 38 years	3
38 years or over but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

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(*ii*) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled:

Provided that in the case of an officer who has been married after the date of his appointment or of his entering civil employ the scale of benefits for his wife shall be as follows:—

Officer's age at date of marriage.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over but under 38 years	3
38 years or over but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

and (*iii*) for each child one single passage; and

(*b*) in the case of officers appointed or entering civil employ before the 1st day of April 1924—

(*i*) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale:—

Officer's age on 1st April 1924.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over but under 38 years	3
38 years or over but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

(*ii*) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled:

Provided that in the case of an officer who has been married on or after the 1st day of April 1924, the scale of benefits for his wife shall be that laid down in the proviso to clause (*a*) (*ii*); and

(*iii*) for each child one single passage.

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."*

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th January 1925.

No. 205-II-24-G(5).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 72-D read with section 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Punjab Legislative Council Rules, namely :—

After rule 21 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"21-A. On the dissolution of the Council every Bill which has been introduced in the Council and has not been passed by the Council shall lapse."

Lapse of pending Bills on dissolution.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 29th January 1925.

No. F-178-12-ix-24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by regulation 13 of the regulations included in schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924,* the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix the 31st March 1925 as the date after which expenditure incurred by officers in engaging passages will

* Published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th January 1925.

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not be repayable by Government. Officers engaging passages after that date should therefore proceed in accordance with the regulations contained in schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPATMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th January 1925.

No. F-154-C.S.R.-24.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council held on 2nd January 1925, hereby makes, with effect from 1st January 1922, the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

In rule 26, at the end of clause (*b*) and of clause (*d*), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

> "Provided that the Local Government shall have power, in any case where they are satisfied that the leave was taken on account of illness or for any other cause beyond the Government servant's control, to direct that extraordinary leave shall be counted for increments under this clause."

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DELHI, DATED SATURDAY, THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1925.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 6th February 1925.

No. F-35-C.S.R.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by regulation 15 in schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following supplementary regulations to govern the drawing of benefits under those rules from the General Passage Fund :—

PART I.—PASSAGES BY SEA.

(1) Every application by an officer for a passage by sea shall be made to the audit officer by whom his pay is audited, provided that, if the officer is in Europe, the application shall be made to the High Commissioner for India. If the application is made to the High Commissioner, the officer must present with his application a certificate from the audit officer, stating the amount in the General Passage Fund at the credit of each person for whom a passage is to be taken.

(2) The application shall specify the persons for whom it is desired to secure passages. If the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, is satisfied that any benefit is admissible under the rules, he will furnish to the applicant a certificate, stating the maximum cost of the passage which may be engaged for each such person at the charge of the General Passage Fund.

(3) When the officer engages the passage or passages, he will present to the steamship company the certificate, and, on receiving the ticket or tickets, will give the company a receipt in the form prescribed, showing the accommodation engaged, the persons for whom engaged and the cost. If the cost of any ticket should exceed the amount entered in the certificate, the difference must be paid by the officer himself.

Note 1.—Although the benefits admissible from the General Passage Fund are stated in terms of the cost of passages by P. & O., an officer is free to choose the line of steamers by which he will travel.

Note 2.—Nothing in the wording of the supplementary regulations is intended to restrict the employment of agents in booking passages or in other transactions with the steamship companies.

(4) If for any reason the officer, after obtaining the certificate, but before presenting it to the steamship company, finds that he does not desire to use it, he should return it without delay to the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be.

(5) If the officer, after presenting the certificate to the steamship company, cancels the passages which he has engaged, he should at once inform the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, that he has done so ; he should also take steps to obtain back the certificate from the steamship company and return it to the audit officer or High Commissioner.

(6) If the officer cancels a passage which he has engaged, he is himself responsible for taking such action as may be necessary to prevent the forfeiture of any sums which may have been paid to the steamship company on his behalf by Government. If, however, the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, makes any payment to the steamship company in advance, by way of deposit or otherwise, he will at once intimate to the officer the fact of his having done so. Otherwise, the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, is responsible only for checking the admissibility of the claim and for making payment to the steamship company of the cost of the passage.

PART II—JOURNEYS BY LAND.

(1) Every application by an officer for the benefit permissible under regulation 8 shall be made to the High Commissioner for India. As an exception to this general rule, if the officer obtains from the steamship company in India a through ticket covering the overland journey, he may make his claim to the audit officer in India for the whole journey, including the cost of the journey by land.

(2) No claim is admissible in respect of a railway journey performed in India or in the country of destination, provided that a person travelling on a through ticket to or from London may make a claim in respect of the journey between London and the Channel port.

(3) The amount payable in respect of a journey by land shall in no case exceed the cost of an ordinary first class railway fare by a direct route.

(4) The application shall specify the persons for whom the benefit is claimed and shall state the facts of the claim in sufficient detail to enable the High Commissioner to satisfy himself that the prescribed conditions are fulfilled. The officer shall be bound to furnish such further information as the High Commissioner may require for this purpose.

(5) In the case of a journey from India, the claim should be accompanied by—

(*a*) a declaration signed by the officer that the land journey was actually performed by the persons on whose behalf the claim is made ; and

(*b*) a certificate, which the officer should obtain from his audit officer in India, showing the amount to which he is entitled in respect of the journey from India and the cost of the passage actually engaged.

Note—If an officer intends to present a claim to the High Commissioner under this regulation, he should in his own interests take steps to obtain the certificate referred to in clause (*b*) before he leaves India.

(6) In the case of a journey to India, the officer shall submit to the High Commissioner a declaration, stating the route by which he, or the person on whose behalf he makes the claim, intends to travel.

PART III.—GENERAL.

In urgent or special cases the Governor-General in Council may sanction such modification of the procedure prescribed in these regulations as he may deem to be necessary.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Delhi, the 5th February 1925.

No. 107.—Mr. H. M. Glover, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, with effect from the

forenoon of 5th January 1925. From the same date Mr. L. B. Holland, officiating Conservator of Forests, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests.

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Simla, the 3rd February 1925.

No. E-22.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation and have been posted as follows :—

Mr. F. W. H. Towning	Punjab (Irrigation).
Mr. W. G. Wheatley...	Punjab (Irrigation).
Mr. Muhammad Azam Khan	Punjab (Irrigation).
Mr. Vasu Deva Bhandari	Punjab (Irrigation).

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 6th February 1925.

No. F.-30—25.—The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the probation of candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service are published for general information. They supersede the regulations published with the Home Department notification No. F.-4—24-Establishments, dated the 21st January 1924 :—

EXAMINATIONS OF SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations made under section 97 of the Government of India Act for the probation in the United Kingdom and the further examination of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in India and candidates selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years.

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ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(3) One-year probationers will, at the end of the year of probation, undergo an examination called the Final Examination. The subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory subjects.

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code	200
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	200
4. Indian History	400
5. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject ...	600
6. Riding	200

Optional subjects, one only to be taken.

	Marks.
7. Hindu and Mohammedan Law	400
8. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	400

TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(4) Two-year probationers will, during their period of probation, undergo two examinations, the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year and the Final Examination at the end of the second year.

(5) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows. All the subjects are compulsory :—

	Marks.
1. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject ...	400
2. Phonetics	200
3. Jurisprudence	200
4. Law of Evidence and Criminal Law	200
5. Indian History	200
6. Notes of Cases	200
7. Economics	200

(6) The subjects of the Final Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory subjects.

	Marks.
1. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject	600
2. Indian Penal Code	200
3. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
4. The Indian Evidence Act	200
5. Notes of Cases	400
6. Indian History	400
7. Economics	400
8. Riding	200

Optional subjects, one only to be taken.

	Marks.
9. Hindu and Mohammedan Law	400
10. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	400

ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(7) The principal vernaculars prescribed for the various provinces are shown in the following table :—

Province.	*Vernacular.*
Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
Bombay	Marathi.
Bengal	Bengali.
United Provinces	Urdu.
Punjab	Urdu.
Burma	Burmese.
Bihar and Orissa	Hindi.
Central Provinces	Hindi.
Assam	Bengali.

(8) An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother tongue is one of the two principal vernaculars of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother tongue is the principal vernacular language of his province must substitute in place of the principal vernacular language the following subject or subjects :--

ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

British History.

TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

British History at the Intermediate Examination, and Europan History at the Final ination.

(9) A candidate whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu may not offer either of these ages as the principal vernacular language.

(10) Candidates who at the Final Examination in riding satisfy the Commissioners hey are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of any duties ed of members of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 00 according to the degree of proficiency displayed.

Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum iency as in evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full iency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100 ; they will be allowed to proceed to and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Local Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A candidate who fails at the end of the period of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

Selected candidates will also be examined in riding at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary period.

(11) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(12) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the candidates in order of merit; the order for the one-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, the order for the two-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(13) The selected candidates whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the Final Examination is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and conduct during the period of probation, shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

(14) If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A selected candidate absent for such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

Any candidate who at the Intermediate Examination shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 19th February 1925.

No. F.-611-24.—The following amendment to the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Indian High Courts, which were published with

the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F.-70, dated the 29th December 1922, and subsequently amended, has been made by the Secretary of State in Council and is published for general information :—

For note (2) to rule 7 (*a*) (*ii*) the following note shall be substituted, namely :—

"In the case of any Judge who was already in the service of the Government at the time of his appointment to the High Court, leave on half average pay or furlough without medical certificate which he had at his credit, when so appointed, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, may up to a maximum of one year be treated as furlough standing at his credit for the purpose of clause (*ii*)."

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

Delhi, the 21st February 1925.

No. 36-P. T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall, with effect from the 1st April 1925, be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137 (Telegraphs), dated the 16th September 1907, namely :—

To rule 134 of the said rules the following shall be added, namely :—

"A charge of three per cent. on the amount of such accounts will be levied by the Telegraph Check Office to cover the cost of the extra work thrown on that office in keeping the accounts and preparing bills for press telegrams sent without prepayment."

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F.-20 (2)-C.S.R.-25.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 4th February 1925.

RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of State in Council has been pleased to make certain changes in the Study Leave Rules prescribed by him in Council with reference to Fundamental Rule 84 and published with the resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1698-C.S.R., dated 25th September 1923. The rules, as amended, are published as an annexure to this resolution.

2. The Secretary of State has also decided that extraordinary leave may be taken in conjunction with study leave without regard to the maximum prescribed in rule 2 of the Study Leave Rules.

ORDERED that the resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE.

Rules for the grant of additional leave to Government servants for the Study of Scientific, Technical or Similar Problems, or in order to undertake special Courses of Instruction.

The following rules relate to study leave only. They are not intended to meet the case of Government servants deputed to other countries at the instance of Government, either for the performance of special duties imposed on them or for the investigation of specific problems connected with their technical duties. Such cases will continue to be dealt with n their merits under the provisions of rules 50 and 51 of the Fundamental Rules. The

rules apply to the Archæological Department, the Public Health and Medical Research Departments (other than as regards officers of the Indian Medical Service, to whom special rules apply), the Botanical Survey (including the officers of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta), the Civil Veterinary Department, the Factory Department, the Geological Survey, the Agricultural Department, the Meteorological Department, the Railway Department (Traffic, Locomotive and Engineering Branches), the Telegraph Department, the Zoological Survey, the Education Department, the Public Works Department and the Forest Department (except in respect of continental tours, to which special rules apply). The rules also apply to Government servants selected for the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service who are admitted to the benefit of the rules for the assistance of Government servants prosecuting legal studies at one of the Inns of Court, London, or the King's Inns, Dublin, for the period when they are reading in the Chambers of a practising Barrister in England, but in their case study leave should not ordinarily be granted after the twelfth year of service. The rules may be extended by the authorities empowered to sanction study leave under rule 1 to any Government servant, including a Government servant of a Provincial Service not belonging to any of the departments mentioned above, in whose case the sanctioning authority is of opinion that leave should be granted in the public interests to pursue a special course of study or investigation of a scientific or technical nature.

NOTE.—The extension of these rules to the Public Works and Railway Departments does not affect the existing rules under which Government servants are allowed to visit engineering works when on leave in Great Britain.

1. Extra leave on half average pay for the purpose of study leave may be taken either in or outside India. It may be granted to a Government servant of any of the departments named above by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner under whom he is serving, provided that, when a Government servant borne permanently on the cadre of one province or department is serving temporarily in another province or department, the grant of leave is subject to the conditions (*a*) that the sanctioning authority can make local arrangements to carry on his work in his absence; and (*b*) that the sanction of the province or department to which he is permanently attached is obtained before leave is given. Study leave should not ordinarily be granted to Government servants of less than five years' service or to Government servants within three years of the date at which they have the option of retiring, or, if they have the option of retiring after 20 years' service, within three years of the date at which they will complete 25 years' service. Nor should it be granted to Government servants who are about to retire on proportionate pension.

NOTE.—Departments of the Government of India may grant study leave to Government servants under their administrative control, subject to the restrictions which apply to the powers of a Local Government.

2. The grant of study leave should be made with due regard to the exigencies of the public service. In no case should the grant of this leave, in combination with ordinary leave otherwise than on medical certificate, involve an absence of over 28 months from a Government servant's regular duties, or exceed two years in the whole period of a Government servant's service; nor should it be granted with such frequency as to remove him from contact with his regular work or to cause cadre difficulties owing to his absence on leave. A period of 12 months at one time should ordinarily be regarded as a suitable maximum, and should not be exceeded save for exceptional reasons.

3. A Government servant whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave should be required to take his period of study leave at such a time as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover the period spent in returning to duty.

4. When a Government servant has been granted a definite period of study leave and finds subsequently that his course of study will fall short of the sanctioned period to any considerable extent, his absence from duty should be reduced by the excess period of study leave unless he produces the assent of the sanctioning authority in India to his taking it as ordinary leave.

5. Except as provided in rule 6, all applications for study leave should be submitted with the audit officer's certificate to the Head of the Department through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination which the candidate proposes to undergo should be clearly specified therein.

6. Government servants on leave in Europe or America who wish to have part of it converted into study leave should address the High Commissioner for India and should attach (1) a statement showing how they propose to spend the study leave, and (2) documentary evidence that their application for the particular course of study or examination proposed has the approval of the proper authorities in India. Similarly, Government servants on leave in Europe or America who desire to have it extended for purposes of study should address the High Commissioner, but, in addition to the above requirements, they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave.

7. A study allowance will be granted for the period spent in prosecuting a definite course of study at a recognized institution or in any definite tour of inspection of any special class of work, as well as for the period covered by any examination at the end of the course of study. The rates as at present fixed are 12*s*. a day in the United Kingdom, 1*l*. a day on the continent of Europe and 30*s*. a day in the United States of America. These rates are liable

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Joint Secretary to the Governme

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Delhi, the 21st February 1925.

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Delhi, the 4th February 1925.

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3. A Government servant whose study leave is combined with any other kind of leave should be required to take his period of study leave at such a time as to retain, at its conclusion, a balance of other previously sanctioned leave sufficient to cover the period spent in returning to duty.

4. When a Government servant has been granted a definite period of study leave and finds subsequently that his course of study will fall short of the sanctioned period to any considerable extent, his absence from duty should be reduced by the excess period of study leave unless he produces the assent of the sanctioning authority in India to his taking it as ordinary leave.

5. Except as provided in rule 6, all applications for study leave should be submitted with the audit officer's certificate to the Head of the Department through the prescribed channel, and the course or courses of study contemplated and any examination which the candidate proposes to undergo should be clearly specified therein.

6. Government servants on leave in Europe or America who wish to have part of it converted into study leave should address the High Commissioner for India and should attach (1) a statement showing how they propose to spend the study leave, and (2) documentary evidence that their application for the particular course of study or examination proposed has the approval of the proper authorities in India. Similarly, Government servants on leave in Europe or America who desire to have it extended for purposes of study should address the High Commissioner, but, in addition to the above requirements, they must support their applications with documentary evidence of their having obtained the approval of the authorities concerned in India to their applying for an extension of leave.

7. A study allowance will be granted for the period spent in prosecuting a definite course of study at a recognized institution or in any definite tour of inspection of any special class of work, as well as for the period covered by any examination at the end of the course of study. The rates as at present fixed are 12*s*. a day in the United Kingdom, 1*l*. a day on the continent of Europe and 30*s*. a day in the United States of America. These rates are liable

to revision. The rate to be granted to Government servants who take study leave in oth countries, including India, will be specially considered by the High Commissioner or the Government of India, as the case may be, in each case. In no case will subsistence allowance be granted in addition to study allowance, and ordinarily travelling expenses will not be paid, but in exceptional cases, claims will be considered on their merits by the Government of India or the High Commissioner.

8. Study allowance will be admissible up to 14 days for any period of vacation. A period during which a Government servant interrupts his course for his own convenience can not be considered as vacation. In the case of a Government servant retiring from the service without returning to duty after a period of study leave, the study allowance will be forfeited. If the Government servant is under civil leave rules, the study leave will be converted into ordinary leave to the extent of the ordinary leave standing to his credit at the date of retirement. Any balance of the period of study leave mentioned above which cannot be so converted will be excluded in reckoning service for pension.

9. Government servants granted study leave are ordinarily required to meet the cost of fees paid for courses of study. In exceptional cases the High Commissioner or the Government of India, as the case may be, will be prepared to consider proposals that such fees should be paid by Government.

10. On completion of a course of study a certificate on the proper form (which may be obtained from the High Commissioner), together with certificates of examinations passed or of special study, shall, when the study leave has been taken in Europe or America, be forwarded to the High Commissioner. When the study leave has been taken in any other country, certificates of examinations passed or of special study, which should show the dates of commencement and termination of the course, with any remarks by the instructor, shall be forwarded to the authority which sanctioned the leave. In the case of a definite course of study at a recognized institution, the study allowance will be payable by the High Commissioner or in India, as the case may be, on claims submitted by the Government servant from time to time, supported by proper certificates of attendance. When the programme of study approved under rule 5 does not include or does not consist entirely of such a course of study, the Government servant shall submit to the High Commissioner or to the authority in India which sanctioned his leave, as the case may be, a diary showing how his time has been spent, and a report indicating fully the nature of the methods and operations which have been studied, and including suggestions as to the possibility of applying such methods or operations to India. The High Commissioner or the sanctioning authority in India, as the case may be, will decide whether the diary and report show that the time of the Government servant has been properly employed, and will determine accordingly for what period the study allowance referred to in rule 7 may be granted.

11. Study leave will count as service for promotion and pension, but not for leave. It will not affect any leave which may already be due to a Government servant; it will count as extra leave on half average pay, and will not be taken into account in reckoning the aggregate amount of leave on half average pay, taken by the Government servant towards the maximum period admissible under the Fundamental Rules.

12. During study leave a Government servant will draw half average pay, as definited in rule 9 (2) of the Fundamental Rules, subject to the maxima and minima laid down in rules 89 and 90 *ibid*. The rate of exchange prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council for the conversion of leave salary (other than that admissible during the first four months of a period of leave on average pay) shall apply to study leave allowances. A Government servant may, subject to the approval of the proper authorities being obtained as required by rule 5 or 6, undertake or commence a course of study during leave on average pay, and, subject to paragraphs 7 and 8, draw study allowance in respect thereof, provided that study allowance is not drawn for an aggregate period exceeding two years during the whole of a Govcanment servant's service. This rule applies to military officers in civil employment taking leave under the Fundamental Rules.

13. On an application for study leave in Europe or America being sanctioned by the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal, the Local Government should inform the High Commissioner of the particulars of the case. When such leave is sanctioned by any other Local Government or Administration, a report should be made to the Government of India, who will inform the High Commissioner. It will be necessary for the Government servant concerned to place himself in communication with the High Commissioner, who will arrange any details and issue any letters of introduction that may be required. In all cases in which study leave in any other country is sanctioned, the particulars should be reported to the Government of India.

1443 PGG—806—26-2-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1925.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1925.

No. 2-I.E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the said Order :—

To be Companions.

GEORGE DRURY RUDKIN, Esquire, O.B.E., Indian Civil Service, lately Revenue Member, State Council, Bikaner, Rajputana.

ALFRED ALAN LETHBRIDGE PARSONS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Offg. Financial Commissioner, Railway Board.

Major GEORGE DRUMMOND OGILVIE, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department (on leave).

HUBERT CALVERT, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Reverend WILLIAM THOMAS WRIGHT, V.D. (late Commandant, Punjab Rifles), Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Ghora Gali, Punjab.

Sardar Bahadur Sardar JAWAHIR SINGH, of Mustafabad, Jagirdar, and Honorary Magistrate, Ambala District, and Member of Legislative Council, Punjab.

S. F. A. PATTERSON,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

1477 PGG

KNIGHTHOOD.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st January 1925.

No. 3-H.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Mian FAZL-I-HUSAIN, Minister for Education, Punjab.

The Honourable Major-General ROBERT CHARLES MACWATT, C.I.E., Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Government of India.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Political Secretary to the

Government of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 1st January 1925.

No. 8-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Jamal Khan, M.L.C., *Tumandar* of the Laghari Tribe, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

No. 13-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction, upon—

Sardar Sahib Sardar Sant Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Sardar Sadhu Singh, of Kakkar, Amritsar District, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 14-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Sahib Mir Fazl-Imam, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab.

Mir Dost Muhammad Khan, *Tumandar* of the Mazari Tribe, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

Khan Ahmad Yar Khan, Khakwani, of Multan Distict, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Sayad Nazir Husain, M.B.E., Civil Surgeon, Punjab.

Munshi Khurshed Ahmed, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab.

No. 15-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Sahib Diwan Khilanda Ram, Public Prosecutor, Punjab.

Pandit Daulat Ram Kalia, M. B. E., Barrister-at-Law, Ferozpore District, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Lala Sita Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore District, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Diwan Gyan Nath, Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

Rai Sahib Lala Madho Ram, Chief Secretary, Chamba, Punjab States.

Rai Sahib Seth Ram Pershad, Contractor, Lahore Cantonment.

No. 17-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Chaudhri Chambel Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Punjab.

Sardar Charat Singh, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot City, Punjab.

Bhai Basawa Singh, B.A., Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

No. 18-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Khan Saadat Ali Khan, of Kamalia, Montgomery District, Punjab.

Mian Abdul Fatteh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Mian Hakim Din, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Chaudhri Hussain Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Mian Altaf Husain, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Risaldar Malik Fateh Khan, Tiwana, Hoshiarpur District, Punjab.

Ghulam Mehdi Khan, Honorary Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Rawalpindi, Punjab.

Sheikh Mohammad Ismail, House proprietor and late Member of the Cantonment Committee, Rawalpindi.

Mr. Ghulam Murtaza, Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier.

No. 19-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Chaudhri Malha Singh, of Indora, Kangra District, Punjab.

Lala Chiman Lal Puri, Temporary Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Pandit Laiq Ram, Manager, Bhajji State, Simla Hill States, Punjab.

Lala Pria Das Tandan, Temporary Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab.

Lala Chuni Lal Kapur, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Lala Sidhu Ram, Head Clerk, Establishment Section and officiating Office Superintendent, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,
Political Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

(POLICE).

Delhi, the 1st January 1925.

No. F.-25-V.—24.—His Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the King's Police Medal, and in three cases a bar to the medal previously awarded, on the following officers and men of the Indian Police establishments :—

Name of officer and rank.	Statement of services for which, in particular, the decoration has been conferred.
	PUNJAB.
26. Hugh Otway deGale, Superintendent of Police.	On receipt of information regarding the whereabouts of Waryam Singh, the last important absconding leader of the Babbar Akali revolutionary gang, Mr. deGale made arrangements for his capture and succeeded in rounding him up in the jurisdiction of the Jaranwala Police Station. Waryam Singh, who was armed with a sword, made a dash for liberty and was pursued by Mr. deGale and overtaken when the latter had fired six shots from his revolver. In the struggle which followed, Mr. deGale slipped and Waryam Singh was enabled to make use of his sword with which he inflicted a very severe wound on Mr. deGale's fore-arm, before being shot. Mr. deGale's courage in tackling this desperate criminal single-handed is deserving of the highest commendation, particularly in view of the circumstances attending the capture of Dhanna Singh, another outlaw of the same gang, to which reference is made in the recommendation regarding Mr. Jenkin. Mr. deGale was awarded the King's Police Medal in 1921 and is now awarded a bar to that medal.

Name of Officer and rank.	Statement of services for which, in particular, the decoration has been conferred.
27. William Norman Prentice Jenkin, Assistant Superintendent of Police.	On the 25th October 192 , Mr. A. F. Horton, Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur, and Mr. W. N. P. Jenkin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, with a mixed party of additional police sowars, punitive police and regular police, very skilfully rounded up Dhanna Singh, one of the most dangerous leaders of the Babbar Akali revolutionary gang, at Manhana village, Mahilpur Police Station of the Hoshiarpur District, and succeeded in depriving him of a loaded revolver placing him in handcuffs before he could inflict any casualities on his captors. The struggle continued, however, and Dhanna Singh managed to explode a Mills' bomb which was concealed on his person, thereby killing himself and five police officers on the spot and fatally injuring three others, including Mr. Horton. Mr. Jenkin though very seriously wounded, displayed conspicuous gallantry.
28. Agha Ahmad Said, Inspector, Punjab Police.	This officer, when passing by the District Courts at Sialkot on the 18th February 1922, saw a man run amok and strike down a woman with a chopper, inflicting such injuries that she died soon after. The murderer was in a highly excited condition and evidently about to attack others of the woman's party as well. The Inspector, although unarmed, immediately grappled with him at great risk to his own life and held on to his prisoner until help came and the man was secured.
29. Chaudhri Mahmud Khan, Sub-Inspector, Punjab Police.	This officer showed conspicuous gallantry in arresting a gang of four dacoits who were travelling by train and who were known to be armed. One of the dacoits, Wassan Singh, was found, on arrest, to be in possession of a loaded six-chambered revolver. The gang was on its way to commit a dacoity, and would no doubt have succeeded in its object, but for the intervention of Sub-Inspector Mahmud Khan, whose gallant conduct in arresting the men at great personal risk, is deserving of the highest commendation.
30. Mehta Ishar Dass, Sub-Inspector, Punjab Police.	This officer is awarded the Medal for two acts of conspicuous gallantry in saving the lives of two persons at great personal risk. On the 8th May 1923, this Sub-Inspector heard the sound of a splash in a well in his courtyard. He hastened to the spot and saw a woman floundering in the water. The Sub-Inspector promptly jumped into the well and rescued her at considerable risk. The well was 35 feet deep, with a water level of 9 feet and a diameter of 4 feet. On the 25th June 1923, this officer noticed a man drowning in the Wali Muhammad Canal. He jumped in fully dressed and after a considerable struggle with the drowning man, who had clasped him round the arm, succeeded in bringing him to land despite a strong under-current.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 58-H.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 28th January 1925.

NOTIFICATION.

Addendum.—In notification No. 15-H, in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, dated the 1st January 1925, after the name "Rai Sahib Lala Sita Ram, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore District, Punjab" *add* "Rai Sahib Chaudhri Malha Singh, of Indora, Kangra District, Punjab."

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 57-H.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 28th January 1925.

NOTIFICATION.

Erratum.—Delete the portion of notification No. 19-H, in the *Gazette of India*, Extraordinary, dated the 1st January 1925, relating to the grant of the title of Rai Sahib to "Chaudhri Malha Singh, of Indora, Kangra District, Punjab."

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

1477 FGG—806—6-3-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE FRIDAY, MARCH 13 1925

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 23rd February 1925.

No. 94-E.—The undermentioned officer is confirmed in the Political Department of the Government of India :—

Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Nath.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SATURDAY, DELHI, MARCH 7, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 6th March 1925.

No. F.-82-I.—25-A. C.—Under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules the Governor-General has been pleased to order the publication in the Gazette of India of the

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following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information :—

BILL NO. 24 OF 1925.

A Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1925.

Amendment of Schedule I, Act II of 1899.

2. In Article No. 47 in Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, after Division C, the following Division shall be inserted, namely :—

"CC.—INSURANCE BY WAY OF INDEMNITY against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, for every Rs 100 or part thereof payable as premium	One anna."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Before the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), was brought into force it was noted that insurance policies to cover workmen's compensation would be liable to duty under No. 47-D of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and that the sums insured being the maximum possible amount of compensation payable under the policy, namely, Rs. 3 500 for each workman, the sum payable in the case of permanent disablement, the stamp duty payable on such a policy under Item 47-D would be so high as entirely to prohibit insurance, namely, Re 1-8-0 per workman. After consulting Local Governments it was decided, as an emergency measure which could be carried through before the date when the Workmen's Compensation Act came into force, to reduce the stamp duty chargeable on such policies by the use of the powers conferred upon the Governor-General in Council by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and notification No. 2645 of the Government of India, in the Finance Department (Central Revenue) was issued on the 26th of June 1924 reducing the stamp duty to one-tenth per cent. of the premium payable.

2. After the issue of that notification, a communication was received from one Local Government supporting a proposal that the stamp duty should be fixed at a uniform rate of eight annas for each policy, irrespective of the number of workmen covered, with the alternative suggestion that, if a scale had been definitely decided upon, the rate ought certainly not to be more than one anna for every Rs. 100 of premium. The Government of India again consulted all Local Governments themselves expressing a preference for a scale on the grounds : firstly, that it might provide for an even smaller fee than eight annas in the case of a policy covering the workers in a small factory; and secondly, that there was no obvious reason why the duty should be the same in the case of a small factory and in that of a large one, since it was the owners of small factories who needed to be encouraged to insure. All Local Governments have agreed to the proposal that the rate should be fixed at one anna for every Rs. 100 of premium paid, and the object of the present Bill is to give effect to this agreement. The rate proposed is appreciably less than that now in force under the notification quoted above.

BASIL P. BLACKETT.

DELHI :

The 3rd March, 1925.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1512 FGd—806—13-3-25—SGPP Lahore

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1925.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN 1925.

[The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the regulations will remain unaltered in the future.]

1. Until further notice the Secretary of State for India in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Public Works Department in India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

In 1925 it is intended that eight appointments shall be made.

The Selection Committee will probably sit in May.

2. Applications must be made on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, S. W. 1, and should reach the India Office not later than the 1st April.

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3. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained age of 24 years on the 1st August 1925.

4. Every candidate must be a European British subject, and, i or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have bee British subject and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a Bri subject. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council whether candidate satisfies these conditions shall be final. A candidate must also of good moral character and sound bodily health, and, in the opinion of t Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold appointment in the Indian Public Works Department.

5. Candidates must produce evidence that they have either (obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in appendix I ; or (passed sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination ; or (3) obtain such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of Sta may decide to accept in any particular case. It is preferred that candidat should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentione in appendix I. They must in addition have had at least one full year' practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified civil engineer a the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience.

6. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation, and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

7. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee.

8. Candidates will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

The regulations governing the physical examination of candidates for the Public Works Department in India are at present under revision, but copies, when available, will be supplied to candidates on application.

*9. Selected candidates will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State of their ability to ride.

10. They will on appointment be provided with a free first-class passage to India, and they will be expected to proceed thither about the middle of September in the year in which they are appointed.

They will also be entitled to passage pay and the benefits accruing therefrom in respect of passages for themselves and their wives and families, on the scale and subject to the conditions prescribed in the rules. (*see* appendix V).

---

*Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain either—

(*a*) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Public Works Department ; or

(*b*) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case, they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government.

Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which includes jumping.

The chief tests will be ; (*a*) saddling and bridling ; (*b*), mounting and dismounting ; (*c*) trotting; (*d*) cantering ; (*e*) trotting without reins ; (*f*) trotting without stirrups ; (*g*) cantering without stirrups ; (*h*) individual exercise ; and (*i*) jumping a hedge hurdle 3 feet 6 inches high.

Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be debarred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

11. Their pay and their service for leave will begin from the date of their landing in India, subject to their proceeding immediately to join their appointments. If they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay, recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance a portion not exceeding one-half may be drawn in England.

12. Candidates will enter the service as Assistant Executive Engineers on a salary of Rs. 6,300 a year. Service for increments and for pension will count from the date of landing in India (subject as aforesaid) or from the 1st October of the year of appointment, whichever is earlier.

13. The instruments required by Assistant Executive Engineers are supplied to them in India.

14. Particulars as to pay, pension, etc., are contained in appendices III, IV and V.

INDIA OFFICE,

14th January 1925.

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, *viz.*—

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements and building with stone, brick and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, water-works, sanitary and railway engineering (Important).

The Select Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF DEGREES REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

Candidates who rely on a degree in "Mechanical", "Electrical" or "Marine" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

List.

Oxford.—B.A., with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A., with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

London.—B.Sc. (Internal degree) in Engineering, Ordinary or with Honours [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Mining) or the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)]. The External degree is also accepted to the same extent, provided it is recognized by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc., with Honours in Engineering. B.Sc. Tech. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Division in the Final examination).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree.)

Liverpool.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical Electrical or Marine Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Sheffield.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the Final examination).

Bristol.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

University of Wales.—B.Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering.

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities.

APPENDIX II.

REGULATIONS AS TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

NOTE.—These are at present under revision, but copies, when available, will be supplied to candidates on application to this office.

APPENDIX III.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the service.)

1. The Superior Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in India consists of a staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the department is recruited from the following sources:—

(1) Officers of Royal Engineers.

(2) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.

(3) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India.

(4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the department are at present as follows:—

Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers.

Year of Service.	Basic Pay. Junior.	Basic Pay. Senior.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in Sterling.	Overseas Pay. If drawn in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st	375	...	...	150
2nd	425	...	...	150
3rd	475	...	...	150
4th	525	625	...	150
5th	525	625	15	150
6th	575	675	15	150
7th	625	725	15	150
8th	625	725	25	250
9th	675	775	25	250
(Efficiency bar here.)				
10th	725	825	25	250
11th	775	875	25	250
12th	825	925	30	300
13th	875	975	30	300
14th	925	1,025	30	300
15th	975	1,025	30	300
16th	...	1,075	30	300
17th	...	1,125	30	300
18th	...	1,175	30	300
19th	...	1,225	30	300
20th	...	1,275	30	300
21st	...	1,275	30	300
22nd	...	1,325	30	300
23rd	...	1,325	30	300
24th and over	...	1,375	30	300

NOTE.—Overseas pay in the time-scale will be drawn by officers in sterling (except during the first four years), provided they have their domicile elsewhere than in Asia.

Superintending Engineers.—Rs. 1,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 2,150 a month, with overseas pay of 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. a month payable in sterling.

Chief Engineers.—Rs. 2,750, rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 a month to Rs. 3,000 a month, with overseas pay of 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. a month payable in sterling.

The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the department.

Pay on the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a divisional charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the ninth year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a division.

Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a division.

Promotions above the grade of Executive Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX IV (*See paragraph 14 of the regulations*).

NOTE.—This appendix is merely intended to show the principal leave rules in the Fundamental Rules and the Pension Rules at present applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Services from the United Kingdom without going into minute details, and does not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorized text of the Fundamental Rules or Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

LEAVE.

1. Leave is calculated in terms of "leave on average pay", and the amount of "leave on average pay" which an officer earns is five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty.

2. Subject to certain maxima and minima, an officer may draw, at his option, leave salary equal to the average pay of the last 12 months of completed duty or to half such average pay. All leave on average pay and half the period on half average pay is counted against the leave earned. An officer may take his leave on average pay on half average pay, or on a combination of the two, provided that his continuous absence from duty does not exceed 28 months, and that the amount of leave taken on average pay does not exceed eight months at any one time. The maximum amount of leave admissible during an officer's career is the equivalent of leave on average pay for three years, *plus* one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, of which not more than one year, *plus* one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, may actually consist of leave on average pay. Leave not due and carrying half average pay may be granted on medical certificate, and, within certain limits, for other reasons, but an officer will not again commence to earn leave until the expiration of a fresh period of duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the leave he has taken before it was due. After 28 months' absence from duty an officer draws quarter average salary, subject to certain maxima and minima.

3. Leave salary is ordinarily payable in rupees if the officer spends his leave in India or Ceylon, and in sterling if he spends it elsewhere. The rate of exchange for the conversion of leave salary is prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of State.

4. It should be noted that leave can never be claimed as of right, but is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

PENSIONS.

5. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Services by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Ordinary Pensions.

6. An officer is entitled, on his resignation being accepted, to a retiring pension after completing qualifying service of not less than 20 years.

7. Retirement is ordinarily required at the age of 55 years, but for special reasons an officer is sometimes retained after attaining that age.

8. An officer becomes eligible for full retiring pension on completing 30 years qualifying service.

9. If before completing this period of service an officer is permitted to retire voluntarily after completion of 20 or more years' qualifying service (paragraph 6), or is compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 (paragraph 7), he will be eligible for pension on the following scale :—

Completed Years of Qualifying Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
	Rs.
20	4,000 per annum.
25	6,000 „ „
26	6,200 „ „
27	6,400 „ „
28	6,600 „ „
29	6,800 „ „
30	7,000 „ „

10. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and, in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

11. An officer who is compelled to retire through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits will be eligible for invalid gratuity or pension as follows :—

(a) After a service of less than seven years a gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases and under the orders of the Government of India, up to a maximum of 12 months' emoluments) one month's emoluments for each completed year of service. If the emoluments of the officer have been reduced during the last three years of his service, otherwise than as a penalty, average emoluments may, at the discretion of the authority which has power to sanction the gratuity, be substituted for emoluments.

(b) After a service of not less than seven years a pension not exceeding the following amounts:—

Completed Years of Qualifying Service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum.
		Rs.
7	7 sixtieths of average emoluments	2,000 per annum.
8	8 " " " "	2,350 " "
9	9 " " " "	2,700 " "
10	10 " " " "	3,000 " "
11	11 " " " "	3,200 " "
12	12 " " " "	3,400 " "
13	13 " " " "	3,600 " "
14	14 " " " "	3,800 " "
15	15 " " " "	4,000 " "
16	16 " " " "	4,200 " "
17	17 " " " "	4,400 " "
18	18 " " " "	4,600 " "
19	19 " " " "	4,800 " "
20	20 " " " "	5,000 " "
21	21 " " " "	5,200 " "
22	22 " " " "	5,400 " "
23	23 " " " "	5,600 " "
24	24 " " " "	5,800 " "
25	30 " " " "	6,000 " "
26	30 " " " "	6,200 " "
27	30 " " " "	6,400 " "
28	30 " " " "	6,600 " "
29	30 " " " "	6,800 " "
30 and above	30 " " " "	7,000 " "

Additional Pensions.

12. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high, but intermediate, responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 per year for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade will be entitled to an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each completed year of effective service rendered in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

13. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have given proof of special energy, and efficiency, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must not retire voluntarily before the age of 55 with less than 28 years' service.

The upper grade includes the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and Cheif Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers.

The lower grade includes Superintending Engineers, Indian Service of Engineers and the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch.

PROVIDENT FUND.

14. A General Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis:—

(1) The contribution is compulsory up to 6¼ per cent on salaries, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9¾ per cent. Subscriptions on leave of any kind are optional.

(2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing.

(3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the fund, and is handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

APPENDIX V.

PASSAGE PAY.

(The arrangements herein described are subject to the provisions of the authorised text of the rules relating to the grant of Passage Pay.)

1. In addition to the pay prescribed in appendix III, passage pay will be payable to every officer of non-Asiatic domicile at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem, or at such different rate as may from time to time be deemed sufficient by Government for the purpose of the provision of the benefits conferred by the rules. This addition will not be taken into account for the purpose of computing the leave salary of the officer. A sum equal to the amount received as passage pay will be deducted monthly from the officer's pay or leave salary, as the case may be, and credited to a general Passage Fund to be administered by Government.

2. The maximum benefits to which an officer will be entitled will be passages of a total value equal to the cost of the number of the passages between Bombay and London by P. and O. 1st Class B. shown below :—

(*a*) For the officer himself, four return passages.

(*b*) For his wife, the number of return passages shown in the following scale :—

Officer's length of service at date of mariage.	Number of return passages.
Less than 7 years	4
7 years, but less than 14 years	3
14 years, but less than 21 years	2
21 years and over	1

(*c*) For each child, one single passage.

3. If an officer dies while in the service, his wife and children will be entitled to receive from the General Passage Fund single passages by sea from a port in India to a port outside India, but not exceeding in each case the cost of a single passage between Bombay and London by P. and O. steamer, 1st class B.

4. Any balance remaining at the credit of an officer in the General Passage Fund after he has ceased to be eligible for the benefits conferred by the rule will lapse to the fund.

For Office use only.
No.
Ackd.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENT IN 1925 AS ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. (*Any alteration to be notified.*)

3	Date and place of birth. (*In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a birth certificate, or such other evidence as to date of birth, as may be considered satisfactory.*)
4	Profession or occupation of father ; and whether, at the time of Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject, either natural-born or naturalized in the United Kingdom, and whether, if naturalized, he still is, or continued to be until his death, a British subject.
5	(*a*) Parentage of father, showing whether he was of European descent, and whether he was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance.
	(*b*) Parentage of mother, showing whether she was of European descent, and whether she was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance.
6	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.
7	All institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such institutions.
8	University degree, diploma or other distinction in Civil Engineering, with name of institution at which obtained.
9	Details as to University honours, prizes, etc.
10	Nature and extent of practical experience of Civil Engineering, *with full dates.* The names and qualifications of the Engineers under whose direction the Candidate has worked should be stated. (*References to work done in connection with a Candidate's college course should not be made in this space.*)
11	Whether married or single.

12	Names and addresses of either two or three persons (of whom one should be connected with the institution at which the Candidate has studied Civil Engineering, and one should be a Civil Engineer under whom he has obtained practical experience) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. (*References will not be accepted from persons who are related to the Candidate, or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*)
13	Whether the Candidate has in any previous year applied for appointment to the Public Works Department, or for any other appointment under the Government of India, either in England or in India.

Signature __________________,

Dated ______________ *19* .

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 6th March 1925.

No. 245-1-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea, or by land, into British India of any copy of any book, newspaper or periodical printed at the Sadhana Press in Chandernagore, or published at the Prabartak Publishing House in Chandernagore.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 28th February 1925.

No F.-172-B-ii-24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 3rd day of February 1925, has made the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

"Rule 10 of the said rules shall be omitted, and the said rules shall be deemed to have effect, and always to have had effect, as though the said rule had never been enacted".

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 5th March 1925.

JUDICIAL.

No. F.-97-25—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (*i*) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. O. F. Lumsden, I. C. S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore from the 20th March to the 25th July 1925, both days inclusive, or until the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Archibald Campbell, I. C. S., returns from leave, whichever is earlier.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 5th March 1925.

No. 236-1-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea, or by land, into British India of any copy of the periodical entitled "The Masses of India" published in Paris.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Simla, the 4th March 1925.

No. E.-10.—The following gentlemen, whose appointment as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation was announced in Government of India, Public Works Department notification No. 1, dated the 4th January 1923, are confirmed in the department :—

Mr. T. W. R. Easton	Punjab (Irrigation).
Mr. W. S. Hall	Punjab (Irrigation).
Mr. R. T. W. Goodman	Punjab (Irrigation).

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1551 PGG—806—30-3-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

FACTORIES.

Delhi, the 4th February 1925.

No. L.-1250.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911), and in supersession of the rule published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6750—25, dated the 14th September 1912, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, the same having been previously published as required by section 39 of the said Act, namely :—

Rule.

"Every Manager of a factory shall furnish to the Inspector of Factories or other officer designated by the Local Government in this behalf the following returns, namely :—

I. On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in duplicate in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Provided that in the case of a factory in which work is carried on only during a certain season or certain seasons of the year, the Manager shall, if so required by the Local Government, or, if the Local Government so directs, by the Chief Inspector of Factories, submit the annual return within fifteen days after the close of that season or of the last of those seasons as the case may be.

II. Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the next ensuing month. This return shall be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates.

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Provided that the Local Government may dispense with this return in case of any class of factories or of the factories in any particular area.

Schedule.

Year ending 31st December 19 .
Season(s) ending 19 .

Name of Factory—————— Name of Manager——————

Name of Occupier——————

1. District——————

2. Place——————

3. Nature of Industry——————

4. Average number of operatives employed daily { Men—————— / Women—————— / Boys—————— / Girls——————

5. Normal hours worked per week . { Men—————— / Women—————— / Children——————

6. What intervals are given to adults ?——————

7. Are rest intervals given to children ?——————

8. Are week days sometimes substituted for Sundays as weekly holidays ?——————

9. Are the majority of operatives exempted from the provisions of sections { 21 ?—————— / 22 ?—————— / 27 ?—————— / 28 ?——————

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 12th March 1925.

No. F.-172-B.-ii-24.—The following two resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information :—

1. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 13th day of January 1925, hereby approves the insertion of the following note at the end of Regulations 8 and 12 of Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules :—

"NOTE.—For the purposes of the second proviso to this Regulation, a journey by land may be deemed to include a passage across the English Channel, and railway fare may be deemed to include the cost of such a passage."

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96 B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 17th day of February 1925, hereby makes the two following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

(i) In Rule 4 of the said Rules, at the end of Note 1, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" and that the child is under the age of 24, and, if a female, unmarried."

(ii) In Schedule V to the said Rules, after entry 9 the following shall be inserted namely :—

"10. Specialist officers who were before the 1st April 1924 admitted to the scale of pay appended to the Government of India's Public Works Department Circular No. 1, P. W., dated 29th March 1921, and granted pensionary privileges."

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

1587 PGG—806—27-3-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SATURDAY, DELHI, MARCH 21, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JAILS.

Delhi, the 16th March 1925.

No. F. 368—24.—The services of Captain P. D. Chopra, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties in that Department.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

—

PUBLIC.

The 17th March 1925.

No. F.-393-2—22.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council making certain amendments in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules is published for general information :—

RESOLUTION.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 10th day of February 1925, hereby makes the following amendments in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, namely :—

For rule 2 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"2.—(1) Save as otherwise provided in this Rule, a Government servant shall not, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India—

"(a) accept directly or indirectly on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, or

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" (b) permit any member of his family so to accept,

any gift, gratuity, or reward or any offer of a gift, gratuity, or reward from an Indian.

"(2) The head of a Government or Administration or a Political Officer may accept a ceremonial gift from an Indian Prince or Chief if the gift is such that a return present will be made at the expense of Government. A gift so accepted shall be deposited in the Government Toshakhana.

" (3) Any Government servant may accept from any Indian a complimentary present of flowers or fruit or similar articles of trifling value, but all Government servants shall use their best endeavours to discourage the tender of such gifts.

" (4) Any Government servant may accept, or permit any member of his family to accept, from an Indian who is his personal friend, a wedding present of a value which is reasonable in all the circumstances of the case, and which, in the case of a wedding present offered to a European Government servant or to a member of his family, does not exceed Rs. 200. All Government servants shall use their best endeavours to discourage the tender of such presents, and such acceptance or permission shall be reported to the local Government, and, if the local Government so requires, the present shall be returned to the donor.

" (5) If a Government servant cannot, without giving undue offence, refuse a gift of substantial value from an Indian, he may accept the same, but shall, unless the Government of India by special order otherwise direct, deliver the gift to Government."

For Rule 4 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" 4.—(1) A Government servant shall not, save with the previous sanction of the local Government, receive any trowel, key or other similar article offered to him at a ceremonial function, such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public building.

" (2) A local Government may delegate its power of sanction under sub-rule (1) to Commissioners of Divisions, or, in the Madras Presidency, to the Board of Revenue.

" (3) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply to the head of any local Government or Administration, to any Member of the Governor-General's or a Governor's Executive Council, to the Commissioner in Sind, to the Members of a Board of Revenue, to a Financial Commissioner, or to any Judge of a High Court."

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 17th March 1925.

No. F.-222 (2)-C. S. R.—24.—The following Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 17th day of February 1925, hereby makes the following amendment in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

(*i*) In Fundamental Rule 77 of the said Rules, for clause (*b*) (*i*) (2) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely—

" (2) one-twelfth of the period prior to that date spent on duty or on privilege leave while subject to the Indian Service leave rules of the Civil Service Regulations ; *plus*

" (3) one-eighth of the period prior to that date spent on duty or on privilege leave while subject to the European Service leave rules ; *plus*"

(*ii*) Clause (*b*) (*i*) (3) of the said Rule shall be renumbered (*b*) (*i*) (4),

and the said Rules shall have effect, and be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been enacted as so amended.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1614 PGG—806—3-4-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SATURDAY, DELHI, MARCH 28, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 26th March 1925.

No. F.-172-D.-vi—24.—In the Home Department notification No. F.-172-D.-vi—24-Ests., dated the 28th February 1925, making certain additions to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of pay and pension) Rules, 1924, *insert* the following note after the first entry :—

"NOTE.—This rate of pay and overseas pay is personal to the present incumbent, Mr. W. Smith."

No. F.-172-D.-viii—24.—In exercise of the power conferred by rule 15 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules,* 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to include the posts of Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Goverment of India in Appendix A to Schedule IV, and in Schedule V, of the Rules.

*Published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th January 1925.

J. CRERAR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 20th March 1925.

Amendment of Rules 2 and 13 of the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules.

No. F.-18-VII—24-F. E.—The following Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published :—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the Majority of votes at a meeting held on the 17th day of February 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

1. In clause (b) of Rule 2 of the said Rules, after the words "Fundamental Rules" the words "other than the expression 'local Government'" shall be inserted.
2. In Rule 13 (1) of the said Rules, after the words "in the case of" the words "a Chief Commissioner or of" shall be inserted."

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY.

DELHI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL.

Delhi, the 1st April 1925.

No. 383.—The following statement is published for general information :—

A statement by His Excellency the Governor-General of the reasons which have moved him, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 67-B of the Government of India Act, to pass an order for the certification of the Bill to supplement the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1925.

J. CRERAR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

STATEMENT.

1. When, on the 25th October 1924, I made and promulgated an Ordinance to supplement the ordinary Criminal Law in Bengal, I published a statement recording in a concise form the circumstances which in my judgment rendered this measure indispensable. I do not consider it necessary to recapitulate or amplify that statement further than to say that the grave recrudescence of anarchical and terrorist crime in Bengal and the organization of conspiracies to this end can no longer be matter of controversy.

2. I intimated at the same time that measures of a more permanent character would in due course be presented by the Government of Bengal in the local Legislature. Inpursuance of this intimation a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, the object of which was to continue the provisions of the Ordinance for a period of five years. This Bill, having been enacted under the provisions of section 72 E of the Government of India Act, has received the assent of His Majesty in Council.

3. Certain of the provisions of the Ordinance were, however, beyond the competence of the local Legislature, partly as affecting the jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal and partly as operating, in one particular and in certain contingencies, beyond the territorial limits of the Presidency of Bengal. The object of the present Bill is to supplement the local Act in these respects.

4. The provisions for an appeal to the High Court by any person convicted on a trial held by Commissioners under the local Act and for the submission to the High Court of any sentence of death passed by the Commissioners constitute in my opinion important safeguards for the just and equitable operation of the special procedure instituted by this

Act. Circumstances may arise in which it will be desirable that persons committed to custody in jail under section 11 of the local Act should be, for such time as may be needful, removed from the environment in which their presence might be a source of danger to the public security. This is a precaution which I consider necessary. I also consider it indispensable, in order that the preventive and precautionary powers vested by the Act in the Executive Government may be made effective, that orders of arrest or of commital to or detention in custody should not be subject to directions under section 491 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. Moreover if proceedings of this character were taken Government might be obliged to reveal information of the most dangerous character and to compromise and render powerless their measures of precaution and intelligence which constitute, in dealing with secret conspiracies, one of the most important practical safeguards of public security. This would clearly frustrate some of the most essential purposes of the Act.

5. For these reasons I have decided and certified that this Bill is essential for the tranquillity of the Presidency of Bengal.

6. Inasmuch as the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1924, expires on the 25th April, 1925, and time does not allow of the Bill being submitted for His Majesty's assent in accordance with the procedure laid down in sub-section (2) of section 67-B of the Government of India Act, I have made a direction that the Act shall come into operation forthwith.

READING,

The 30th March 1925. Viceroy and Governor-General.

15 PGG—806—10-4-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1925.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 19th March 1925.

No. 38-1-E. O.—25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 134 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the transhipment at any port in British India of any of the goods specified in the attached schedule :—

Provided that the Customs Collector may permit the transhipment of any such goods if they are covered by an export license or diversion certificate granted by or under the authority of the Government of the country from which they have been shipped.

Schedule.

(1) Opium and all alkaloids of opium and all intoxicating drugs made from the poppy ;

(2) Coca leavs, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine ;

(3) All preparations and admixtures of any of the above except morphine, heroine or cocaine ; and all preparations and admixtures of morphine, heroine or cocaine containing more than 0·2 per cent. of morphine or 0·1 per cent. of heroine or cocaine.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

79 PGG—806—24-4-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Delhi, the 28th March 1925.

No. 221-T.—In paragraph 16 of the second portion of the original Report regarding the grant of protection to the Steel Industry, the Tariff Board considered as a general conclusion that an increase in duties on unfabricated steel did not necessitate any increase in the duties on imported boats, barges, flats, steamers, etc. The Board did not arrive at any distinct finding as to the duties which ought to be imposed when such vessels were imported as shaped and fabricated parts for erection in India, as that question was not brought to the notice of the Tariff Board. This question is now referred to the Tariff Board for enquiry and report with special reference to a representation received from the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company that the general conclusion of the Tariff Board should be held to cover the imports of shaped and fabricated parts for such vessels.

2. Firms or persons interested in the above enquiry should address their representations direct to the Secretary of the Tariff Board.

ORDER. Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and the Secretary of the Tariff Board.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

132 PGG—806—8-5-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th April, 1925.

No. F.-35/C.S R./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 15 in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be substituted for Regulation (6) in Part I of the Supplementary Regulations governing the drawal of benefits from the General Passage Fund, published in Finance Department notification No. F.-35-C.S.R./25, dated the 6th February 1925 :—

(6) If the officer cancels a passage engaged by him, for the cost of which the steamship company has presented a claim for payment, he should, besides communicating with the company, immediately inform the Audit Officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, who will apply to the steamship company for a refund. No refund will be made except to the Audit Officer.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

154 PGG—806—15-5-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 7th May, 1925.

No. F.-57-13-25.—In Schedule I to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, published with the Home Department Notification No. F.-172-B.-ii-24, dated the 15th January 1925, for the scale of overseas pay, if drawn in sterling, in the Indian Educational Service (Men) substitute the following :—

	£		£
" 1st year of service ...	—	15th year of service ...	30
2nd year of service ...	—	16th year of service ...	30
3rd year of service ...	—	17th year of service ...	30
4th year of service ...	—	18th year of service ...	30
5th year of service ...	15	19th year of service ...	30
6th year of service ...	25	20th and over of service ...	30
7th year of service ...	25	Lower Selection Grade ...	30
8th year of service ...	25		30
9th year of service ...	25		30
10th year of service ...	25		30
11th year of service ...	25		30
12th year of service ...	30		30
13th year of service ...	30	Higher Selection Grade ...	30
14th year of service ...	30		30
			30 "

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No. F.-57-xiv-25.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B. (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council held this 7th day of April 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

To Regulation 1 of Schedule IV to the said rules there shall be added the following proviso, namely :—

> "Provided that nothing in these regulations shall, except with the express sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, entitle an officer on probation to receive any passage benefit in respect of a voyage commenced prior to the date of his confirmation in the service to which he belongs."

And the said rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been enacted as so amended.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

256 PGG—806—29-5-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PEACE TREATY.

Simla, the 20th April, 1925.

No. 634-P. T.—The following notices are published for general information :—

By a Convention, between the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan, signed in Paris on November 23, 1923, it was agreed, to devote jointly, to the reparation of the damage, suffered by their nationals, the sums in gold referred to in Article 58 of the Treaty of Lausanne, and, by the same Convention, the British Government agreed to devote, to the same purpose, the 5 per cent. Turkish Treasury Bills (1911) of the nominal value of £846,100, which the British Treasury had purchased from the holders in 1914, and, by the same Convention, it was further agreed, that a Commission should be set up, within one month of the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne, to assess damages suffered by the nationals of the Contracting Powers, *i.e.*, as follows :—

(*a*) Direct damage in respect of persons or property (other than that referred to in sub-section 2 of Article 6 of the Convention) suffered on territory which was Ottoman on the 1st August, 1914, or at sea, between the 1st August, 1914, and the 6th August, 1924, as the result of any act or negligence of the Turkish Government, including damage resulting from measures of requisition, sequestration or confiscation and, also, direct damage suffered on the same territory, between the dates named as the result of any acts of war, whatever party may have been the author of such acts ;

(*b*) Direct damage caused by the fire of Smyrna, to the rights and property of the nationals of the Contracting Powers (but subject to the terms of para. (*b*) of sub-section 1 of Article 6 of the Convention) ;

(*c*) The damage referred to in paras. (*a*) and (*b*) suffered, on territory remaining Turkish, at the date of the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne, by Ottoman Companies in which the nationals of the Contracting Powers had a preponderating interests on the 1st August, 1914 (but, subject to a deduction of the value of advantages of an economic character referred to in sub-section 1 of Article 6 of the Convention).

By the same Convention the Commission is precluded from dealing with clai respect of the following categories of damage :—

(a) Indirect damage, including deprivation of the use of property and lo profits ;

(b) claims relating to amounts payable by the Hellenic Government in accord with the Convention of the 24th July, 1923 ;

(c) The claims of concessionary companies, on account of the utilisation by Turkish Government, of their property, or of their services, which are t settled by the Turkish Government, as provided in the Protocols and De rations forming part of the Turkish Peace Settlement.

This Commission was duly set up on the 6th August, 1924, and has established head-quarters in Paris, where it is now prepared to receive claims from nationals of the C tracting Powers (including persons protected by the Contracting Powers in cases where patent of protection is of a date prior to the 1st August, 1914).

Such claims, together with all documents and evidence in support thereof, should sent to the Commission, addressed to the Delegate of the nationality concerned, at the hea quarters of the Commission, 66, rue Boissière, Paris (XVI ème) France, and should reach t delegate concerned not later than the 6th August, 1925 (the last day for the reception claims provided by Article 5 of the Convention).

(Signed) F. CLEMENT-SIMON,
French Delegate and President.
H. E. GARLE,
British Delegate.
DIEGO TRIPEPI,
Italian Delegate.

66, rue Boissière,
Paris (XVI ème),
France.

December 10th, 1924.

At a plenary session of this Commission held on December 10, 1924, it was decided that the following persons of British nationality, including persons under British protection whose patent of protection is of a date prior to August 1, 1914, should be deemed to have complied with Article 5 of the Convention between the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan, signed in Paris on November 23, 1923, videlicet :

1. Those who have already made claims to and received an acknowledgment from the Reparation Claims Department of the Board of Trade, London, but not including those who have made claims to the Public Trustee and the Foreign Claims Office.
2. Those who have already made claims to the British Foreign Office, India Office, the Government of India or the Government of any British Dominion, Colony, Dependancy or Mandated Territory, and have received an acknowledgment from the authority concerned.
3. Those who have already made claims to the French authorities in Syria and have received an acknowledgment from such authorities.
4. Those who have already made claims to the Office des Biens et Intérêts Privés, 146, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, and have received an acknowledgment thereof.

Persons who have already made claims to any of the authorities above mentioned may nevertheless make fresh claims, if they desire to do so, or may add to, or remodel, or otherwise modify their existing claims, and, in that event should signify their desire in that behalf to "The British Delegate, 66, rue Boissiére, Paris (XVI) France," stating to what authority their existing claim was made and the reference number allotted thereto.

Copies of the Convention of November 23, 1923, can be obtained from the British Embassy and Consulate in Paris, the British embassies, legations and consulates in Central Europe and the Near East, or from H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

(Signed) F. CLEMENT-SIMON,
French Delegate and President.
H. E. GARLE,
British Delegate.
DIEGO TRIPEPI,
Italian Delegate.

Paris, December 10th, 1924.

Copies of the form in which claims should be submitted and instructions for filling up the same may be obtained on application to the Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), Delhi or Simla.

It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government or the Government of India are not responsible for, nor have any control over, the procedure or decisions of the Commission.

R. B. MILNE,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1925.

No. F.-16-4/25.—The notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 2645, dated the 26th June, 1924, is hereby cancelled.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May, 1925.

No. F/35—II—C.S.R./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 15 in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added at the end of Note 1 to Regulation (3) in Part I of the Supplementary Regulations published in Finance Department notification No. F/35—C.S.R/25, dated the 6th February 1925 :—

, and to book a passage in a class lower than P. and O. 1st Class B. The saving accruing from the exercise of either option will remain at credit in the Personal Passage Account of the person or persons concerned and can be used towards meeting the cost of additional passage or passages engaged in excess of the number of P. and O. 1st Class B passages the value of which is credited in the Personal Passage Account.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1925.

No. F.-15/25.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

TRADE FACILITIES ACT, 1925.

(15 GEO. 5, CH. 13.)

CHAPTER 13.

A. D. 1925. AN ACT TO AMEND THE TRADE FACILITIES ACTS, 1921 TO 1924, BY INCREASING THE MAXIMUM LIMIT OF THE LOANS IN RESPECT OF WHICH GUARANTEES MAY BE GIVEN UNDER THOSE ACTS AND BY EXTENDING THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH SUCH GUARANTEES MAY BE GIVEN.

[27th March 1925.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Increase of amount of loans which may be guaranteed under 11 & 12 Geo. 5, c. 65, and extension of period for giving guarantees.

1.—(1) The maximum limit on the aggregate capital amount of the loans, the principal or interest of which may be guaranteed under sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Trade Facilities Act, 1921, as amended by any other enactment, shall be increased from sixty-five million pounds to seventy million pounds.

(2) The period within which guarantees may be given under the said section one (which period as now limited will expire on the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-five), shall be extended by one year.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Trade Facilities Act, 1925, and the Trade Facilities Acts, 1921 to 1924, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Facilities Acts, 1921 to 1925.

L. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 12th May 1925.

D. No. 78-I.T./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of th Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue is pleasd to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Rules 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely :—

For Rule 40 of the said Rules the following Rules shall be substituted, namely :—

"40. An application for refund of income-tax under section 49 of the Act shall be made in the following form :—

Application for relief from double income-tax under section 49 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

I.....................of..................do hereby state that I have paid United Kingdom income-tax and super-tax amounting to £..........for the year ending 19......on an income of £ ....and that Indian income-tax / income-tax and super-tax of Rs............has also been paid on the same income / income. from the same source amounting to Rs. ——— I have obtained relief under the provisions of section 27 of the English Finance Act, 1920, at the rate of ....see attached certificate from the Inspector of Taxes,..............I now pray for a further relief at the rate of............amounting to Rs..............under section 49 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, to which I am entitled. My income from all sources to which this Act applies during the "previous year" ending on the...............19......amounted to Rs......only——— ———see Return of income attached. / already submitted.

Signature....................

I hereby declare that what is stated herein is correct.

Signature....................

Dated................19

41. The application under Rule 36 or Rule 40 may be presented by the applicant in person or through a duly authorised agent or may be sent by post"

D. No. 111-I. T./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922 the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section namely :—

For clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Rule 15 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

(*b*) Treasury officers for all gazetted officers and others who draw their pay from treasuries on separate bills without countersignature ; and also for all pensioners who draw their pensions from treasuries.

(*c*) Heads of Civil or Military offices for all non-gazetted officers whose pay is drawn on establishment bills or on bills countersigned by the head of office."

RESOLUTION.

The 13th May, 1925.

Refunds of Income-tax—Applications from residents in Indian States—Procedure for dealing with—Central Board of Revenue Resolution No. 5339, dated 10th November, 1924.

R. Dis. No. 163-I. T./25.—The Board understands that the scope of its Resolution quoted above has been misunderstood. It may be explained that the procedure prescribed in that Resolution has no statutory force and has been introduced solely for the convenience of residents in Indian States who may apply for refund of Indian income-tax under section 48 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922. It is, however, restricted to residents in Indian States who are not and have never been assessed to income-tax in British India, or have never been formally declared not to be liable to income-tax in British India. Under rule 39 of the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which is still in force, a resident in an Indian State who, for example, owns

shares in several companies, with head-quarters in different places, has to submit applications for refund of income tax accompanied by a regular return of his total income from all sources in British India to the Income-tax Officer at each such place, and it was therefore to meet the convenience of such residents in Indian States that this Resolution was promulgated. If, however, any particular resident in an Indian State does not propose to take advantage of this convenient procedure, he is at liberty to proceed under rule 39 of the Indian Income-tax Rules and to apply to the Income-tax Officer or Income-tax Officers concerned in British India for the refund of income-tax.

2. In order to avoid the possibility of double refunds of income-tax being made—once by the Political Officer and a second time by the Income-tax Officer concerned—the Commissioners of Income-tax are requested to instruct their Income-tax Officers that they should at once report to the Political Officer concerned all cases in which they have sanctioned refunds under rule 39 of the Indian Income-tax Rules to residents in Indian States who are not and have never been assessed to income-tax in British India, or have never been formally declared not to be liable to income-tax in British India.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Member, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Simla, the 16th May 1925.

No. 555-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 175 and 192 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st August 1925, the following shall be cancelled, namely :—

(*a*) paragraph 11 of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1355, dated the 14th March 1889 ;

(*b*) paragraph 7 of the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1356, dated the 14th March 1889.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HEALTH.

Simla, the 11th May, 1925.

No. 669.—In pursuance of clause (*b*) of section 208-A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify seventy rupees as the sum to be deposited with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the Protector of Pilgrims at Karachi for the purpose of defraying the cost of a return ticket.

The 13th May, 1925.

No. 683.—The following draft of an amendment to the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1902 (Sanitary), dated the 14th October 1910, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 28th May 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENT.

After rule 66 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

66-A. The declaration referred to in the proviso to section 208-A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), shall be made in the presence of two witnesses in the following form :—

'I hereby solemnly swear/affirm that I do not intend to return to India within three years after the date of this declaration."'

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May, 1925.

PART B.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 702.—With reference to Army Department notification No. 2649, dated the 15th August 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated the 17th March 1925, regarding the age for compulsory retirement of an Indian Medical Service officer holding the appointment of Director, Medical Services in India :—

George R. I.

Royal Warrant.

Whereas we deem it expedient in the interests of the service to make the following change as to the age at which officers of Our Indian Medical Service holding administrative appointments shall be placed on the Retired List.

Our Will and Pleasure is that an officer of Our Indian Medical Service holding the appointment of Director of Medical Services in India shall be placed on the Retired List on attaining the age of 60.

Our Warrant dated 13th June 1919 shall be amended accordingly.

Given at Our Court, at St. James's this 17th day of March 1925, in the fifteenth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Sd.) BIRKENHEAD.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st May, 1925.

No. F.-122/II./24-A. C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (6) of rule 9 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the preparation of a list of amendments to the electoral roll for the Punjab (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency of the said Council of State.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1925.

No. F.-57/XVII/25.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for information :—

" In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 21st day of April 1925, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules—

(i) In column 3 of the statement relating to the Indian Police Service, before the figures " 650 " the words " or any earlier year " shall be inserted.

(ii) At the end of the same statement the following shall be inserted, namely :—

'NOTE.—Officers recruited upto and including 1925 shall, when officiating on the senior scale during the first four years of their service, draw overseas pay at the rate of Rs. 150.' ".

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 18th May, 1925.

No. F.-172/D./XIV/24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules :—

1. At the end of Schedule I, add—

Miscellaneous Posts, Monthly rates of pay for officers of European domicile.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Bombay (while held by Mr. H. C. B. Mitchell), basic pay Rs. 950—50—1,550, overseas pay £30.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Calcutta (while held by Mr. W. Stather Hale), basic pay Rs. 950—50—1,250, overseas pay £30.

Deputy Director, Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta (while held by Mr. L. J. MacIver, I.C.S.), basic pay Rs. 850—100—1,050—1,100—100—1,300, overseas pay 5th and 6th years of Indian Civil Service service £15, thereafter £25.

2. In Schedule V under 2. Central services, add—

(14) Miscellaneous Posts.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence (when not held by a member of the Indian Civil Service).

Two Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence (when not held by a member of the Indian Civil Service).

3. In Schedule IV, Appendix A under Heading B (Posts) add—

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Calcutta.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay.

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

Two Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—MADRAS.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending.................... 19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.	
Variety of cotton. ...	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.......... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.
1. Tinnevellies				
2. Salems				
3. Cambodia				
4. Northerns and Westerns				
5. Coconadas				
Total ...				

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filed in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM B.—BOMBAY.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bombay Presidency for the week endig.................19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since......19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season).	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay.					Thana, Kolaba and the Island Bombay.
2. Gujerat					Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Pa[...] Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan ...					East Khandesh, West Khand[...] and Nasik.
4. East Deccan ...					Ahmednagar, Sholapur and B[...]pur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.					Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri. Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara.
6. Sind					All districts in Sind.
Total for the Presidency excluding the Konkan and Port.					Note.—Cotton pressed in Konkan and Port bl[...] is mainly re-pre[...] cotton or cotton wast[...]

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM C.—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending............19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since........19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Bengal Presidency ...					All districts in the Presidency.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM D.—UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the week ending...... ...19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ...19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
Upper Doab ...					Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
Middle Doab ...					Muttra, Farukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
Lower Doab ...					Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad.
Bundelkhand ...					Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.
Benares ...					Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia.
Gorakhpur ...					Gorakhpur, Basti.
North Oudh ...					Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur.
South Oudh ...					Hardoi, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
Rohilkhand ...					Moradabad, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Budaun, Garhwal, Shajahanpur, Almora.
TOTAL ...					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM E.—PUNJAB.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Punjab for the week ending.............................19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since..........19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. Ambala					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur ...					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore					Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi ...					Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan					Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore ...					Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL ...					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM F.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Central Provinces for the week ending..............19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since..........19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. Jubbulpore					Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh.
2 Nerbudda ...					Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar					Nimar
4. Nagpur					Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat.
5. Satpura ...					Seoni, Chindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh ...					Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
TOTAL ...					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM G.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the week ending.................... 19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NO. OF BALES PRESSED.		NO. OF BALES PRESSED.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ...... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Bihar and Orissa.					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM H.—ASSAM.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Assam during the week ending .... 19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NO. OF BALES PRESSED.		NO. OF BALES PRESSED.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ......19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Assam ...					All districts in Assam.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM I.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Statement of cotton pressed in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending............19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.........19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
The North-West Frontier Province.					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM J.—AJMER-MERWARA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Ajmer-Merwara during the week ending...... ....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Division or Block.	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since.........19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
Ajmer-Merwara ...					The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM K.--DELHI.

Statement of cotton pressed in Delhi for the week ending 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed.		No. of bales pressed.		
Name of Division or Block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since ...19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Delhi Province ...					The whole of Delhi Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926).

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1925.

No. F.-294/24.—Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of State for India proposes to amend clause 8 of the regulations for the annual competitive examination in India for the Indian Civil Service, published with the Home Department notification No. F.-156/24-Ests., dated the 29th of May 1925, by the insertion of the words "of Indian domicile" after the words "British subject" where they first occur in the regulation.

2. He also proposes to amend clause 12 of the same regulations so as to read as follows:—

"A candidate must hold a degree of a University approved by the Governor-General in Council or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer."

The list of approved Universities will include all Universities incorporated by law in British India, the Mysore University and the Osmania University, Hyderabad, and will be published shortly.

H. TONKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 30th May, 1925.

No. 40-S. (3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 40-S., dated the

26th January 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the carriage of petroleum in native passenger ships, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely :—

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), shall be shipped on board any native passenger ship proceeding or departing from British India, and no other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship except under the following special conditions, namely :—

A.—Where petroleum is carried as fuel in bulk for use of the ship—

It shall have a flash point of not less than 150° Fahrenheit by Abel's close test and shall be carried in cellular double bottoms under engine and boiler compartments, or under ordinary holds, or in peak tanks, deep tanks or bunkers of approved construction :

Provided that the oil fuel storage tanks and installations in connection therewith fully comply with the conditions described in the Instructions to Surveyors contained in the Board of Trade Circular No. 1647 (Oil Fuel Installation in Passenger Steamships), dated January 1924.

With each supply of oil taken on board a written guarantee must be supplied by the vendor, and signed by a responsible official in his employ, of the actual close test flash point, the type of instrument by which the test was made being in every case specified. These particulars shall be entered in the engine room log.

B.—Where petroleum is carried as cargo—

(*i*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Chief Customs Officer, or such other officer as the Chief Customs Officer may nominate in this behalf, before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*ii*) Each consignment of petroleum shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed), if the petroleum has been imported into British India, and otherwise in Form B.

(*iii*) The petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums: provided that petroleum which has a flash point not below 200° Fahrenheit may also be shipped in sound well coopered wooden casks of not more than 50 gallons capacity.

(*iv*) The nature of every consignment of such petroleum shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.

(*v*) The petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and as far as possible away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine room or boiler, or in any compartment situated above the passenger spaces.

(*vi*) There shall be a water-tight bulk-head between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluicevalves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*vii*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset; no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near any such hold.

(*viii*) No person shall otherwise than along with, or with the authority of an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*ix*) No more passengers shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ship's boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life-belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*x*) At any port in which a ship carrying such petroleum is for the time being, the Chief Customs Officer or such other officer as the Chief Customs Officer may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*xi*) If any petroleum tested under clause (*x*) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which the petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

(*xii*) The officer authorised to grant a certificate in respect of a native passenger ship under section 157 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), shall not grant the same unless the master or owner of such ship produces either a certificate declaring that no petroleum is to be carried, or if petroleum is to be carried a certificate containing the consent of the Chief Customs Officer or such other officer as the Chief Customs Officer may nominate in this behalf.

2. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We do hereby declare that the cases and drums marked as follows—presented for shipment on the S.S. contain imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place__________

Date__________

Shippers.

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the cases or drums marked and presented for shipment on the S S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. ______, dated ______, from the officer appointed by the Local Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which, certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Place__________

Date__________

Shippers.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

Simla, the 28th May, 1925.

No. 742.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Home Department Notification No. 1902 (Sanitary), dated the 14th October 1910, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely,

After rule 66 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely,

"66-A. The declaration referred to in the proviso to section 208-A. of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), shall be made in the presence of two witnesses in the following form :—

'I hereby solemnly swear/affirm that I do not intend to return to India within three years after the date of this declaration'."

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Simla, the 28th May, 1925.

No. E. 22.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Indian Service of Engineers in the Punjab (Irrigation Branch) as Assistant Executive Engineers, with effect from the dates noted against each :—

Mr. Ram Prasad, Barman ...	22nd October 1924.
Mr. Radha Krishna, Gupta ...	1st November 1924.
Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim ...	15th October 1924.
Mr. Ram Pratap, Vasishth ...	25th October 1924.

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY," SIMLA, WEDNESDAY JUNE 3, 1925.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1925.

No. 261-S.I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

To be Companions.

WILLIAM PETER SANGSTER, Esquire, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1925.

No. 262-I.E.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciouslypleased to make the following promotion in, and appointment to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

To be Companions.

RAYMOND PATRICK HADOW, Esquire, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Punjab.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1925.

No. 263-H.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been grapciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire :—

TO BE OFFICERS.

Civil Division.

Khan Bahadur SHEIKH ABDUL AZIZ, Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

TO BE MEMBERS.

Civil Division.

HARRY LAMACRAFT, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Hissar, Punjab.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June 1925.

No. 265-H.—His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Imperial Service Order :—

To be Companions.

THOMAS STEPHENS FARMER, Esquire, Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi.

Sheikh IMAM-UD-DIN, Inspector of Police and Head Clerk, Office of Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, Punjab.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June 1925.

No. 266-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to :—

The Honourable FLORENCE MARY MACNAGHTEN, in charge Canadian Mission, Kangra, Punjab.

Doctor EDITH LOUISA YOUNG, M.D., in charge, Palwal Mission Dispensary, Gurgaon District, Punjab.

No. 268-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

Miss ALICE BURTON, Lady Superintendent, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province Branch, Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Murree, Punjab.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1925.

No. 276-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Rai Bahadur Kunj Behari Thapur, O.B.E., of Lahore.

No. 278-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Raja Karam Dad Khan, Gakhar, Pharwala, Rawalpindi District, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Sheikh Shah Nawaz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officer, Pindigheb, Punjab.

Sheikh Din Muhammad, M.A., Punjab Civil Service, Subordinate Judge, Punjab.

Khan Sahib Khan Hamidullah Khan, Indian Police, Superintendent of Police, Ludhiána District, Punjab.

Khawaja Muhammad Ghulam Sadiq, Barrister-at-law, Public Prosecutor, Amritsar, Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Sahib Mir Hidayat Ullah, Lecturer, Medical School, Amritsar.

Khan Sahib Saiyed Hamiduddin, Inspector of Police and Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Delhi.

No. 279-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur, as a personal distinction, upon—

Lala Rangi Lal, M.A., Punjab Civil Service, Subordinate Judge, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Diwan Charan Das, Pleader and Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Siálkot, Punjab.

Rai Sahib Lala Kidar Nath, Honorary Magistrate, Gujrat, Punjab.

No. 282-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Bawa Daswandha Singh, Late Head-Master in the Punjab Educational Service, Punjab.

Sardar Sudarshan Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Sardar Kharak Singh, Zaildar, Chhine, Sheikhupura District, Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Bhai Sohan Singh, Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat, Medical School, Amritsar.

No. 283-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Chaudhri Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan, M.L C., Gohana, Rohtak District, Punjab.

Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah, Indian Agricultural Service, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

Chaudhri Asmat Ali, Punjab Jail Department, Jailor, Multan Jail, Punjab.

Subedar-Major Abdul Hamid Khan, Vice-Chairman, District Board, Hissar, Punjab.

Sayed Nisar Qutab, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, Punjab.

Mehr Humayun, Bharwana, of Mukhiana, Jhang District, Punjab.

Sheikh Shah Muhammad, Superintendent, Irrigation Secretariat, Punjab.

Sheikh Nazir-ul-Haq, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Delhi.

Sayed Kaisar Shah, Deputy Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Chenab Canal Area, Lyallpur.

No. 284-H.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib, as a personal distinction, upon—

Chaudhri Tilahi Ram, Zaildar, Shikarpur, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.

Subedar Mohar Singh, Sub-Registrar, Jhajjar, Punjab.

Lala Bishan Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur, Punjab.

Lala Raj Bansi Lal, B.A., Provincial Engineering Service, Assistant Engineer, Punjab.

Pandit Shadi Ram, Dihana, Tahsil Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur District, Punjab.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st June 1925.

No. F.-159-25.—Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of State for India in Council proposes to amend rule 5 of the rules under section 97 (6) of the Government of India Act for appointment to the Indian Civil Service otherwise than by competitive examination, published with the Home Department notification No. F.-351-23-Ests., dated the 9th April 1924, to read as follows :—

"5. A candidate must hold a degree of University approved by the Governor-General in Council or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer."

The list of approved Universities will include all Universities incorporated by law in British India, the Mysore University and the Osmania University, Hyderabad, and will be published shortly.

No. F.-294-24.—With reference to the Home Department notification No. F.-294-24-Ests., dated the 25th May 1925, the following regulations *et cetera* for the examination for the Indian Civil Service to be held in India during 1926 are published for general information :—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held under the subjoined rules in the Senate House at Allahabad commencing on the 4th January 1926. Candidates accepted for the examination, that is, candidates who have received certificates of admission under Rule 13 should present themselves not later than 9-30 A. M.;

this last intimation is given in case a communication which the Civil Service Commissioners will send showing the Time Table of the written examination and the time of the candidate's *viva voce* test should fail to reach the candidate.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be considered from whom the Chief Secretary of the appropriate Province has not received, on or before the 1st August 1925, an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an application form or a letter respecting such form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until a late date will do so at their own risk.

Regulations for Competitive Examination to be held in India.

The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India, in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.

(1) A competitive examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service shall be held annually in India in the months of January and February or at such other time as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

(2) The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to the examination may at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council be limited to 200. If the number of applicants exceeds 200 and a limitation is decided upon it will be effected by Quota Committees in accordance with the following regulations.

(3) Of the candidates to be admitted if limitation is decided upon the number to be drawn from each of the regions specified in the annexed table shall not exceed the number shown against it; such number is hereinafter referred to as "the provincial quota :"—

Assam	5
The Bengal Presidency	33
Bihar and Orissa	22
The Bombay Presidency	25
Burma	15
The Central Provinces	12
The Madras Presidency and Coorg	33
Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Delhi ...	25
The United Provinces and Ajmer-Merwara	30

(4) If limitation is decided upon and in any region of Rule 3 the number of applicants exceeds the provincial quota, the Local Government of the Governor's Province which coincides with or is included in that region shall appoint a committee to be called the Quota Committee the majority of the members of which shall be non-officials. The Quota Committee shall select the provincial quota for its region from among such of the persons applying for admission to the examination from that region as possesses the qualifications hereinafter prescribed The selection or rejection of an applicant by the Quota Committee shall be final. Provided nevertheless that the Local Government may remove from the quota a candidate who is reported by a Medical Board to be physically unfit for appointment in the Indian Civil Services

(5) In a case where the region for which the Local Government of a Governor's Province is required to set up a Quota Committee includes territory other than the Governor's Province the Local Government shall be responsible for the due representation of that other territory on the Quota Committee.

(6) A person desiring to be admitted to the examination shall apply, before such date as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, in the region of Rule 3 in which his parents reside at the time of the application or have previously resided for a period of not less than three years, or in which he has himself resided, otherwise than as a student at a university only, for a like period. His application must be made to the Chief Secretary of the Governor's Province which coincides with or is included in that region ;

Provided that no candidate shall make more than one application in any year ;

Provided further that persons resident in a State in India shall apply through their Durbars to the Chief Secretary of the province in which they wish to serve or of the province included in the region in which they wish to serve, and that for the purposes of Rule 3, if limitation of the number of Candidates is decided upon, such persons shall be considered by the appropriate Quota Committee and if choosen by that Committee shall constitute a part of the provincial quota for that region.

(7) Application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

(8)* A candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler or subject of a State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act. If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth, have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India; and if alive, must be, or if dead, must have continued to be until his death, a British subject or a subject of such State.

(9) A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 23 on the first day of January in the year in which the examination is held.

(10) A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Indian Civil Srevice.

(11) A candidate shall satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Civil Service.

(12)* A candidate must hold a degree of a university incorporated by law in British India or of the Mysore University, or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

(13) No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of having been accepted for admission, given by the Quota Committee in a region in which a Quota Committee has been set up and given by the Local Government in any other region.

(14) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the university, or otherwise, will be disregarded.

(15) A candidate will pay a fee of Rs. 5 with his application form, and a candidate chosen for admission to the examination will pay a further fee of Rs. 100.

(16) The examination will include the following subjects. Each subject will carry the number of marks shown against it.

Section A.—To be taken by all candidates :—

1. Essay ...	... 150	4. Every day Science	... 100
2. English ...	... 150	5. Vernacular lauguage	... 200
3. Present day	... 100	6. *Viva voce* ...	... 200

* See note at end of regulations.

Section B.—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section upto a total of 800 marks :—

Languages with associated civilizations.

	Marks.		Marks.
7. Arabic language	... 200	13. Pali language	... 200
8. Arabic civilization	... 200	14. Pali civilization	... 200
9. Persian language	... 200	15. English literature, Period 1	100
10. Persian civilization	... 200	16. English literature, Period 2	100
11. Sanskrit language	... 200	17. English literature, Period 3	100
12. Sanskrit civilization	... 200	18. English literature, Period 4	100

19. Vernacular literature 200

History, Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy.

	Marks.		Marks.
20. Indian history, Period 1	100	26. Politics ...	... 200
21. Indian history, Period 2	100	27. Law ...	... 200
22. Indian history, Period 3	100	28. Moral philosophy	... 100
23. European history	... 200	29. Metaphysics	... 100
24. British history	... 200	30. Logic ...	... 100
25. Economics	... 200	31. Indian Philosophy	... 100

Mathematics and Science.

	Marks.		Marks.
32. Lower mathematics	.. 200	35. Statistics ...	... 100
33. Higher mathematics	... 200	36. Lower chemistry	... 200
34. Astronomy	... 100	37. Higher chemistry	... 200

Mathematics and Science—concluded.

	Marks.		Marks.
38. Lower physics ...	200	47. Higher zoology ...	200
39. Higher physics ...	200	48. Geography	200
40. Lower botany ...	200	49. Psychology	100
41. Higher botany ...	200	50. Experimental psychology	100
42. Lower geology ...	200	51. Physical anthropology ...	100
43. Higher geology ...	200	52. Social anthropology ...	100
44. Lower physiology ...	200	53 Engineering ...	400
45. Higher physiology ...	200	54. Agriculture ...	400
46. Lower zoology ...	200		

(17) The civilization associated with a language can only be taken by candidates who also offer the language itself.

(18) In subject 5, Vernacular language, a candidate may offer any one of the following languages:—Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Hindi, Kanarese, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

(19) A candidate for any of the subjects numbered 36 to 47 must have undergone laboratory training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a University degree and must send in a voucher to that effect from the head of the institution, two years' laboratory training being required for a science on the higher grade and one year's training for a science on the lower grade. For candidature for Geography or Experimental Psychology or Engineerig or Agriculture (subjects 48, 50, 53, 54) a certificate of one year's training in an institution authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a university degree is required.

(20) As Vernacular Literature a candidate may offer the literature of any one of the following languages:—Bengali, Burmese, Gujarati, Hindi, Marhathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.

(21) From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject, such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(22) If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.

(23) A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order, so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that the Governor General of India in Council is satisfied that they are duly qualified in other respects. Should any selected candidate become disqualified the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate.

(24) Selected candidates will be on probation for two years in the United Kingdom.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, S. W. 1.

N.B.—The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes to amend regulation 8 by inserting the words "of Indian domicile" after the words "British subject" where they first occur; and also to alter regulation 12 to read as follows:—

"A candidate must hold a degree of a University approved by the Governor General in Council or the senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer."

The list of approved Universities will be published shortly and will include all Universities incorporated by law in British India, the Mysore University and the Osmania University, Hyderabad.

EXAMINATION OF SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations made under section 97 of the Government of India Act for the probation in the United Kingdom and the further examination of Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

* * * The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council are liable to alteration from year to year.

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years, as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in India and candidates selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years.

ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(3) One-year probationers will, at the end of the year of probation, undergo an examination called the Final Examination. The subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code	200
2. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3. The Indian Evidence Act	200
4. Indian History	400
5. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject	600
6. Riding	200

Optional Subjects, one only to be taken.

7. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	400
8. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	400

TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(4) Two-year probationers will, during their period of probation, undergo two examinations—the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year, and the Final Examination at the end of the second year.

(5) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows. All the subjects are compulsory :—

	Marks.
1. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject	400
2. Phonetics	200
3. Jurisprudence	200
4. Law of Evidence and Criminal Law	200
5. Indian History	200
6. Notes of Cases	200
7. Economics	200

(6) The subjects of the Final Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

	Marks.
1. The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject	600
2. Indian Penal Code	200
3. Code of Criminal Procedure	200
4. The Indian Evidence Act	200
5. Notes of Cases	400
6. Indian History	400
7. Economics	400
8. Riding	200

Optional Subjects, one only to be taken.

9. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	400
10. A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	400

ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(7) The principal vernaculars prescribed for the various provinces are shown in the following table :—

Province.	*Vernacular.*
Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
Bombay	Marathi.
Bengal	Bengali.
United Provinces	Urdu.
Punjab	Urdu.
Burma	Burmese.
Bihar and Orissa	Hindi.
Central Provinces	Hindi.
Assam	Bengali.

(8) An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother tongue is one of the principal vernaculars of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother tongue is the principal vernacular language of his province must substitute in place of the principal vernacular language the following subject or subjects :—

One-year probationers—

British History.

Two-year probationers—

British History at the Intermediate Examination, and European History at the Final Examination.

(9) A candidate whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu may not offer either of these languages as the principal vernacular language.

(10) Candidates who at the Final Examination in riding satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of any duties required of members of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded marks ranging between 101 and 200, according to the degree of proficiency displayed.

Candidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Local Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A candidate who fails at the end of the period of probation to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

Selected candidates will also be examined in riding at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary period.

(11) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(12) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the candidates in order of merit; the order for the one-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, the order for the two-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(13) The selected candidates whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the Final Examination is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and conduct during the period of probation, shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

(14) If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A selected candidate absent for such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear

at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

Any candidate who at the Intermediate Examination shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

made by the Civil Service Commissioners with the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(i) *Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance of £300 a year, or, in the case of Selected Candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350* a year will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the Universities or other Institutions that have been approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India in Council.*

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for one year the allowance will be payable in four equal instalments on the following dates respectively: December 24th after his selection, March 25th, June 25th and after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

In the case of Selected Candidates on probation for two years the allowance will be payable in eight equal instalments, the first on the December 24th after selection, the second to the seventh on the six following quarter days and the eighth after signature of Covenant on appointment to the Service.

The payment of the various instalments of the allowance except the final instalment, and, in the case of the two-year probationers, the instalment payable at the end of the first year of probation, will be conditional on the receipt by the Secretary of State through the Civil Service Commissioners of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory conduct at the approved Institution.

If an Indian Government Scholar becomes a selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service his scholarship stipend shall cease to be paid with effect from the 1st October of the year in which he becomes a selected candidate. He may, however, provided he has executed the agreement referred to in (iv) *below, be granted on, or at any time after, the 1st October, an advance on account of the instalment of the allowance payable on the 24th December.*

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

N.B.—The Secretary of State for India gives notice that the amount of the allowances will be reconsidered in 1925, with a view to a possible reduction with effect from the instalment payable in December, 1926.

(iii) *A First Class passage to India will be engaged for Selected Candidates with a view to their proceeding to India during the November following their Final Examination.*

(iv) *Each Candidate will be required before receiving the first instalment of his allowance to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all moneys he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of:—*

(1) *his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the Regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service, or*

(2) *his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.*

(v) *All candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £ 1.*

(vi) *The seniority in the Indian Civil Service will be determined by the results of the examinations taken during the course of probation.*

(vii) *Candidates who fail to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present*

* The attention of candidates selected at examinations held in London is, however, directed to paragraph (viii).

themselves for re-examination, unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidate.

(viii) *"Overseas pay" will not be admissible to Indian members of the Indian Civil Service selected at Open Competitive Examinations held in London in 1925 and subsequent years.*

Civil Service Commission,

January, 1925.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION TO BE HELD IN INDIA IN JANUARY 1926.

Syllabus of the Examination in which the Civil Service Commissioners give an indication of the lines on which the subjects will be treated.

1. *Essay.*—An essay to be written in English on one of several specified subjects.

2. *English.*—A paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workmanlike use of words.

3. *Present Day.*—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic and constitutional, mainly though not exclusively concerned with India. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Effective and skilful exposition will be rewarded.

4. *Everyday Science.*—In this subject such knowledge will be expected as a candidate will have who has studied science intelligently at school and has since then kept his eyes open. A liberal choice of questions will be given.

5. *Vernacular Language.*—The test will include translation from the vernacular, set composition in which an English passage is given to be put into the vernacular and free composition in which the candidate writes in the vernacular in his own words on a prescribed subject.

6. *Viva Voce.*—The examination will be in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and general outlook

LANGUAGES WITH ASSOCIATED CIVILIZATIONS.—Subjects 7-14. In the questions on the civilization, history and literature will as far as possible, be brought into close relation. The questions on literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance.

7. *Arabic Language.*—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

8. *Arabic Civilization.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A. D. to the middle of the 13th Century A. D.

9. *Persian Language.*—Translation, free composition and set composition in the classical language.

10. *Persian Civilization.*—The main stress in both history and literature will be laid on the period 1000 A. D. to 1500 A. D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of Persia before 1000 A. D. and from 1500 A. D. to the present time.

11. *Sanskrit Language.*—Translation, set composition, free composition, questions on Vedic grammar relating to grammatical forms occurring in the passages set for translation or to general grammatical questions suggested by them. Both Vedic and Classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation; composition will be required in Classical Sanskrit alone. A knowledge of the Prakrit used in plays will be expected.

12. *Sanskrit Civilization.*—Will include the history of the civilization and thought of India from the Vedic period to 1200 A. D.

13. *Pali Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition.

14. *Pali Civilization.*—Will include the history of Buddhistic civilization in India from 600 B. C. to 100 A. D.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Subjects 15-18. Candidates for any period should be prepared to show some first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the authors named below for the period and of their place in the history of their country. Questions may also be asked about other writers. Questions will not be set on the history of the language—

PERIOD 1.—1580-1680. Spenser, Shakespear, Bacon, Milton, Hobbes.

PERIOD 2.—1680-1744. Dryden, Bunyan, Swift, Addison, Defoe, Pope.

PERIOD 3.—1744-1832. Fielding, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Sheridan, Scott, Wordsworth, Byron, Lamb.

PERIOD 4.—1832-1914. Macaulay, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, Ruskin, Thomas Hardy, H. G. Wells.

19. *Vernacular Literature.*—The questions will be directed in the main to test a first hand knowledge of the best known works in the vernacular, but questions on works of lesser importance will not be excluded. Candidates should have such knowledge of history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to the activities of the people.

HISTORY.—Subjects 20-24. Candidates should know something of the principles and the facts of geography in relation to history. They must be prepared to draw sketch-maps.

20. *Indian History.*—Period 1. Hindu India from the first Aryan immigration to the end of the 12th century; history and culture together with the history of Buddhism outside of India.

21. *Indian History.*—Period 2. Muhammadan India, from the beginning of the 11th century to 1748 (death of the Mogul Muhammad Shah); together with the contemporaneous history of Moslem powers outside of India—the Saracens, the Turks, etc.

22. *Indian History.*—Period 3. India during the British period, from 1600 to the present day; together with the contemporaneous history of the British Empire. [Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached.]

23. *European History.*—The limits of time are 1600 and 1914. Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of the period candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached. The history of countries closely associated with Europe will be included so far as it influences British history, especially in relation to India.

24. *British History.*—The limits of time are 1400 and 1914. British history will be taken as a whole; politics, economics, and constitution will be considered as mutually affecting each other and all together as the outcome of the common life of the nation. Candidates will be expected to know so much of European history as will make the external action of this country fully intelligible and will explain those movements in Britain which had their beginnings elsewhere, *e.g.*, the Renaissance, the Reformation and the reactions in this country of the French Revolution. From 1750 onwards the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will assume more importance.

25. *Economics.*—General Economics, including industrial history with special reference to India. The subject will be treated as a whole and candidates should be prepared to illustrate the theory by the facts and to analyse the facts by the help of the theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

26. *Politics.*—This subject will include political theory and political organisation.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State in connection with kindred studies such as Jurisprudence, Public International Law and Economics. Questions involving illustrations from Indian history may be set.

Political organisation will include Constitutional Forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have directly developed, and in this section also illustration from Indian history may be expected.

27. *Law.*—Constitutional law, jurisprudence, contracts, torts, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.

30. *Logic.*—The subject will be interpreted in a wide sense. Epistemology in its bearing on logical problems will be included, together with formal logic and scientific method. Questions may be set on mathematical logic, *i.e.*, on the logic of mathematics, symbolic logic, and the logic of probability; and also on the history of logic. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed.

MATHEMATICS.—Subjects 32-33. The examination will be designed to test understanding of the subject and ability to apply it rather than ability to reproduce proofs of propositions. No great skill in manipulation will be expected.

Questions involving the use of mathematical instruments may be set at both stages.

32. *Lower Mathematics.*—Logarithms, numerical equations; graphs, approximation; infinite series; complex numbers; solution of triangles.

Geometry in two and three dimensions according to the method of Euclid. Analytical geometry in two dimensions (method of Descartes). The construction of plans, elevations and sections of solid bodies (method of Monge). The method of vectors, including scalar and vector products with applications to the other parts of Lower Mathematics.

Differential co-efficients; maxima and minima; integrals; the application of the infinitesimal calculus to curves.

Projectiles; harmonic motion; momentum; energy; power. Equilibrium of rigid bodies in two dimensions: link polygons; virtual work. Simple machines, *e.g.*, tackle, cranes, engine governors, brakes. Fluid pressure; expansion of a perfect gas; air-pump.

33. *Higher Mathematics.*—Lower mathematics together with :—

Uniform convergence; infinite products: exponential and trigonometric functions of a complex variable.

The elements of the geometry of surfaces.

Taylor's series; partial differentiation; areas and volumes by integration; moments of inertia; the treatment of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics.

Centrodes; simple cases of linked mechanisms. Equilibrium of forces in three dimensions; loading of beams; elementary treatment of potential. The motion of rigid bodies in two dimensions Stability of floatation.

34. *Astronomy.*—Celestial co-ordinates. Astronomical instruments descriptively treated; method of using them and of determining their principal errors. Orbit of the earth. The Ecliptic. Time. Lattitude and Longitude. Motion of the moon, simpler calculations, eclipses. Parallax. Refraction. Abberation. Precession and nutation.

Stellar maps and catalogues; the nautical almanac; the principal constillation. Descriptive discussion of planets, comets, double stars, nebulae. The simpler processes of computation; reduction of observations and of measurements made on photographic plates.

35. *Statistics.*—(1) Elementary theory of statistics, not depending mainly on the theory of probability nor requiring a knowledge of the calculus—frequency distributions, averages, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods; elementary treatment of qualitative data, *e.g.*, investigation of association by comparison of ratios; the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

(2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade transport, production and consumption, education, etc., the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics; miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

(3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics; frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages; the standard deviation; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc.; the theory of correlation for two variables.

A considerable choice of questions will be given, especially as to paragraph 2, and it will be possible for a candidate without advanced mathematical knowledge to obtain full marks by answering questions under paragraphs 1 and 2.

NATURAL SCIENCES.—Subjects 36-47. The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

40, 41. *Lower and Higher Botany.*—Vegetable Physiology will be included in each division.

42, 43. *Lower and Higher Geology.*—Mineralogy will be included in each division.

48. *Geography.*—Not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

51. *Physical Anthropology.*—The subject includes prehistoric archæology and technology. Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

52. *Social Anthropology.*—Candidates will not be expected to have an extensive experience of laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

53. *Engineering.*—Strength of materials; theory of structures; mechanism and dynamics of machines; heat and thermodynamics; surveying; hydraulics including hydraulic machines; electricity and magnetism.

The subject will be treated in a general manner and the questions will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subject. The candidate will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

54. *Agriculture*.—The subject will be treated in relation to Indian conditions Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

NOTES.

NOTE 1.—From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

NOTE 2.—In view of the importance of legible handwriting in the public service, deductions which may be of considerable amount will be made from the marks of candidates whose handwriting is not easily legible.

NOTE 3.—In valuing the work of the candidates the Civil Service Commissioners will give credit for good English in all the 54 subjects of the examination, and not only in subjects 1 and 2 which are specially devoted to the language. Among the qualities of good English may be mentioned orderly, effective and exact expression, combined with due economy of words.

NOTE 4.—Pamphlets containing the question papers used at the examinations held in Allahabad have been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.-2, and may be purchased either from that Office or in India that of the examination of 1922 from Messrs. Longmans, Green and Company 6 Old Court House Street, Calcutta; 167 Mount Road, Madras, or 336 Hornby Road, Bombay; and that of the examination of 1923 from the following addresses:—Thacker Spink and Co., Calcutta and Simla; Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay; Higginbothams, Ltd., Madras and Bangalore. Price 5 Rupees. A pamphlet of the examination of 1924 is being published.

NOTE 5.—Copies of the Syllabus may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the province in which the applicant resides.

Allahabad I.C.S.

Write your Surname here ______________

APPLICATION FORM.

For the use of men seeking admission to the competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Civil Service to be held in the Senate House at Allahabad and commencing on 4th January 1926.

Copies of this form may be obtained on application to the Chief Secretary of the Province.

A copy of the Regulations for the examination is sent herewith. Candidates should consult it to see if they are eligible before filling up this form.

This form is to be filled up and returned to the Chief Secretary of the appropriate Province (see Rule 6) in time to reach him on or before 1st August 1925. No application form received after that date will be accepted.

If a Candidate who fills up and returns this application form does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time he should inform the Chief Secretary of the Province.

Should any of the particulars furnished be found to be false within the knowledge of the candidate he will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

1. Name in full, surname first ...	
2. Postal address in full. Any change of address upto 15th September should be at once communicated to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Province concerned, and to the Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, Simla. Account cannot be taken of any change notice of which reaches Simla later than the date named.	
3. Affix here postage stamps of the value of Rs. 5. No part of this fee will be returnable to any applicant, whatever the result of his application. Applications unaccompanied by the fee will be ignored.	

4. Exact date of birth and age last birthday. (See page 4).

5. Place of birth and Province or State in which it is situated.

6. Your nationality at birth. Do not state your caste or religion but your legal nationality, *e.g.*, British Subject, subject of Travancore State (See page 4).

7. Your father's name, place of birth and nationality at birth.

8. Did your father change his nationality at all? If so, give particulars.

9. Is a declaration under Section 96-A necessary to your eligibility? If so, have you taken steps to have it made? (See page 4).

10. Your father's postal address and profession (if dead, give last address).

11. Your mother's place of birth and nationality at birth.

12. Name, in order, the schools you have attended since the age of 12, giving addresses and dates of entering and leaving. State any position of authority you held, and any distinction you attained in school work, games, school societies, etc.

13. Name your university and college. Give the dates of entering and leaving. State any degrees, honours, prizes or scholarships you have obtained.

14. Give the name of the Vice-Chancellor or Principal or Professor from whom you enclose a certificate of character. (See page 4).

15. Have you had any special preparation for examinations for these situations? If so, state (1) where and by whom it was given, (2) the dates of the beginning and of each period, (3) whether it was whole-time or part-time work, and if part-time what part of your time of study it occupied, (4) whether it took place by day or in the evening.

16. If your time since leaving school is not fully accounted for by replies given above, account for the remainder here with dates. If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.	
17. Give the names, professions, and present address (in full) of the two referees, who should be responsible persons (not relations), well acquainted with you in private life, and unconnected with your university or college, from whom you attach testimonials. (See page 4).	
18. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments ? If you are under liabilityto re-pay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.	
19. Have you been on any former occasion examined by the Civil Service Commissioners? If so, state when, and for what appointment.	
20. Signature and date	

Allahabad I.C.S. Selection Form 1926.

Place your initials against the subjects in which you wish to be examined if you are chosen for admission to the examination and state the vernacular language you choose. Refer for guidance to the accompanying notice.

Initials.			Maximum Marks.
....	7.	Arabic language	200
....	8.	Arabic civilization	200
....	9.	Persian language	200
....	10.	Persian civilization	200
....	11.	Sanskrit language	200
....	12.	Sanskrit civilization	200
....	13.	Pali language	200
....	14.	Pali civilization	200
....	15.	English literature, Period 1 ...	100
....	16.	English literature, Period 2 ...	100
....	17.	English literature, Period 3 ...	100
....	18.	English literature, Period 4 ...	100
....	19.	Vernacular literature, namely :—	
....		Bengali	200
....		Burmese	200
....		Gujrati	200
....		Hindi	200
....		Marathi	200
....		Tamil	200
....		Telugu	200
....		Urdu	200
....	20.	Indian history, Period 1 ...	100
....	21.	Indian history, Period 2 ...	100
....	22.	Indian history, Period 3 ...	100
....	23.	European history	200

Initials.			Maximum Marks.	
....	24.	British history	200	
....	25.	Economics	200	
....	26.	Politics	200	
....	27.	Law	200	
....	28.	Moral philosophy	100	
....	29.	Metaphysics	100	
....	30.	Logic	100	
....	31.	Indian philosophy	100	
....	32.	Lower mathematics	200	
....	33.	Higher mathematics	200	
....	34.	Astronomy	100	
....	35.	Statistics	100	
....	36.	Lower chemistry	200	
....	37.	Higher chemistry	200	See next page.
....	38.	Lower physics	200	
....	39.	Higher physics	200	
....	40.	Lower botany	200	
....	41.	Higher botany	200	
....	42.	Lower geology	200	
....	43.	Higher geology	200	
....	44.	Lower physiology	200	
....	45.	Higher physiology	200	
....	46.	Lower zoology	200	
....	47.	Higher zoology	200	
....	48.	Geography	200	
....	49.	Psychology	100	
....	50.	Experimental psychology ...	100	See next page.
....	51.	Physical anthropology ...	100	
....	52.	Social anthropology	100	
....	53.	Engineering	400	See next page.
....	54.	Agriculture	400	

The vernacular language I wish to offer is

....

Signature..

Date..

NOTES.

Nationality (*Rule 8*).—If the candidate is a British subject* and he and both parents were born within the British Empire he is eligible as to nationality.

*The meaning of British subject is made clear by the following extract from the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by the Acts of 1918 and 1922 :—

Section 1.—Sub-Section (1).—The following persons shall be deemed to be natural-born British subjects, namely :—

(a) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance ; and

(b) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the time of that person's birth, a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions, that is to say, if either—(*i*) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance ; or (*ii*) his father was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted ; or (*iii*) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory ; or (*iv*) his father was at the time of that person's birth in the service of the Crown : or (*v*) his birth was registered at a British consulate within one year or in special circumstances, with the consent of the Secretary of State, two years after its occurrence, or in the case of a person born on or after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, who would have been a British subject if born before that date, within twelve months after the first day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-two ; and

(c) Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not.

Provided that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

Provided also that any person whose British nationality is conditional upon registration at a British consulate shall cease to be a British subject unless within one year after he attains the age of twenty-one, or within such extended period as may be authorised in special cases by regulations made under this Act—(*i*) he asserts his British nationality by a declaration of retention of British nationality registered in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act ; and (*ii*) if he is a subject or citizen of a foreign country under the law of which he can, at the time of asserting his British nationality, divest himself of the nationality of that foreign country by making a declaration of alienage or otherwise, he divests himself of such nationality accordingly.

Sub-section (2).—A person born on board a foreign ship shall not be deemed to be a British subject by reason only that the ship was in British territorial waters at the time of his birth.

If the candidate is a British subject but he or his father or mother was born outside the British Empire he is eligible provided his father has not since the birth of the candidate owed allegiance except to the British Empire or an Indian State. Whether the father's allegiance has changed between the British Empire and an Indian State is immaterial. Whether the candidate is the subject of an Indian State as well as of the British Empire is immaterial.

If the candidate is not eligible under the above paragraphs and he is the ruler or subject of an Indian State a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act is required to make him eligible. Whether he is a British subject as well as the subject of an Indian State is immaterial.

A candidate for whom a declaration under section 96-A is necessary must take early steps in order that the declaration may be in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners before they issue the communication directing candidates where and when to attend for examination.

Age (*Rule 9*).—A candidate must send in with this form a certificate from his University showing his date of birth as recorded on entering the University. A matriculation certificate will be accepted if it contains the date of birth. The certificate will be retained by the Civil Service Commissioners and not returned.

Medical Examination (*Rule 10*).—A candidate's medical examination will take place as soon as possible after he has been found otherwise acceptable for admission to the examination. A candidate summoned for interview by a Quota Committee or a Local Government should ask at the interview if he is required to attend for medical examination before returning home.

Character (*Rule 11*).—A candidate must send in with this form copies of three certificates (and not more) of good private character, one from his University or College and two from responsible persons unconnected with his University or College. Copies only are to be supplied at this stage; they will be retained by the Civil Service Commissioners and not returned. Successful candidates will be required to produce the originals.

University Degree (*Rule 12*).—A copy of the candidate's degree certificate is to be sent in with this form. Successful candidates will be required to produce the originals.

Fees (*Rule 15*).—A fee of five rupees is to be paid with this form. On acceptance for admission to the examination a candidate will pay a further fee of 100 rupees and will then receive a certificate entitling him to admission to the examination.

Training Voucher (*Rule 19*).—Candidates who offer any of the subjects numbered 36 to 48, 50, 53, 54 must send in with this form the voucher required by rule 19. The voucher must state that the institution in which the work has been done is authorised to prepare candidates in that subject for a degree.

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th June, 1925.

No. F.-56-25.—The following amendments to the revised rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Indian High Courts, which were published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F.-70, dated the 29th December 1922, and subsequently amended, were made by the Secretary of State in Council on the 7th April 1925, and are published for general information :—

For rule 17 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" 17. Subject to the condition that no Judge is appointed to act in his place during the vacation, a Judge may take furlough in combination with vacation on full salary,

(*a*) when the vacation consists of one continuous period either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both, or

(*b*) when the vacation is divided into two separate periods, for the interval, or any part thereof, between the two periods of the same vacation, or between the second part of one vacation and the commencement of the next ensuing vacation "

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. F.-937-24.—The following amendments to the revised rules fixing the salaries allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Indian High Courts, which were published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. F.-70, dated the 29th December 1922, and subsequently amended were made by the Secretary of State in Council on the 21st April 1925 and are published for general information. They take effect from the 1st July 1924.

1. In Rule 1 of the said rules the following shall be inserted after clause (*b*) of the definition of "Actual Service":—

"(*c*) joining time for a Judge on transfer from one High Court to another."

2. The following new rule 4-A shall be inserted after Rule 4:—

"*Section 1-A.—Joining time.*

4-A. A Judge transferred from one High Court to another may be allowed joining time to the extent admissible to a Government servant under the administrative control of the Governor-General in Council."

The following new rules 37—40 shall be inserted after rule 36:—

"37. When a Government servant, appointed to be a Judge, travels by railway to join his post, he may, at his option and in lieu of drawing travelling allowance under the ordinary rules governing a journey on transfer applicable to him, travel in a reserved first class compartment.

The Government servant, when he avails himself of this concession, must pay to Government the fare which he would have paid if no accommodation had been reserved, and must, in addition, pay in cash to the station master of the station from which the journey commences, the fares for any members of his family accompanying him, whether they share his reserved accommodation or not. When Government pays full tariff rates for the accommodation, all such fares will be credited to Government.

38. When a person not already in Government service is appointed to be a Judge, he may, when travelling by railway to join his post, travel in a reserved first class compartment on the condition described in rule 37.

39. When a Judge travels by railway—

(*i*) when proceeding on or returning from leave, or

(*ii*) when retiring from the service or proceeding to join another post after resigning office, he may travel in a reserved first class compartment on the condition described in rule 37.

40. When a Judge is transferred from one High Court to another, there shall be paid to him the expenditure actually incurred by him on his journey by railway or by steamer to the place of the sitting of the other High Court for the transport of the following persons and goods:—

(*i*) the Judge himself by a reserved first class compartment or a reserved first class cabin (if one is available).

(*ii*) any members of the family of the Judge normally resident with him who do not travel in the reserved compartment or cabin by passenger train or steamer at first class rates; for the purpose of this rule the family of the Judge means his wife, his legitimate children and his step-children residing with him;

(*iii*) personal servants, not exceeding eight in number by passenger train or steamer at lowest class rates;

(*iv*) personal effects, not exceeding the expenditure which would be incurred in the transport of 60 maunds of goods by road and by goods train or steamer, and the expenditure incurred in embarking and disembarking such personal effects; and

(*v*) conveyance and two horses or a motor car by passenger train or by steamer at owner's risk.

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

The 30th May 1925.

No. F.-310/25.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following addition shall be made to item IV of the schedule of officers entitled to wear civil uniform, published with the Home Department notification No. F.-215/23-Public, dated the 31st May 1923, as subsequently amended:—

'3. Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy'.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May 1925.

No. 245-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920, XXXIV of 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, namely:—

In rule 3 of the said rules after the words "by sea" the words "or by the Chaman or Khyber land route" shall be inserted.

No. 246-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdic Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Gover General in Council is pleased to make the following law :—

1. This law may be called the Khyber Agency Passport Law, 1925.

2. No person proceeding from any place outside India shall enter the Kh Agency unless he—

(*a*) is in possession of a passport endorsed by way of visa for British India in acc ance with the requirements of the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, or

(*b*) is exempted under rule 5 of the said rules from the provisions of rule 3 thereo

3. Any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner shall hav necessary authority to prevent the entry into, or to remove from, the Khyber Agency person who attempts to enter, or has entered, the said Agency in contravention of rule 2.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1925.

No. 778.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 213 of the Indian Mercha Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct th the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Home Depar ment notification No. 1902 (Sanitary), dated the 14th October 1910, the same having be previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely,

For rule 57 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

" 57. The following medicines and medical appliances shall be provided on the sca indicated below :—

Weight and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.

Names of Medicines, etc.	Scale of 100 passengers.	Notes.
Acidum, acetic	2 oz.	Miscellaneous articles for one hundred pilgrims.
" boricum	2 "	
" carbolicum (cryst.) ...	1 "	Fresh vaccine lymph 6 tubes.
" nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum	1 "	Adhesive plaster (in tin case) ... 1 yard.
" sulphuricum dilutum ...	1 "	Calico ... ... 2 yards.
" tannic	½ "	Flannel ... ... 2 "
" tartaricum	2 "	Lint ... ... 4 "
Aether sulphurus	½ "	Bandages (roller) ... ... ½ doz.
Alumen (in powder)	2 "	Paper for powders, etc- ... ... 1 quire.
Ammonii carbonas	2 "	Corks for bottles ... ... 1 doz.
" chloride	½ "	Cotton-wool (country) ... ... 1 lb.
Argenti nitras	¼ "	Bed-pan (metal) 1
Bismuth subnitrate	½ "	Antiseptic gauze ... ... 1 yard.
Borax	½ "	*Note.*—The preparations of ammonia ether, chlor form, iodine, and all acids should be in well sto pered bottles.
Calcium lactate	¼ "	
Calomel	¼ "	
Camphora	½ "	
Chlorodyne	2 "	Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered fro light by dark paper.
Chloroformum	1 "	
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent. ...	¼ "	All the drugs, etc., must be properly labelled with t quantities marked on each label.
Copaiba	1 "	" Poisons " should be especially distinguished labels with the word " Poison " on them.

Names of Medicines, etc.	Scale of 100 passengers.	Notes.
Creasotum	¼ oz.	
Digitalin, gr. 1/100	½ tube of 25 tablets.	
Emetine hydrochloride, gr. ½ ...	2 tubes of 25 tablets.	*Disinfectants for each ship.*
Extract gentian	½ oz.	Sulphur ... ... 32 lbs.
Glycerinum	1 „	Corrosive sublimate ... ... 5 „
Gum acacia	½ „	Phenol ... ... 20 gals.
Hydragyrum cum creta ...	½ „	Fresh slaked lime ... ... 20 lbs.
Hydrarg perchlor	1 oz.	Sulphate of iron ... ... 10 lbs.
Hypodermic tablets of morphine, gr. ⅙...	½ tube of 25 tablets.	Calvert's carbolic 15 per cent. powder. To be put up in ten hermetically sealed tins each containing 5 lbs. ... 50 „
Idoformum	1 oz.	
Linimentum camphoræ compositum ...	2 „	Methylated alcohol ... ... 5 gals.
Lini Farina	2 lbs. in tin cases.	Hydrochloric acid ... ... 1 gal.
Liquid Extract of Ergot	½ oz.	Waterproof sheets 6
Liquor ammoniæ	1 „	*Instruments for each ship.*
„ ammonii acetatis	6 „	Boxes, chip for ointment (1 oz. each) ... 18
„ arsenicalis	¼ „	Dispensing bottles (3 oz.) ... ... 12 each.
„ atropinæ sulphatis... ...	⅛ „	Glass measures, 2 oz. 2
„ calcis	1 pint.	„ „ 2 drachms 2
„ epispasticus fortior ...	¼ oz.	Pestle and motar (brass) 1
„ morphinæ hydrochloratis ...	½ „	„ „ „ (wedgwood)... ... 1
„ strychninæ hydrochlor ...	¼ „	Scales and weights (grains) 1
Chrysarobinum	¼ „	Spare weights (grains) ... ... 1 set.
Magnesii carbonas	¼ „	Splints (common) ... ... 1 „
„ sulphas, in tins	3 lbs.	Silver catheter (No. 8 size) 1
Oleum anisi	½ oz.	India rubber catheters, Nos. 2, 4, 6 & 10 ... 1 set.
„ caryophilli	¼ „	Spatula 1
„ eucalypti	½ „	Scissors (shop) 1
„ lini	½ pint.	Penknife 1
„ menthæ piperitæ	¼ oz.	Syringe, ear, pewter 1
„ ricini	2 pints.	„ enema, patent 1
Phenacetin	¼ oz.	„ urethral (male) 1
Pilula asafœtidæ composita ...	1 doz.	„ „ (female) 1
„ colocynthidis et hyoscyami ...	2 dozs.	Infusion pot 1
„ plumbi cum opio, B. P. ...	4 „	Pocket dressing case to contain 1 probe, 1 director, 1 female catheter, 1 clinical thermometer (in case), 1 pair of scissors, 1 dressing forceps (plated), 6 suture needles, 1 artery forceps, 1 Symes' abscess knife, 1 straight and 1 curved bistoury in 1 handle, 1 lancet (bleeding), silk thread for sutures (20) grains.
„ scilleæ composita	4 „	
Potassii bromidum	1 oz.	
„ chloras	1 „	
„ citras	1 „	Steriliser for surgical instruments, small ... 1
„ iodine	½ „	Hypodermic syringe, 20 minim ... 1
„ nitras	2 „	Teeth forceps :—
„ permanganas	2 „	Upper incisors 1
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5-gr. powders ...	1 doz.	Lower „ 1
„ „ compositus, in-5 gr. powders.	4 dozs.	„ molar 1
„ jalapæ compositus ...	1 oz.	Upper „ right 1
Quininæ sulphas, in 5-gr. pills ...	12 „	„ „ left 1
Quininæ sulphas, in bulk ...	2 oz.	Clinical thermometer (in addition to the one already supplied in pocket dressing case) ... 1

Names of Medicines, etc.	Scale of 100 passengers.	Notes.
Saloi	¼ oz.	
Sinapis (in powder)	4 „	Artery forceps (in addition to the one already supplied in pocket dressing case) ... 1
Sodii bicarbonas	1 „	Eye cup 1
„ salicytas	½ „	Enamelled bowl 1
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	2 „	„ tray (round) 1
„ ammoni armot	1 „	„ „ (kidney shaped) 1
„ rectificatus	8 „	
Strychninæ hydrochloride, gr. 1/100 ...	½ tube of 25 tablets.	
Tinctura aconiti	½ oz.	
„ benzoinæ co.	½ „	
„ camphoræ co.	1 „	
„ capsici	½ „	
„ cinchonæ co.	½ „	
„ digitalis	½ „	
„ ferri perchloridi	1 „	
„ hyoscyami	½ „	
„ iodi	1 „	
„ lobelia etheris	¼ „	
„ nucis vomicæ	1 „	
„ opii	1 „	
„ quininæ ammon	1 „	
„ senegæ	1 „	
„ zingiberis	1 „	
Tragacantha powder	1 „	
Unguentum hydrag ammoniatum ...	½ „	
„ hydrargyri	½ „	
„ simplex	2 „	
„ sulphuris	2 „	
„ zinci	1 „	
Utropine	½ „	
Vaseline	2 „	
Vinegar	1 pint.	
Vinum antimoniale	½ oz.	
„ ipecacuanhæ	1 „	

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 pilgrams.

Number of pilgrims.	*Quantity.*	
From 100 to 250 pilgrims	... 1½ times	the quantity prescribed for 100 pilgrims.
„ 251 to 400 „	... Twice	
„ 401 to 550 „	... Thrice	
„ 551 to 750 „	... Four times	
„ 751 to 950 „	... Five times	
„ 951 to 1,150 „	... Six times	
„ 1,151 to 1,350 „	... Seven times	
„ 1,351 to 1,550 „	... Eight times	
„ 1,551 to 1,750 „	... Nine times	
„ 1,741 to 1,950 „	... Ten times	
„ 1,951 to 2,150 „	... Eleven times	
„ 2,151 to 2,350 „	... Twelve times	
and so on.		

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Govrernment of India.

PART B.

FUNDS.

No. 821.—In supersession of Army Department Notification No. 596, dated the 7th April 1922, the following regulations are published for general information:—

THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE ORDERS OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL

FOR

The Provision of Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Military, Medical, Marine and Ecclesiastical Officers

IN THE

SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Established 1st Jan. 1873. Closed to fresh entrants 31st Dec. 1914.)

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provision for the widows and orphans of officers of the Indian Army, officers of the Indian Medical Service, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment, not being subscribers to the late Military and Medical Funds; also of executive and engineer officers of the Royal Indian Marine, and continuous service Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer officers, as well as Royal Engineer officers under the 1904 conditions of service, who elect to subscribe.

Such pensions and compassionate allowances as are, by Royal Warrant, granted to the widows and families of officers of the British Service are already granted from Indian revenues to the widows and families of military officers in the service of the Government of India who are excluded from the advantages of the late Military and Medical Funds; and it is to be clearly understood that the Government of India does not intend by these present supplementary regulations to sanction any further expenditure for this object from the Indian revenues. On the other hand, the Government of India does not, of course, wish that the Indian revenues should in any way profit by these regulations.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has reserved to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time, in accordance with these principles, the contributions to be required from officers under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always, that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from Officers exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to the Indian revenues as military receipts and charges. But in order to adjust the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro forma* account will be kept of all contributions levied and all payments made under these regulations, and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established. All rupee payments and receipts will be converted into sterling, for inclusion in this account, at the current market rates of exchange.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification, that the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall be any charge on Indian revenues, the rate of interest to be allowed in the *pro forma* account, and the rates of conversion into rupees, for purposes of recovery or payment in India, of the sterling rates of contribution or benefit will, except where otherwise indicated in the regulations, be the rates which may be fixed from time to time under the orders of the Secretary of State in Council upon a consideration of the market rates of the day.

All needful statistics of ages, births, deaths, and marriages will be carefully recorded from the information supplied by the subscribers, and these statistics, with the *pro forma* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest then to be determined, supply the pensions payable under these regulations, and no more.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India,* and any alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect from the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MILITARY, MEDICAL, MARINE AND ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian Establishment, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds :—

Officers of the Indian Army.*

Officers of the Indian Medical Service, including Indians who avail themselves of the option given to them of becoming subscribers.

Chaplains.

2. (This Article gave an officer who entered the service before 1st January 1873 the option of becoming a subscriber under these regulations.)

3. Every officer who enters the Service on and after the 1st January 1873, and up to and including the 31st December 1914,† must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

4. (This Article defined the terms and conditions on which the option mentioned in Article 2 might be exercised.)

5. For the purpose of these regulations officers are classed as follows (for Marine officers *see* 5B) :—

Class I.—Lieutenant-Colonels in receipt of Colonels' Allowances and Major Generals of the Indian Medical Service. (*See also* Regulation 9.)

Class II....Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers of 26 years' service,‡ Archdeacons and Officers of the Medical Service of 20 years' service.

Class III....Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers of 18 years' service,‡ Senior Chaplains, and Officers of the Medical Service of 12 years' service.

Class IV....Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers of 9 years' service,‡ Junior and probationary Chaplains, and Officers of the Medical Service of 6 years' service.

Class V....Officers of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers under 9 years' service,‡ and Officers of the Medical Service of less than 6 years' service.

NOTE.—No officer of the Indian Army, Royal Artillery, or Royal Engineers will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II, III or IV, who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, as the case may be. No officer of the Indian Medical Service will be compelled to subscribe in Classes II or III who has not attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major as the case may be. In all such cases the subscriber must elect within three months from the date of completing the qualifying service, whether he will (*i*) subscribe in the Class in which his length of service places him, or (*ii*) continue to subscribe in the lower Class. If he elects (*i*) he will be charged the donation and increased subscription from the date of completing the prescribed service; if (*ii*) he will, in the event of subsequent promotion, be charged the donation and increased subscription from the date of such promotion.

An officer cannot enter a higher Class unless he has previously subscribed in the Class immediately below it.

The Archdeacons of Rangoon, Lucknow, and Nagpur, who receive no archidiaconal allowance, have the option of subscribing either in Class II or Class III : but the option must be exercised within three months of the date of appointment.

5A. Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer Officers who have been selected, or who have elected, for continuous service in India have the option of subscribing under these regulations, in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Appendix.

Royal Engineer Officers under the 1904 conditions of service must elect within 3 months of their arrival in India whether they desire to subscribe for benefits under these regulations, and they must submit a satisfactory medical certificate. On payment of the prescribed donations (*see also* Appendix), according to their class at the time of their application, they will be allowed to subscribe for so long as they remain on the Indian Establishment. On reversion to the Imperial Establishment, such officers cannot continue subscribers. In the event of an officer retiring on a pension awarded under Indian Army Regulations, he may continue to subscribe or he may withdraw. On reversion to the Imperial Establishment or on withdrawal married officers and widowers with children are entitled to the refunds as prescribed in Article 28 for retired officers, but no refund will be made in respect of unmarried subscriptions or of risks which have terminated by death or otherwise.

*Officers of the Indian Army became subscribers from the date of the *Gazette of India* announcing their admission to that Army; Medical Officers and Chaplains from the date of their arrival in India, or, in the case of a Chaplain resident in India, from the date of his appointment.

† On this date this Institution was closed to future entrants, but certain officers whose admission to the Indian Army before this date was not announced in the *Gazette of India* until after this date were given the option of subscribing to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund which was established on 1st January 1915.

‡ Service for this purpose is reckoned from date of first Commission with the following exceptions, namely.—

(*a*) Officers of the Indian Army who have been specially permitted to reckon towards promotion any service previous to the date of first regular Commission include all service which counts for promotion.

(*b*) Officers appointed to the Indian Army from the Royal Marines reckon service only from the date from which the periods for promotion are reckoned.

5B. Executive and engineer officers of the Royal Indian Marine who entered that Service before 1st January 1893 were allowed the option of subscribing under these regulations from that date. Those who elected to do so will not be permitted to discontinue their subscription so long as they remain in the Service, neither will those who declined to subscribe be allowed at any future time to become subscribers.

Executive and engineer officers of the Royal Indian Marine who entered that Service after 1st January 1893 and before 1st January 1915 must subscribe under these regulations as a condition of their appointment to the Service.

Classification.

Class III....Captains and Engineer Captains.

Class IV....Commanders and Engineer Commanders.

Class V....Lieutenant Commanders, Lieutenants, Engineer Lieutenant Commanders, Engineer Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Engineer Sub-Lieutenants.

Any officer holding a first class port appointment, or the appointment of Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, may at his option subscribe in the next higher class to that in which he is placed according to his rank, and any officer who is appointed *permanently* as Director, Royal Indian Marine, may, at his option, subscribe in Class I, provided that such option is exercised within 3 months from the date on which the officer could first avail himself of it, and that arrears of subscription from that date, with interest, if any, are paid by him.

An officer who had elected to subscribe in a superior class will not subsequently be allowed to revert to a lower class.

6. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable in arrear. Payments are made in India monthly and in England quarterly on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

Pensioners residing *outside India* receive payment either from the Accountant-General, India Office, or at their option, if resident in any of the British Colonies or Dominions, through such other channel as may from time to time be authorised by the Secretary of State for India in Council for the payment of pensions therein. A pensioner drawing pension locally will receive payment at the current rate of exchange, and will in no case be entitled to the benefit of the privileged rates referred to in the note below.* Pensioners residing *in India* receive payment at their option either from the Accountant-General, India Office, or in India at the rate of exchange applicable to the case as given in the note below.* A pensioner who has exercised the option and receives payment in India is only permitted to change at the commencement of an official year.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follow, in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under Royal Warrant :—

TABLE I.—Pension to a Widow during Widowhood according to the Class in which her Husband was subscribing at time of this death.

——	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to widow per annum (*see* Art 7A) ...	160	130	100	70	40

TABLE II.—Pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

——	From birth till age of 6 years	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 till age of 21 years.	To females only from age of 21 years for life, or till marriage.
	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to each orphan per annum (*see* Art 7A)	10	20	30	45

*A pensioner who was receiving pension in India prior to the 1st February 1921 at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee may continue to receive it at that rate or at the current rate of exchange whichever is more advantageous to the recipient; a pensioner who had been admitted to pension prior to the above date or who is a dependant of a subscriber in the service on the above date and who commences to receive payment in India after that date may receive payment at the current rate of exchange, subject to the proviso that the conversion will not be at a less favourable rate than 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee; a pensioner who is a dependant of a subscriber entering the service after the above date shall, if he pension is drawn in India, receive payment there at the current rate of exchange.

7A. All pensions under Tables I and II, payable in respect of the period 1st January 1920 to 30th June 1925 are subject to a temporary increase of 25 per cent., this increase having been granted on the distinct understanding that it will not necessarily be continued beyond the latter date.

8. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

Contributions.

9. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows will be regulated by the class of the contributing officer. An officer cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

As an exception to this rule, the option of subscribing in Class I is allowed as follows : —

(*i*) To an officer of the Indian Army, also to an officer of the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers who is a subscriber under these Regulations, at the time of completing 29 years' service on full pay from date of first commission, including any period spent on " unemployed pay," provided he has previously subscribed in Class II.

(*ii*) To a medical officer at the time of completing 25 years' full pay service, provided he has not previously been promoted to the rank of Major-General, but has previously subscribed in Class II.

(*iii*) To an Archdeacon at the time of completing five years' service as such (excluding any officiating period), provided he has attained the age of 49 years. In the event of an Archdeacon of five years' standing, who has been subscribing in Class III, wishing to enter Class I, under the provisions of this rule, it will be necessary for him to pay the donations prescribed for entry into Class II and Class I.

To secure these benefits without medical examination the decision of the officer must be notified within 3 months of the date of completing the qualifying service, but the option can be exercised at any subsequent period prior to retirement on the production of a certificate of health* signed by two qualified medical practitioners. Contributions will be payable in Class I, in the former case with effect from date of completing the qualifying service, but in the latter case with effect from the date of the letter enclosing the necessary certificate of health.

10. Contributions will be deducted from pay at the time of issue.

10A. The fact that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions, which in that case should be remitted by the officer direct to the proper officers in England or in India.

11. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in 12 equal monthly instalments as per Tables III, IIIA, and V. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans, in 12 monthly instalments.

12. The following are the rates of donations and monthly subscriptions prescribed for the present :—

TABLE III.—Donations of Married Officers.

Class of Contributor.	Payable according to the Class in which Subscriber enters the Service of the Government of India married, or marries, or remarries.			
	Original Sterling Rates.		*Reduced temporarily 20 per cent.*	
	Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of	Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Class I	384	32 17 8	307 4 0	26 6 1
" II	192	16 8 10	153 12 0	13 3 1
" III	96	8 4 5	76 16 0	6 11 7
" IV	48	4 2 3	38 8 0	3 5 10
" V	24	2 1 2	19 4 0	1 12 11
	Payable on promotion to or enrolment in the Class specified.			
Class I	72†	6 3 4‡	57 12 0§	4 18 8‖
" II	36	3 1 8	28 16 0	2 9 4
" III	24	2 1 2	19 4 0	1 12 11
" IV	12	1 0 7	9 12 0	0 16 6

* *See* Form J. in Appendix.

† Up to the age of 56, increasing by 3*l*. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

‡ Up to the age of 56, increasing by 5*s*. 2*d*. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

§ Up to the age of 56, increasing by 2*l*. 8*s*. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

‖ Up to the age of 56, increasing by 4*s*. 2*d*. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

TABLE IIIA.—Excess Age Donations.

In addition to the marriage donations payable under Table III, the following "Excess Age" donations will be chargeable according to the officer's age in each class :—

Class of Contributor.	—		Original Sterling Rates. Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of	Reduced temporarily 20 per cent. Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Class I ...	For each year of age exceeding.	53	12 0 0	1 0 7	9 12 0	0 16 6
" II ...		48	9 0 0	0 15 5	7 4 0	0 12 4
" III ...		42	6 0 0	0 10 4	4 16 0	0 8 3
" IV ...		35	3 0 0	0 5 2	2 8 0	0 4 2
" V ...		30	1 10 0	0 2 7	1 4 0	0 2 1

Disparity of Age.

If the age of the husband exceeds that of the wife by 12 or more years, a disparity donation in addition will be required as shown in Table IV, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Controller of Pension Funds, India Office, or to the Controller of Military Accounts, Presidency and Assam District, Calcutta.

TABLE V.—Donation, payable by all classes alike, on the Birth of a Child, and, on entering the Service of the Government of India, for each child then living :—

—	Original Sterling Rates. Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of	Reduced temporarily 20 per cent. Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For a son	15 0 0	1 5 9	12 0 0	1 0 7
For a daughter	24 0 0	2 1 2	19 4 0	1 12 11

All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters exceeding the age of one year, are required to pay an extra donation as specified below :—

—	Original Sterling Rates. Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of	Reduced temporarily 20 per cent. Donation.	Or in 12 monthly instalments of
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 and 2	4 10 0	0 7 9	3 12 0	0 6 2
2 and 3	6 15 0	0 11 7	5 8 0	0 9 3
3 and 4	8 5 0	0 14 2	6 12 0	0 11 4
4 and 5	9 5 0	0 15 11	7 8 0	0 12 9
5 and 6	10 0 0	0 17 2	8 0 0	0 13 9
6 and 7	10 5 0	0 17 7	8 4 0	0 14 1
7 and 8	10 10 0	0 18 0	8 8 0	0 14 5
8 and 9	10 15 0	0 18 5	8 12 0	0 14 9
9 and 10	10 15 0	0 18 5	8 12 0	0 14 9
10 and 11	10 15 0	0 18 5	8 12 0	0 14 9
11 and 12	10 15 0	0 18 5	8 12 0	0 14 9

TABLE VI.—Monthly Subscription payable by every Officer according to his Class :—

Class of Contributor.	Original Sterling Rates. Full Rates.	Original Sterling Rates. Half Rates.	Reduced temporarily 20 per cent. Full Rates.	Reduced temporarily 20 per cent. Half Rates.
Subscriptions of Unmarried Officers and Widowers.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Class I	2 8 0	1 4 0	1 18 4	0 19 2
" II	1 10 8	0 15 4	1 4 6	0 12 3
" III	1 3 0	0 11 6	0 18 4	0 9 2
" IV	0 13 4	0 6 8	0 10 8	0 5 4
" V	0 7 8	0 3 10	0 6 2	0 3 1
Subscriptions of Married Officers.				
Class I	4 15 10	2 7 11	3 16 8	1 18 4
" II	3 16 8	1 18 4	3 1 4	1 10 8
" III	2 17 6	1 8 9	2 6 0	1 3 0
" IV	1 18 4	0 19 2	1 10 8	0 15 4
" V	0 19 2	0 9 7	0 15 4	0 7 8

NOTE.—Half Rates are payable by officers on leave in or out of India, excepting privilege leave or any period of leave under the Fundamental Rules which counts as privilege leave; by officers in receipt of Colonel's pay and allowances at the English rate, and by officers remaining in the Service unemployed whether residing in or out of India who have attained the age of 51 years. For officers on the Temporary Non-effective List, *see* Regulation 27; and for retired officers, *see* Regulation 28.

TABLE VII.—Additional Monthly subscription, payable by all Classes alike, for each Child living on the First Day of the Month :—

—	Original sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 20 per cent.
	s. d.	s. d.
For a son, until age of 21*	1 11	1 6
For a daughter, until marriage	4 10	3 10
(There are no Half Rates for children).		

* *See* Regulations 20 and 20A.

Arrears.

13. Interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum will be charged on arrears. Donations will become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, *i.e.*, on entering the Service, on marriage, on promotion† or on enrolment in a higher class, or on the birth of a child; but interest will not be charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

14. An officer who is married at the date of his admission into the Service must at the time of his admission report the fact of his marriage, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the Service must report his marriage, or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child within one month of the occurrence. These reports must be made in accordance with the instructions given in the Appendix.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is 30 days old, no payment in respect of it will be required.

16. If the report of a marriage, or of the birth of a child, be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable in each case will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of the occurrence. After six months' delay, donations

† Except when promotion is uncertain. In such cases the date on which the liability is incurred will be the date of the "Gazette of India" in which the promotion is notified, or, when a Royal Atrillery or Royal Engineer officer is in England, the date of the "London Gazatte."

will be increased 5 per cent, and interest charged as above. After 12 months' delay, medical evidence as to the state of the subscriber's health must be furnished in orderthat it may be determined whether, and, if so, on what terms, the contingent liability should be accepted. (*See* Form J in Appendix.)

17. In the event of the report of a marriage, or the birth of a child not having been made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the regulations, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

NOTE.—The provisions of Articles 16 and 17 are not to be read as implying an option of omitting or postponing any report that a subscriber is required to make under these regulations. Intentional neglect to report is a breach of discipline.

Posthumous Child.

18. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child on payment of the donation prescribed in Table V. Payment may be made in 12 monthly instalments without interest. The report of the birth of a posthumous child should be made within 30 days of the occurrence and a certificate of the child's birth should be furnished.

Duration of Pensions.

19. If a widow re-marry, her pension will cease during coverture, but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to her pension as widow of her first husband. In the event of her second husband being also a subscriber both pensions may be drawn after his death.

20. The pension of an orphan son is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

20-A. A subscriber may provide a special pension for a son who, while under the age of 21 years, is pronounced to be permanently incapacitated from earning a livelihood. The subscription to be paid and the amount of pension which it will provide will be decided on the merits of each particular case. Payment of any pension so provided will be made from the date on which the son attains the age of 21 years or becomes fatherless, whichever is later.

21. The mother or guardian of an orphan son who has attained the age of 16 may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, at any time thereafter (on application in Forms F to H annexed to these regulations), have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible. When the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, it will rest with the Government of India to give the required sanction. The following table gives the commuted value of such pensions :—

TABLE VIII.—Showing the present value of the pension of an orphan son according to his age.

Years.	16	17	18	19	20
Months ...	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
0	129 18	105 16	82 5	56 8	29 0
3	124 4	100 16	75 18	49 14	21 18
6	118 10	94 14	69 10	42 18	14 14
9	112 14	88 10	63 0	36 0	7 8

The amounts in this table are subject to a temporary increase of 25 per cent. until 30th June 1925.

22. The pension of an orphan daughter continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

23. The pensions provided under these regulations shall, in all cases, be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. The order of the Secretary of State for India in Council or, when the pension is being drawn in India from a Government Treasury there, the order of the Government of India in any such case shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

24. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Passage Money.

25. An officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will be paid to the widow, or to any children of the deceased officer, for the proivision of their passage money and contingent expenses. If, however, the surviving members of the deceased officer's family are not in India, or do not wish to leave India for any other country, the money will be credited to the deceased officer's estate, and payment can be made in India in rupees, or in England at the market rate of exchange, according to the election of the person or persons entitled to receive the money. The amount secured must not exceed Rs. 3,000, and a health certificate must in every case be furnished by the subscriber.

25-A. This insurance may be effected by an immediate payment in one sum, or, if the subscriber so desires it, by instalments extending over four years, subject to interest on arrears at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, and in the event of a subscriber dying before completion of the payment, the balance due at the date of his death will be deducted from the sum assured.

25-B On the permanent departure of a subscriber from India with his family, or at any time thereafter, he may take the surrender value of his insurance.

25-C. The following are the tables of premia and of surrender values :—

Premia required at the undermentioned ages to secure Rs. 1,000 at death.

Age (nearest).	Single Premium.	Age (nearest).	Single Premium.	Age (nearest).	Single Premium.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
20	359	34	419	48	535
21	360	35	426	49	545
22	360	36	433	50	555
23	361	37	440	51	564
24	363	38	448	52	575
25	366	39	455	53	585
26	370	40	463	54	595
27	375	41	471	55	606
28	381	42	480	56	617
29	387	43	488	57	627
30	393	44	497	58	638
31	399	45	507	59	650
32	406	46	516	60	661
33	412	47	525		

The following sums per Rs. 1,000 assured may be paid to officers at the ages specified, subject to deduction of any portion of premium and interest remaining unpaid on account of sum assured.

Age (nearest).	Rs.	Age (nearest)	Rs.	Age (nearest).	Rs.
21	351	38	437	55	591
22	351	39	444	56	602
23	352	40	452	57	612
24	354	41	460	58	623
25	357	42	468	59	634
26	362	43	477	60	645
27	366	44	485	61	656
28	372	45	494	62	668
29	377	46	503	63	679
30	384	47	512	64	690
31	390	48	522	65	701
32	396	49	531	66	712
33	402	50	541	67	723
34	409	51	551	68	734
35	415	52	561	69	744
36	422	53	571	70	755
37	429	54	581		

Officers transferred to the British Army and Officers who resign.

26. Officers who may be transferred from the Indian Army to the British Army, officers of the Indian Medical Service who may be transferred to the Royal Army Medical Corps, officers of the Royal Artillery and the Royal Engineers who revert to the Imperial Establishment, officers permanently transferred after 1st December 1920 to the Royal Air Force, and officers who resign the Service, are not permitted to remain subscribers. Married officers and widowers with children are entitled to the refunds as prescribed in Article 28 for retired officers. No refund will be made in respect of unmarried subscriptions, or risks which have terminated by death or otherwise.

As an exception to this rule, an officer who is granted a compassionate allowance on resigning the Service may continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription.

Officers on the Temporary Non-Effective List.

27. Married officers on the Temporary Non-Effective List must continue to subscribe for full benefits, but while in receipt of temporary invalied pension they will have the option of paying only half rates for their wives. In the latter case, however, they will, on retirement, or reversion to full pay, be required to pay arrears, with interest; and in the event of the death of a subscriber while on the Temporary Non-Effective List or before the arrears have been paid the amount due will be recovered from the pension granted to the widow. Unmarried officers must continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription.*

Retired Officers.

28. Married officers and widowers with children who retire from the Service on a pension may either continue to subscribe at the half rate of subscription according to their class at the date of retirement (subscriptions for children and any donations falling due after retirement being payable at full rates) or they may withdraw, receiving back the portion, if any, of the contributions paid in respect of their living dependants entitled to contingent pensions which is in exces of the risk borne in respect of those dependants. No refund will be made in respect of unmarried subscriptions, or of risks which have terminated by death or otherwise. Unmarried officers may continue to subscribe at half rates, but will not be entitled to any refund in the event of withdrawal.

The usual subscription will be deducted from the pensions of retired officers until they shall have intimated in writing their intention of withdrawing.

After an officer has withdrawn, he will in no circumstances be readmitted as a subscriber.

Dismissed Officers.

29. An officer who is dismissed the Service by sentence of a court-martial, or by other competent authority, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a subscriber under these regulations, and will have no claim to any refund. His family will not be entitled to any pension under these regulations.

Certificates.

30. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished to the Accountant-General, India Office, or to the proper officer in India.

APPENDIX.

Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer Officers who have been selected, or who have elected, for continuous service in India have the option of subscribing under these Regulations in accordance with the following conditions, namely :—

Married Officers.

On payment of the following sums according to their class at time of election in addition to the prescribed ordinary donations† and subscription laid down in these regulations :—

Class.	"Rate in aid" towards pension of children.	Additional payment towards pension of wife.	Total.
	£	£	£
V	80	...	80
IV	80	17	97
III	80	33	113
II	80	78	158

Unmarried Officers.

On payment of unmarried rates of subscription as laid down in these regulations. On marriage the amount paid as unmarried subscription during bachelorhood, with 4½ per cent. interest per annum, will be allowed and deducted from the extra donation of 80*l.* to be then paid towards pension of children, together with the extra donation on account of their wives' contingent pensions.

Widowers with children and married officers who, having made other provision for their wives, are allowed to subscribe for children only.

On payment of the extra donation of 80*l.* towards pension of children in addition to unmarried rates of subscription and the ordinary donations* at full† rates and subscriptions laid down in the rules for children.

* This regulation applies also to officers and engineers of the Royal Indian Marine who are temporarily transferred to the Retired List.

†In the case of sons, full donations, *viz.*, 15*l.*,‡ will be paid up to the age of ten and then as follows :—

	£
Between 10 and 11 years of age	12 ‡
Between 11 and 12 years of age	10 ‡
Between 12 and 13 years of age	7 ‡
Between 13 and 14 years of age	5 ‡
Between 14 and 15 years of age	2 ‡
15 years and over	0

The subscription, however, will be paid up to the age of 21.

‡Reduced temporarily 20 per cent.

These extra donations may be paid in one sum or in twenty-four equal monthly instalments, the pe during which they may be paid being limited to two years from the date on which the officers elect to subsc If payment be made by instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of 4½ per per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, with interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in twenty-four monthly instalments in India or e quarterly instalments in England.

Royal Artillery officers who may be selected, or Royal Engineer officers who elected, for continu service in India are required to exercise the option of subscribing for their families under these re lations within three months from the date of their election for continuous service. After the expirat of three months they will be required to produce a medical certificate of good health before they can be p mitted to do so (*see* Form J. in Appendix).

Continuous service officers of Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers will be called upon by the auth rities in India to say whether they desire to become subscribers. In the event of their election to do their subscriptions and donations will be due from the date on which they became continuous serv officers.

Officers who do not exercise the option of subscribing within three months from the date of the electing for continuous service will not be allowed the advantages in regard to the date of commencin to pay interest given by Article 13. They will be charged interest from the date on which their don tions became due.

N. B.—The extra donations specified above, which are also payable by Royal Engineer officers und the 1904 Conditions of Service, are subject to a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. The rate of intere allowed and levied was reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st May 1911 an raised from 4 to 5½ per cent. with effect from 1st April 1919.

Reports and applications under these regulations should be made :—

1. To the Controller of Military Accounts, Presidency and Assam District, Calcutta, when th subscriber is drawing pay or pension in India or at a colonial station (including China) where a unit o the Indian Army is stationed.

2. To the Controller of Pension Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W. 1, if the subscribe is drawing his pay or pension elsewhere than above, or if the subscriber, after receiving in India or at a colonial station in advance the pay for the privilege leave portion of combined leave, proposes to draw his furlough pay elsewhere.

FORM (A) of a Letter from an Officer with whom it is optional under Regulation 2 to contribute under these Regulations, announcing his intention to do so.

Sir,

I have the honour to announce my intention of contributing for pensions for my family under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872.

I agree to be bound in every respect by the said regulations, and by any orders in modification thereof that may be hereafter passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I was born on the ____________________

My wife was born on the ____________________

We were married on the ____________________

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows :—

FORM (B) of a Letter from an Officer, reporting his having joined the service of the Government of India, married. (*See* Regulation 14.)

Sir,

With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honour to report that I was admitted to the service of the Government of India, married on the ____________________ 19 .

I was born on the ____________________

My wife was born on the ____________________

We were married on the ____________________

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith submitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follows :—

FORM (C) of a Letter reporting marriage. (*See* Regulation 14.)

Sir,

I have to report my marriage on the ____________________ 19 , to ____________

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

I was born on the ____________________. My wife was born on the ____________ ____________________.

I wish to pay the donation for which I have become liable in one sum / 12 monthly instalments including interest.

FORM (D) of a Letter reporting the Birth of a Child. (*See* Regulations 14, 15 and 18.)

Sir,

I have to report the birth to me of a son (daughter) on the ______________ and I request that the name ______________ may be entered in the pension register kept under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations.

I wish to pay the donation for which I have become liable in ______________ one sum / 12 monthly instalments including interest.

FORM (E) Report of death. (*See* Regulation 14.)

Sir,

I have to report the decease on the ______________ of my son (daughter) born on the ______________ (or of my wife, ______________).

FORM (F) of application for the Commuted Value of the Pension of an Orphan Son over 16 years of age (*See* Regulation 21.)

Sir,

I, *A.B.*, being the mother (or guardian) of *C.D.*, son of *E.F.*, late a ______________ in the service of the Government of India, having now an opportunity* of placing my son (or ward) in a suitable position, request that the commuted value of the remaining portion of his pension may be granted to me under my guarantee for its proper application to his use.

The age of my son (or ward) is now ______ years ______ months, and I submit herewith a certificate of his health.

* Particulars should be given in an accompanying letter.

FORM (G).—Medical Certificate to be furnished by Mother or Guardian applying for commutation of an Orphan Son's Pension. (*See* Regulation 21.)

We do hereby certify that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of the health of *C.D.*, son of the late *E.F.*, and that we consider him free from any disease likely to prevent his attaining the age of 21 years.

(Sd.) G. H. }
(Sd.) I. K. } M.D.

FORM H.—Mother's or Guardians Receipt for Commuted Value of an Orphan Son's Persion. (*See* Regulation 21.)

I, *A.B.*, mother (or guardian) of *C.D.*, son of the late *E.F.*, in consideration of the payment to me of the sum of ______________ being the commuted value of the pension receivable by the said *C.D.*, from ______________ till he attains the age of 21 years, do hereby bind myself to account, if called upon by the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the due application of the said sum for the use and benefit of the said *C.D.*

FORM (J.).—Certificate of Health. (*See* Regulations 9 and 16, and Appendix.)

We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of health of ______________ and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency, and believe him to be a good average life.

Signature of two qualified Medical Practitioners. }

Date ______________.

DECLARATION.

I

hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief ; that I have disclosed to ______________ and ______________ everything relating to my health and constitution ; and that I believe myself to be a good average life.

Signature of Applicant. }

Date ______________.

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1925.

No. M.-1150.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Simla, the 6th June 1925.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913, as subsequently amended :—

(1) After rule 45 the following rule shall be inserted :—

"45-A. No assignment of a mining lease or transfer of any right or interest thereunder shall be sanctioned by the Local Government except to a person holding a valid certificate of approval and subject to the condition that the total area (including the area to be assigned or transferred) held under mining leases by the assignee or transferee or those joint in interest with the assignee or transferee within the territories administered by the Local Government shall not exceed 150 square miles in the case of natural petroleum or 10 square miles in the case of minerals other than natural petroleum."

(2) In rule 50 (*vii*) the words "to a person holding a valid certificate of approval" shall be omitted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

815 PGG—806—12-5-25—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1925.

No. F.-26-II/25-A.C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 189, dated the 29th August, 1923, namely:—

For Regulations 1 and 2 of the Regulations under the head "II-Regulations under rule 9 (6)" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"1. (1) Applications under sub-rule (6) of rule 9 for the amendment of an electoral roll for the time being in force may be made to the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned. The Returning Officer shall forward them to the local Government.

(2) The Regulations made under rule 9 (2) shall apply, as far as may be, to the preparation of lists of amendments under rule 9 (6) of the said rules.

2. Where any such application is made for the correction of any existing entry in the electoral roll and the Returning Officer is satisfied after personally hearing the applicant that the entry relating to him is erroneous in any particular he may amend the roll or cause it to be amended accordingly."

874 PGG

No. F.-26-II/25-A.C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 9 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 190, dated the 29th August, 1923, namely:—

For Regulations 1 and 2 of the Regulations under the head " II-Regulations under rule 9 (6) " the following shall be substituted, namely:—

" 1. (1) Applications under sub-rule (6) of rule 9 for the amendment of an electoral roll for the time being in force may be made to the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned. The Returning Officer shall forward them to the local Government.

(2) The Regulations made under rule 9 (2) shall apply, as far as may be, to the preparation of lists of amendments under rule 9 (6) of the said rules.

2. Where any such application is made for the correction of any existing entry in the electoral roll and the Returning Officer is satisfied after personally hearing the applicant that the entry relating to him is erroneous in any particular he may amend the roll or cause it to be amended accordingly."

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1925.

No. F.-178/28/24.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) and (3) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 12th day of May 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to the Premature Retirement Rules, namely:—

(*i*) Rule 2 of the said Rules shall be renumbered as sub-Rule (1) of Rule (2), and for the words in the said Rule " whose active service as a member of one of the services specified in the First Schedule commenced before " there shall be substituted the words " who was selected for, or appointed to, one of the services specified in the First Schedule with effect from a date earlier than ".

(*ii*) At the end of the said sub-Rule as so renumbered, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

" (2) If any doubt arises as to the date on which any officer was selected for one of the services specified in the First Schedule, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of State in Council, whose decision shall be final."

(*iii*) In Rule 11 of the said Rules, after sub-Rule (7), the following shall be inserted:—

" (8) The gratuity admissible under this Rule shall be reduced by the value of any benefit received from the General Passage Fund in respect of the journey referred to in sub-Rule (1) above,

and sub-Rule (8) shall be renumbered as (9).

(*iv*) In Rule 12 of the said Rules, at the end of clause (*c*) of sub-Rule (1), the following shall be inserted:—

" Provided that, in the event of the officer failing to notify within three months of the date of his retirement the method selected by him, he shall be deemed to have elected the first of the above methods."

The 11th June, 1925.

No. F.-58/8/25.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In the exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 19th day of May 1925, hereby makes the following amendments of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely:—

(*i*) For Rule 5 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. Save as provided in Rule 4 and Rule 8, overseas pay shall be drawn in rupees."

(*ii*) Rule 8 of the said rules shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of Rule 8, and at the end of the rule as so renumbered the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(2) Officers to whom Rule 4 does not apply, but who hold any post specified in Schedule III shall be entitled if at the date of their first appointment to the Civil Service of the Crown in India they were domiciled elsewhere than in Asia to draw the overseas pay prescribed in sub-rule (1)."

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 9th June, 1925.

C. No. 326-I-T./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely:—

After Rule 11, the following Rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"11-A. The prescribed rate of exchange for the calculation of the value in rupees of any income chargeable under the head 'Salaries' which is payable to the assessee out of India by or on behalf of Government shall be the rate notified by the Controller of the Currency in respect of the recovery of contributions to the Indian Civil Service Fund for the month in which such income is payable."

A. TOTTENHAM,

Member, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 13th June, 1925.

No. 263-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 76 and 84 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the late Finance and Commerce Department Nos. 1574 and 4255, dated the 25th June and 23rd November 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the relief of distressed seamen or apprentices in British India:—

RELIEF OF DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

1. In taking charge of distressed seamen, the local authority shall provide them with subsistence and clothing, as their necessities may require, but shall make provision upon the most reasonable terms possible, and in particular shall not supply more expensive clothing to an officer than to a common seaman. Beds and bedding shall not be supplied except under special circumstances; and the value of the clothing supplied shall not exceed Rs. 10 for each person. In any case of unusual expense when the local authority considers it absolutely necessary to deviate from the foregoing rules, or to provide relief for a longer period than one month, a statement of the exceptional circumstances which necessitated the further outlay shall accompany the accounts when transmitted for audit. Money payments to the seamen themselves for purposes of relief shall be avoided as far as practicable.

2. In all cases to which Section 79 of the Act applies, a report shall be submitted by the local authority to the Government, in order to admit of the seaman's wages (if any are due) and the expenses incurred in his behalf being recovered from the master or owner or other person liable under Section 80 of the Act.

CONVEYANCE HOME OF DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

3. (1) Distressed seamen who are in receipt of relief shall be sent home at the earliest available opportunity, and shall, if possible, be sent by British vessels requiring men to make up their complement in order to admit of their earning wages while being so sent. If no such vessel can be found, and if there is no immediate prospect of any such vessel requiring men, such seaman shall be sent as supernumeraries on board any British vessels (whether registered in British India or not) that may be in the port at the time, and bound to the seamen's homes, or to ports near their homes; provided that no ship shall be required to convey more than one supernumerary to every fifty tons of her registered tonnage.

(2) Distressed seamen who are able to work for their passage home but refuse to do so shall cease to be entitled to further relief under these rules.

4. The local authority shall endorse upon the agreement of the British ship, on board which distressed seamen are sent under section 75 of the Act, the name of each man sent on board, and the day on which he was sent on board. The local authority shall also, in the case of a distressed seaman sent on board under sub-section (2) of section 75, fill up, sign, and deliver to the master an order in Form A for the seaman's conveyance.

5. Whenever there are no British merchant vessel to which distressed seamen can be allotted, and the local authority thinks it desirable, in order to avoid expense, to engage passage for them in foreign merchant vessels, he may do so on the best terms he can obtain. He shall, if practicable, avoid making any payment in advance for such passage, and shall report the terms to the Government, directing the master to apply for payment to the shipping master at the port to which the vessel is bound.

A

FORM OF ORDER FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF DISTRESSED SEAMEN UNDER RULE 5 OF THE RULES ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, UNDER SECTIONS 76 AND 84 OF THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1923.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									If wages were received by the local authority.			If no wages were received by the local authority.	
Date of embarkation.	The name of the person to be conveyed.	The status of the person to be conveyed, whether master, seaman, or apprentice.	The place at which the seaman was shipwrecked, discharged, or left behind.	The name, official number, and port of registry of the ship from which the seaman was shipwrecked, discharged, or left behind.	The cause of the seaman's being left behind; in the case of sickness, it should be stated whether the sickness was the result of injury in the service of the ship; if the seaman was illegally left behind, the breach of law should be specified.	The province of which the seaman is a native, and his present home.	The port at which he is to be landed.	Amount of subsistence provided under section 74 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.	The amount received.	The amount expended and chargeable to wages.	The amount, if any, remaining to credit.	The amount, if any due.	By whom payable.
									Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.

No.

To

The Master of the............

Pursuant to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, section 75; you are hereby required to receive on board your vessel and convey to .... the seaman / seamen therein named.

For the subsistence of such as are supernumeraries over and above the number of the crew with which the vessel commenced her voyage, you will be paid at the rate of ....per man per diem on complying with the requirements mentioned below.

Dated at........................this........day of ... ... 192 .

.... *Signature*

(*i*) On arrival at the port to which the distressed seaman is / seamen are ordered to be conveyed the Master shall take him / them to the officer performing the duties of Shipping Master. *Unless this is done the Government will not be responsible for payment of the claim.*

(*ii*) The master shall make a declaration as below.

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BEFORE THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AT THE PORT TO WHICH THE SEAMEN ARE ORDERED TO BE CONVEYED.

Particulars of ship in which the distressed seamen conveyed.	Names of seamen received on board.	Date when subsistence on board commenced.	If landed, where, if not landed, cause to be stated.	Date when landed or disposed of.	Number of days during which subsistence was afforded.
Name					
Official No.					
Tonnage					
Number of crew on outward voyage					
Number of crew on homeward voyage.					

Total number of days ...

I , master of the above-named ship, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the seaman above referred to afforded subsistence by me for the period stated, during the whole of which time I had my full complement of men (excepting) exclusive of the aforesaid seamen, and that the above statements are correct.

Declared before me this day of 192 .

Signature of the local Authority.

Master's signature.

Master's address.

No. 555-S.—The following draft of certain amendments to the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1889, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 1st November 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

1. After sub-rule (3) of Rule I of the said rules the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely—

"(4) In every open deck on any such ship there shall be provided at least 2 taps forward and 2 taps aft with an efficient cant piece or a water barrel to be regularly kept filled with fresh drinking water".

2. For Rules IV, V and VI of the said rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely:—

"IV. (1) Every such ship shall be fitted with not less than two permanent latrines for the exclusive use of every hundred passengers or fraction thereof, calculated on the maximum number of passengers which, according to Certificate A, the ship is certified to be capable of carrying:

Provided that no such ship shall be required to be fitted with more than sixty latrines for the use of passengers.

(2) The crew of the ship shall not while passengers are on board be allowed to use the latrines set apart for passengers but shall be provided with a separate set of latrines.

(3) A proportion not exceeding 15 per cent. of the total number of latrines with which such ship is required to be fitted for the use of passengers shall be set apart for the exclusive use of females. The entrance to latrines so set apart shall be by a different route from that provided for latrines set apart for the use of males.

(4) The latrines for males and females shall be indicated by means of a figure of a man and a woman respectively.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 2nd April 1925.

No. F.-896-24.—The following Proclamation of the Government of the Colony of Mauritius extending their Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance No. 58 of 1920, as amended by their Ordinance No. 20 of 1922 to British India, is published for general information :—

Proclamation No. 8.

IN THE NAME of His Majesty GEORGE V, by the Grace of GOD, of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

&c., &c., &c.

A. GRANNUM.—*By His Honour* EDWARD ALLAN GRANNUM, *Esquire, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer Administering the Government of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies.*

L. S.

&c., &c., &c.

WHEREAS it is enacted by article 12 of the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1920, as amended by the Maintenance (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1922, that "where the Governor is satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Legislature of any British possession of any territory under His Majesty's protection for the enforcement within such possession or territory of Maintenance Orders made by Courts in Mauritius, the Governor may, by proclamation, extend this Ordinance to Maintenance Orders made by Courts within such possession or territory and on any such proclamation being published, this Ordinance shall apply to such Maintenance Orders as if they had been made in England or Ireland":

408 PGG

AND WHEREAS I am satisfied that reciprocal provisions have been made by the Indian Legislature for the enforcement within British India of Maintenance Orders made by Courts in Mauritius :

NOW, THEREFORE, in virtue of the powers vested in me by the abovementioned enactment, I do hereby extend the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1920, as amended by the Maintenance (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance, 1922, to Maintenance Orders made by Courts within British India.

GOD SAVE THE KING !

Given at Government House, Port Louis, this third day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

By Command of His Honour the Officer Administering the Government.

H. W. PRICHARD,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

No. F.-896-1-24.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the Legislature of the Colony of Mauritius being part of His Majesty's Dominions outside British India has made provision for the enforcement within that Colony of Maintenance Orders made by Courts in British India :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the said Act shall apply in respect of the Colony of Mauritius.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

POLICE.

The 2nd April 1925.

No. F.-21-XXI-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

I. In schedule V to the said rules, in entry (6), for the words in the first column "The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Officer, Kutch", the words "The Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India" shall be substituted.

II. In schedule VI to the said rules—

(1) in entry (II) in the first column

(*i*) for items (3), (4) and (5) of clause (*a*) the following items shall be substituted, namely :—

"(3) Baroda; and

(4) Kashmir";

(*ii*) for items (1) and (2) of clause (*c*) the following items shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) Rajputana ;

(2) Central India ; and

(3) Kathiawar" ;

(*iii*) for clause (*e*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*e*) The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division".

(2) after entry (14) the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

"(15) The British Envoy at the Court of Nepal.	Nepal	For the export of shot-gun ammunition to discharged or pensioned officers, non-commissioned officers or men of Gurkha regiments".

III. In schedule VII to the said rules for entry (7) the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"(7) Government servants whose possession of arms—such possession not being exempt from the provisions of the Act under section 1 (*b*) thereof—is declared by the Local Government to be in the public interest.	Such arms and ammunition as are specified in the declaration."

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

PART B.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 3rd April 1925.

No. 471.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of powers conferred by section 12 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), and in supersession of the Army Department notification No. 965, dated the 1st August 1924, that the securities and cash set forth in the schedule hereunder written (being the investments and cash now representing the Silver Wedding Fund), which securities are now vested in, and which cash is now held by, the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bengal, shall henceforth be, and the same are hereby, vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Punjab.

The schedule above referred to.

	Rs.	A.	P.
5½ per cent Loan 1928	7,80,300	0	0
3½ per cent G. P. notes 1865	5,000	0	0
6 per cent Bonds 1930	2,75,000	0	0
6 per cent Bonds 1931	2,44,500	0	0
6 per cent Bonds 1926	25,000	0	0
6 per cent Bonds 1927	10,000	0	0
Balance in current account at the Imperial Bank of India, Simla	10,938	7	6
TOTAL ...	13,50,738	7	6

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 19th March 1925.

Amendment of Rule 3 of the General Provident Fund Rules.

No. D.-763-F. E.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published :—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 17th February 1925, has made the following amendment to the General Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

The note below clause (*c*) of rule 3 of the said rules shall be numbered I, and at the end of the said note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"*Note* 2.—Settlement Kanungoes in Bengal shall be required to subscribe to the fund at the rate of 1½ anna, in the rupee, or 9⅜ per cent of pay, from the date of appointment to the time-scale of pay".

H. SHANKAR RAU,
for Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 6th April 1925.

No. F.-14-4-Stamps-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Customs) No. 697, dated the 21st July 1923, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further

amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 3616-Exc., dated the 16th July 1909, namely :—

For entry No. 53-B in the said notification, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"53-B. (1).—Contracts for works entered into with the Public Works Department in form No. F.-1 (Item or percentage, rate Tender for Contracts) or in form No. F.-2 headed 'Conditions of Contract' of the Public Works Department Form Book or in the General Public Works Department form No. 8 or 9, of the United Provinces; (2) Agreements executed on Manual Form No. 36 (Agreement by Zamindars allowed to build wells, etc., on Government land) or on Manual Form No. 37 (Agreement for the erection of buildings, etc., on Government land); and (3) Mortgage Deeds executed on Form No. 92 (Tender for supply of materials) or on Form No. 94 (Tender for the conveyance of materials) of the United Provinces Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) Manual of Orders".

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 8th April 1925.

No. 321-1-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue appoints the place described in column (4) of the schedule hereto annexed to be a wharf for the landing and shipping of goods mentioned in Column (5) in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in column (6).

SCHEDULE.

Name of port.	No. of wharf.	Name of owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with.	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cochin ...	2-B. ...	Government ...	Portion of land 9 ft. wide lying between wharf No. 2 A. and wharf No. 18.	Free goods ...	Landing and shipping after special permission to be obtained on each occasion.

INCOME-TAX.

The 7th April 1925.

No. F.-326-1-I. T.-25.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th April 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said board.

Draft amendment.

After rule 11 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

"11-A. The prescribed rate of exchange for the calculation of the value in rupees of any income chargeable under the head 'salaries' which is payable to the assessee out of India by, or on behalf of, Government shall be the rate notified by the Controller of the Currency from time to time in respect of the recovery of contributions to the Indian Civil Service Fund".

A. H. LLOYD,

Member, Central Board of Revenue.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1925.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 14th April 1925.

No. 245-1-E. O.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), all opium imported by Government from any customs port into any of the following customs ports, namely :—

(1) Calcutta ;
(2) Madras ;
(3) Bombay ;
(4) Karachi ;
(5) Alibag ;
(6) Ratnagiri ;
(7) Karwar ; and
(8) All ports in Burma.

The 16th April 1925.

No. 322-1-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea, or by land, into British India of any copy of the journal entitled "The Workers' Monthly" published by the Daily Worker Publishing Company Chicago.

INCOME-TAX.

The 16th April 1925.

No. F.-72-I. T.-25—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following class of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Act, and that it shall not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

The perquisite represented by the right of any of the officers specified in the annexed list to occupy free of rent as a place of residence any premises provided by Government.

List of Officers.

The Governor-General.
The Commander-in-Chief.
The Governor of a Governor's Province.
The Chief Commissioner of any of the following provinces, namely :—
The North-West Frontier Province ;
British Baluchistan ;
Delhi,
Ajmer-Merwara ;
Coorg ; and
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 7th April 1925.

No. 2164-Commerce.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 (2) (*d*) of the Punjab Excise Act, I of 1914, as applied to Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules, published in notification No. 7296-C. & I., dated the 11th November 1915, as subsequently amended :—

1. The words "free of all restrictions" shall be deleted from rule 3.
2. The following shall be substituted for rule 4 :—

Indian made foreign spirit may under a pass be—

(*a*) imported from the Rosa Distillery at Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces or from the Solon Distillery in the Baghat State or from any distillery in the Punjab, but from nowhere else ;

(*b*) exported to any Province or Indian State in India ;

(*c*) transported within the Delhi Province.

Provided that the prescribed duty has been paid in each case.

3. The following shall be substituted for rule 5 :—

Country spirit may be imported from any distillery in the Punjab, or from the Solon Distillery in the Baghat State, or from the Rosa Distillery in the Shahjahanpur District of the United Provinces and, with the special permission of the Chief Commissioner, from other distilleries in the United Provinces, or from a wholesale licensed vendor in the Punjab, but not from elsewhere.

No. 2166-Commerce.—In accordance with the provisions of section 17 (a) of the Punjab Excise Act (I of 1914), as applied to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to add the following proviso to notification No. 5786-C. & I., dated the 31st August 1915 :—

Provided that country spirit and beer may be imported from the Solon Distillery and Brewery and the Kasauli Brewery situated in the Baghat State on payment of the prescribed duty in each case.

E. R. ABBOTT,
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PEACE TREATY.

Simla, the 20th April 1925.

No. 634-P. T.—The following notices are published for general information :—

By a Convention, between the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan, signed in Paris on November 23, 1923, it was agreed, to devote jointly to the reparation of the damage, suffered by their nationals, the sums in gold referred to in article 58 of the Treaty of Lausanne, and, by the same Convention, the British Government agreed to devote, to the same purpose, the 5 per cent Turkish Treasury Bills (1911) of the nominal value of £846,100, which the British Treasury had purchased from the holders in 1914, and, by the same Convention, it was further agreed, that a Commission should be set up, within one month of the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne, to assess damages suffered by the nationals of the Contracting Powers, *i.e.*, as follows :—

(*a*) Direct damage in respect of persons or property (other than that referred to in sub-section 2 of article 6 of the Convention) sufferred on territory which was Ottoman on the 1st August 1914, or at sea between the 1st August 1914, and the 6th August 1924, as the result of any act or negligence of the Turkish Government, including damage resulting from measures of requisition, sequestration or confiscation, and also direct damage suffered on the same territory, between the dates named as the result of any acts of war, whatever party may have been the author of such acts ;

(*b*) Direct damage caused by the fire of Smyrna to the rights and property of the nationals of the Contracting Powers (but subject to the terms of para. (*b*) of sub-section 1 of article 6 of the Convention) ;

(*c*) The damage referred to in paras. (*a*) and (*b*) suffered, on territory remaining Turkish, at the date of the coming into force of the Treaty of Lausanne, by Ottoman companies in which the nationals of the Contracting Powers had a preponderating interest on the 1st August 1914 (but subject to a deduction of the value of advantages of an economic character referred to in sub-section 1 of article 6 of the Convention).

By the same Convention the Commission is precluded from dealing with claims in respect of the following categories of damage :—

(*a*) Indirect damage, including deprivation of the use of property and loss of profits ;

(*b*) Claims relating to amounts payable by the Hellenic Government in accordance with the Convention of the 24th July 1923 ;

(*c*) The claims of concessionary companies, on account of the utilisation by the Turkish Government, of their property, or of their services, which are to be settled by the Turkish Government, as provided in the Protocols and Declarations forming part of the Turkish Peace Settlement.

This Commission was duly set up on the 6th August, 1924, and has established its headquarters in Paris, where it is now prepared to receive claims from nationals of the Contracting Powers (including persons protected by the Contracting Powers in cases where the patent of protection is of a date prior to the 1st August 1914).

Such claims, together with all documents and evidence in support thereof, should be sent to the Commission, addressed to the Delegate of the nationality concerned, at the headquarters of the Commission, 66, rue Boissière, Paris (XVI ème), France, and should reach the delegate concerned not later than the 6th August 1925 (the last day for the reception of claims provided by article 5 of the Convention).

(Signed) F. CLEMENT-SIMON,
French Delegate and President.
H. E. GARLE,
British Delegate.
DIEGO TRIPEPI,
Italian Delegate.

66, rue Boissière,
Paris (XVI ème),
France.
December 10th, 1924.

At a plenary session of this Commission held on December 10, 1924, it was decided that the following persons of British nationality, including persons under British protection whose patent of protection is of a date prior to August 1, 1914, should be deemed to have complied with article 5 of the Convention between the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan, signed in Paris on November 23, 1923, *vide* licet:—

(1) Those who have already made claims to, and received an acknowledgment from, the Reparation Claims Department of the Board of Trade, London, but not including those who have made claims to the Public Trustee and the Foreign Claims Office;

(2) Those who have already made claims to the British Foreign Office, India Office, the Government of India or the Government of any British Dominion-Colony, Dependency or Mandated Territory, and have received an acknowledgment from the authority concerned;

(3) Those who have already made claims to the French authorities in Syria, and have received an acknowledgment from such authorities;

(4) Those who have already made claims to the Office des Biens et Intérêts Privés 146, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, and have received an acknowledgment thereof.

Persons who have already made claims to any of the authorities above mentioned may nevertheless make fresh claims, if they desire to do so, or may add to, or remodel, or otherwise modify their existing claims, and, in that event, should signify their desire in that behalf to "The British Delegate, 66, rue Boissière, Paris (XVIème) France," stating to what authority their existing claim was made and the reference number allotted thereto.

Copies of the Convention of November 23, 1923, can be obtained from the British Embassy and Consulate in Paris, the British Embassies, Legations and Consulates in Central Europe and the Near East, or from H. M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W. C. 2.

(Signed) F. CLEMENT-SIMON,
French Delegate and President.

H. E. GARLE,
British Delegate.

DIEGO TRIPEPI,
Italian Delegate.

Paris, December 10th, 1924.

Copies of the form in which claims should be submitted and instructions for filling up the same may be obtained on application to the Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts), Delhi or Simla.

It must be clearly understood that His Majesty's Government or the Government of India are not responsible for, nor have any control over, the procedure or decisions of the Commission.

R. B. MILNE,
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th April 1925.

No. F.-121-2-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45-A., read with section 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely:—

At the end of entry 6 (*a*) in part II of schedule I and of entry 6 (*a*) in schedule II to the said rules after the word "exception" the following words shall be inserted namely:—

"either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may, after, consultation with the Local Government or Local Governments concerned, prescribe".

H. TONKINSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

AUDIT, ETC.

Delhi, the 14th April 1925.

No. 3665-A.—The report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of the year 1922-23 has been read by the Governor-General in Council with deep interest. He is glad to note that the fresh defects which the scrutiny of the Committee has brought to light in this report are comparatively few in number and are of less importance than the defects to which attention was drawn in the the first report of the Public Accounts Committee, though the very fact of the existence of this scrutiny has doubtless contributed to the improvement. He desires to take the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the thoroughness with which the Committee, following their predecessor's example, have accomplished their task, and he welcomes their valuable co operation in improving the system of financial administration.

2. The Governor-General in Council has considered with the utmost care the recommendations made and the opinions expressed by the Committee in their report and in the minutes of their meetings which they desire to be considered as part of it. The decisions arrived at by him are detailed below. In some matters action has already been taken and it is proposed to circulate to the Public Accounts Committee who will investigate the accounts of 1923-24 a statement giving in detail the action taken on every point noticed in the report.

3. *Para 9.*—The Governor-General in Council is in full agreement with the Committee that it is of the utmost importance that steps should be taken to make control from headquarters of expenditure in local areas adequate and real. He is sure that the Committee will agree that for this purpose it is neither necessary nor desirable to institute a system of interference in details with the heads of the local administrations on whom the responsibility for administering the total grants at their disposal mainly rests. The department of the Government of India which in the last resort controls the administration should, however, obtain periodically figures of the progress of expenditure against grants and enlist the co-operation of the local authorities in obtaining grants before incurring expenditure. It is, as the Committee recognize, not unnatural that the department at headquarters is unable to give a full and satisfactory explanation of the details of excess of expenditure, but this difficulty could probably be obviated by their arranging, when necessary, for a representative of the local administration more fully conversant with details to attend before the Public Accounts Committee along with a representative of the department. The Government of India are at present considering in consultation with the Auditor General the question of promulgating a set of rules to ensure that controlling and disbursing officers maintain accurate and up-to-date accounts of the expenditure incurred by them and periodically report its progress to the head of the department and through him to the Government of India.

4. *Para. 10.*—The attention of the Auditor-General is invited to the remarks in this para., with which the Governor-General in Council fully associates himself, regarding the necessity of ensuring that there is no misclassification of expenditure between "voted" and "non-voted." He is requested to take steps to issue such instructions as may be necessary to the various accounting officers in order to minimize as far as possible the chances of the occurrence of this sort of error.

5. *Para 11.*—Instructions have been issued giving effect to the suggestion of the Auditor-General that the drawing officer should record on the bills presented by him at the treasury the classification of the expenditure to meet which he is drawing the money.

6. *Para 14.*—The Governor-General in Council notes the emphasis which the Committee desire to lay on the principle that grants voted by the Assembly can be added to only by the Assembly, and that any transfers to a grant from another grant or from a non-voted head are invalid unless voted by the Assembly. He fully concurs in this view and trusts that the point will not be lost sight of in future either by the administrative or audit authorities. The only exception to this rule is that, under the present system whereby the Assembly votes under the head "Miscellaneous" a reserve to be placed at the disposal of the Finance Department, any reappropriations from the reserve have the effect of adding to some other grant to which the expenditure is rightly debitable This exception is, however, more apparent than real for the reserve is intended for the purpose of distribution, and allotments out of the reserve are brought to notice by the audit officer in his appropriation report, thus giving the Public Accounts Committee an opportunity of criticism.

7. *Paragraph 16.*—In para. 8 of the Finance Department resolution No. 37-A. of the 15th January 1924 instructions were issued in the sense desired by the Committee. The extract reproduced below will show the importance which the Government of India attach to the principle enunciated :—

> "As, however, the total grants voted by the Assembly are distributed among various sub-heads and funds are allotted separately to the actual disbursing authorities, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that some improvement may follow if these officers realize the absolute necessity of obtaining funds from the Assembly where their sanction is necessary and from the executive

Government in respect of non-voted items before incurring expenditure, except in circumstances of such emergency as to justify the incurring of voted expenditure before the necessary vote can be obtained from the Assembly. The various departments are therefore directed to take the necessary steps for this purpose and to obtain the previous approval of the Finance Department where for reasons of emergency it is proposed to incur voted expenditure in anticipation of a supplementary vote."

8. *Paragraph 17.*—In their letter No. F. D.-438-Ex. of 14th January 1925 the Government of India have designated certain officers as immediately responsible for the control over expenditure under each grant.

9. *Paragraph 18.*—Steps have been taken to sub-divide the railway demand and to present a number of separate demands dealing with different items; and the revised procedure has been introduced in presenting to the Assembly the Railway Budget for 1925-26.

10. *Para. 20.*—The Auditor-General is requested to comply with the wishes of the Committee and arrange, in cases where grants for large amounts are involved (*e.g.*, the head "Direction" under "Salt") that a sub-table showing the variations under the more important items making up these grants is given in the Appropriation Report.

11. *Paras. 24-26.*—The Governor-General in Council accepts the alteration proposed by the Committee in the form of the demands and has given effect to the suggestion in the demands placed before the Assembly for expenditure during 1925-26.

12. *Para. 27.*—The principle which the Committee desire to see enforced that both the gross and the net grants should be under the control of the Assembly has the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council. He has under consideration the most convenient way of given effect to it, but, owing to legal and technical difficulties, it has not been possible to take any immediate step in the matter.

13. *Para. 31.*—The matter of "advance indents" for railway stores is receiving careful consideration. The Government are in full sympathy with the object aimed at by the Committee.

14. *Para. 32.*—The Governor-General in Council accepts the principles enunciated in this para. with the object of preventing excesses over expenditure caused by accounts adjustments. Instructions have been issued with a view to improving the present system, and it will not be out of place to give here an extract from those instructions which is pertinent to the question in issue here :—

"If it is impossible to have any expenditure booked in the accounts of the year to which it relates owing to the fact that the actual incidence of the expenditure is under dispute, it ought to be charged to the accounts of the year in which the final decision is taken, though at the same time all possible efforts should be made to expedite the decision as far as possible. On the other hand, adjustments should not be made in the accounts of the past year if the disbursements could not have been reasonably anticipated in time for a grant being obtained from the proper authorities, namely, in the case of voted expenditure, the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils, as the case may be. This implies that, when demands (original or supplementary) for appropriation of the necessary amounts for the expenditure are being placed before the Legislature, suitable provision should always be made for anticipated liabilities, and the provision that adjustments should not be made in the previous year's expenditure in certain circumstances should not be used as a cloak to conceal the results of defective budgeting. The onus of proving that the disbursements could not have reasonably been anticipated should lie on the controlling officer. In all cases where the expenditure could have reasonably been anticipated, as, for example, recurring payments from one Government or department to another and payments which, though not of fixed amount, or of a fixed character, etc., the accounts officer will automatically make the adjustment in the accounts before they are finally closed".

15. *Para. 33.*—The revision of the leave rules is under consideration in consultation with Provincial Governments, replies from some of whom on certain suggestions made by the Government of India have not yet been received.

16. *Para. 34.*—The Governor-General in Council trust that the remarks of the Pubic Accounts Committee regarding the value of proper local inspections will be borne in mind by all authorities concerned.

17. *Para. 35.*—An inquiry is being made into the feasibility of the suggestion to have an inventory of all Government property. The Auditor-General is collecting information about the extent to which such inventories are maintained at present, as also the system in force of checking dead stock registers wherever such are in existence.

18. *Para. 36.*—A copy of the Auditor-General's proposals has since been received and are under consideration by Government. The matter will be placed before the Public Accounts Committee again if necessary.

19. *Para. 37.*—The Government of India have carefully considered the two alternative suggestions made by the Committee and regret that neither is entirely feasible. They have, in consultation with the Local Governments concerned, decided that the most practicable way of giving effect to the object of the Committee is to arrange that a monthly recovery should be made from college funds of the amount paid from Central Revenues in excess of 1-12th of the fixed annual subvention.

20. *Para. 39.*—The Auditor-General is requested to instruct audit officers to give effect to the suggestion that, in all cases where non-recurrent expenditure on a particular object is incurred in more than one financial year, the annual appropriation report should contain a statement comparing the total expenditure from the beginning up to date with sanctioned grants.

21. *Para. 41.*—The Government of India will be glad if the Auditor-General will arrange to furnish the statistics required in future reports.

22. *Para. 42.*—It is understood that the action taken with regard to minimizing pilfering on railways has had some effect already, though the effect is to some extent obscured by the large number of arrear claims outstanding. The payments of compensation are reported to have dropped from 53 lakhs in 1922-23 to about 40 lakhs in 1923-24 and it is expected they will be in the neighbourhood of 25 lakhs in 1924-25. The Government of India recognize that there is still room for improvement, but are aware that the Railway Board is fully conscious of the position and is taking all possible steps to improve it.

23. *Para. 43.*—The Government of India have considered the suggestion that interest should be claimed from the Iraq Government for the delay in payment of certain claims with regard to postal transactions. The Iraq Government had, however, paid certain sums in excess of its liabilities on other accounts and it has been brought to notice that this overpayment cancelled the other liability. No question of charging interest can therefore arise.

24. *Para. 45.*—The question whether it is possible to obtain reliable data to throw light on the effect on postal revenue of a rise in rates and of trade depression separately is under the consideration of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, at present and the Government are awaiting his report before arriving at a decision.

25. *Para. 46.*—The possibility of reducing the superior staff in the Posts and Telegraphs Department was to have been considered by the departmental Committee which was appointed with Mr. Ryan as the chairman to examine the organization of the department and effect possible economies ; but it is relevant to note that the proportion of gazetted to non-gazetted staff in the department in 1923-24 was 811,106054 ; and, considering that a large number of the gazetted officers are of very modest status, the proportion of one officer to 130 men does not seem *prima facie* high.

26. *Para. 47.*—The Governor-General in Council accepts in principle the suggestion that arrangements between the Army and other departments should be generally on a reciprocal basis. He has consequently decided that, where inter-departmental transactions are involved, the Army Department should charge and be charged for services to and from other departments unless the resulting accounting and book-keeping will clearly lead to undesirable and expensive complications. In cases where it is desired that the general principle should be departed from, the decision to do so should be taken by the administrative authorities only after consulting the audit officer concerned and the reasons for the decision should be recorded in full.

27. In the minutes of their meetings, *e.g.*, 9th meeting (last sub-para. on page 30), 10th meeting (first sub-para. on page 33), 12th meeting (2nd para.), the Committee have made certain suggestions for action by audit officers. The Auditor-General is requested to issue the necessary instructions if he sees no objection.

28. *Final report : minutes of the 13th meeting.*—The Governor-General in Council agrees entirely with the remarks in para. 10 of the minutes regarding the undesirability of transactions being allowed to remain in suspense for any considerable period. It was with this object that the step was taken of charging off in the accounts of the year 1923-24 the large amount of advances to the Persian Government that had been long outstanding ; and a scrutiny will now be made of other items which are at present held in suspense in the accounts.

The question of the items in dispute between the India Office and the War Office regarding amounts due to and from India in connection with the Great War is receiving careful attention and it is hoped that a settlement will be reached at no distant date.

The attention of the Railway Board is drawn to the comments of the Committee on the accounts of the railways which are contained in paragraphs 2 to 7 of the proceedings.

The 18th April 1925.

No. F.-260 (1)-C.S.R.-24.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council held this 10th day of March 1925, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

In rule 98 of the said rules—

(*i*) In clause (*a*) of the proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*a*) Their leave salary shall not exceed, while on ordinary furlough or on subsidiary leave, one-half of the pay, and while on furlough on full allowance, the pay which they drew at the time of taking leave and";

(*ii*) In clause (*b*) of the same proviso for the words "privilege leave admissible under the rules" the words "leave credited in the furlough account of a High Court Judge under rule 7 (*a*) (*iv*) of the rules" shall be substituted.

No. F.-96 (1)-C.S.R.-24.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 17th March 1925, hereby makes the following amendments in the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

For rules 91 and 92 of the said rules there shall be substituted the following namely :—

"91.—(1) That portion of leave salary which represents overseas pay drawn in sterling shall be paid in all cases in sterling.

"(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1), leave salary shall be drawn in rupees if due in respect of leave spent in Asia, and in sterling if due in respect of leave spent out of Asia :

"Provided that—

"(*a*) in the case of leave on average pay not exceeding four months, or of the first four months of such leave if it exceeds four months, leave salary due in respect of any portion of such leave which is spent in Asia may, if the officer proceeds out of Asia during the currency of such leave, or within one month of its termination, be drawn in sterling, and leave salary due in respect of any portion of such leave spent out of Asia may be drawn in rupees ;

"(*b*) in the case of leave of any other description, or of periods of leave on average pay after the first four months of such leave if the amount of such leave spent in Asia prior to embarkation does not in all exceed one month, leave salary in respect of the whole of such leave may be drawn in sterling.

"(3) Leave salary drawn in rupees shall be drawn in India, or, in the case of a Government servant who spends his leave in Ceylon, in Ceylon.

"(4) Leave salary drawn in sterling shall be drawn in London, or, at the Government servant's option, in any British Dominion or Colony which the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe for the purpose, provided that the officer spends his leave in the Dominion or Colony in which he has elected to draw his leave salary.

"(5) Leave salary shall be converted into sterling at such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State may by order prescribe.

"92. The rupee and sterling maxima and minima prescribed in rules 89 and 90 shall be applied to leave salaries paid respectively in rupees and in sterling".

P. R. RAU,

for Secretary to the Goverment of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 20th April 1925.

No. F.-53-I.T.-25.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise

of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published, as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th June 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendment.

1. For rules 21 and 22 of the said rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

" 21. An appeal under section 30 shall, in the case of an appeal against a refusal of an Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment under section 27, be in Form A ; in the case of an appeal against an order of an Income-tax Officer under section 25 (2) in Form C ; in the case of an appeal against an order of an Income-tax Officer under section 28 in Form D and in other cases in Form B".

FORM A.

Form of appeal against an order refusing to reopen an assessment under section 27.

To

The Assistant Commissioner of

The day of 19 .

The petition of of
sheweth as follows :—

1. Under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, your petitioner has been assessed on the sum of Rs. for the year commencing the 1st day of April 19 .

2. Your petitioner was prevented by sufficient cause from making the return required by section 22 or did not receive the notice issued under sub-section (4) of section 22, or sub-section (2) of section 23, or had not a reasonable opportunity to comply or was prevented by sufficient cause from complying with the terms of the notice under sub-section (4) of section 22 or sub-section (2) of section 23, as more particularly specified in the statement attached.

3. Your petitioner therefore presented a petition to the Income-tax Officer under section 27, requesting him to cancel the assessment. This petition the Income-tax Officer by his order dated , of which a copy is attached, has rejected.

4. Your petitioner therefore requests that the order of the Income-tax Officer may be set aside and that he may be directed to make a fresh assessment in accordance with the law.

(Signed)————————.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Form of Verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein and in the above statement of facts is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed)————————

FORM B.

Form of appeal against assessment to Income-tax.

To

The Assistant Commissioner of

The day of 19 .

The petition of of
sheweth as follows :—

1. Under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, your petitioner has been assessed on the sum of Rs. for the year commencing the 1st day of April 19 . The notice of demand attached hereto was served upon him on

2. Your petitioner's income accruing or arising or received or deemed under the provisions of the Act to accrue or arise or to be received in British India for the year ending the day of 19 amounted to Rs.

3. Such income and profits actually accrued or arose or were received during the period of months and days.

4. During the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

5. Your petitioner has made a return of his income to the Income-tax Officer under section 22, sub-section (2) of the Act, and has complied with all the terms of the notice served on him by the Income-tax Officer under section 23 (2) and/or [section 22 (4)].

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly (or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the Act).

(Signed)————.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Form of Verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed)————.

FORM C.

Form of appeal against an order under section 25 (2).

To

The Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

The day of

The petition of of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under section 25 (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a penalty of Rs. has been imposed on your petitioner. The notice of demand attached hereto was served upon him on

2. Your petitioner was prevented by sufficient cause as more particularly explained below from giving notice within the time prescribed by section 25 (2) to the Income-tax Officer of the discontinuance of his business, profession or vocation.

3. Your petitioner therefore requests that the order of the Income-tax Officer imposing a penalty of Rs. upon your petitioner may be set aside.

(Signed)__________.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Form of Verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein and in the above statement of facts is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed)__________.

FORM D.

Form of appeal against an order under section 28.

To

The Commissioner of Income-tax.
The Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

The day of 19 .

The petition of of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under section 28 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a penalty of Rs. has been imposed on your petitioner by the $\frac{\text{Income-tax Officer}}{\text{Assistant Commissioner}}$. The notice of demand attached hereto was served upon him on .

2. Your petitioner did not conceal the particulars of his income or deliberately furnish inaccurate particular thereof, but, as will be seen from the statement of facts attached, returned it at its real amount to the best of his knowledge and belief.

3. Your petitioner therefore requests that the order of the $\frac{\text{Income-tax Officer}}{\text{Assistant Commissioner}}$ imposing a penalty of Rs. upon your petitioner may be set aside.

(Signed) ____________

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Form of verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that wha is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) ____________

" 22. An appeal under section 32 (2) shall, in the case of an appeal against an order of an Assistant Commissioner under section 28, be in Form C attached to rule 21 and in other cases in Form E."

FORM E.

To

The Commissioner of Income-tax.

The day of 19 .

The petition of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under section 31 (3) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Assistant Commissioner of has increased the tax payable by your petitioner from Rs. to Rs.

2. Your petitioner prays that the enhancement may be set aside or reduced to Rs. for the reasons stated below :—

(Signed) ____________.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

I, , the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) ____________;

A. TOTTENHAM,

Member, Central Board of Revenue.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 30th April 1925.

No. F.-178/13/vi/24.—The following resolution, dated the 24th February 1925, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, under sub-section (2) of section 96-B. of the Government of India Act, is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B. of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council has, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 24th day of February 1925, made the following amendment to the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1924, namely :—

For article 475-B. of the said regulations the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"475-B. Special additional pensions may be granted by a Local Government to military officers liable to transfer to the supernumerary list who have rendered approved service in certain high civil posts on the following conditions :—

"(1) Additional pensions may be granted at the following rates :—

"(i) At the rate of 66*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. a year for each completed year, not exceeding three, of effective service in any civil post or posts which on the 1st January 1922 carried pay not less than Rs. 4,000 a month ;

"(ii) At the rate of 33*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for each year, not exceeding three, of effective service in any civil post or posts which on the 1st January 1922 carried pay not less than Rs 3,000 a month ;

provided that the additional pension admissible under this rule shall not exceed 200*l*., and that the total pension of an officer in receipt of pension under this rule shall not exceed 1,000*l*., or, if the additional pension be wholly at the lower rate, 900*l*.

"(2) In the case of an officer serving in a qualifying post carrying progressive or time-scale pay with a maximum of Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000, that portion only of his service during which he has drawn the maximum pay of the post shall qualify for additional pension at the lower or higher rate respectively.

"(3) Service in a post qualifying for the higher rate of additional pension may count for the lower rate, provided that no period of service shall count for both the lower and higher rate of pension.

"(4) Effective service for the purpose of this article shall be interpreted as in article 475-A".

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B. of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council has, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 24th day of February 1925, made the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules made under the said section on the 9th December 1924, namely :—

In rule 3 of the said rules after the word "pay" the words "and pensions" shall be inserted.

Rule 15 of the said rules shall be omitted.

These amendments shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st April 1924.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 15th April 1925.

No. F.-18/VI-F. E./24.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B. of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 17th day of March 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

In clause (2) of rule 15 of the said rules after the word "Fund", where that word first occurs, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"and shall require the subscriber to furnish a certificate by the insurance company either that the policy has lapsed or matured, in which case the amount realized by surrender or on maturity shall be stated in the certificate, or that premia have not been paid, as the case may be".

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 30th April 1925.

No. F.-244-I.T.-25.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th June 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendment.

In entry 2 of the statement in rule 8 of the said rules for the word "Collieries" the words "Mines and Quarries" shall be substituted.

2. In entry 8 of the statement in rule 8 of the said rules, for the heading "Mines" the heading "Mines and Quarries" shall be substituted, and for the word "Collieries" in the Remarks column the words "Mines and Quarries" shall be substituted.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Member, Central Board of Revenue.

408 PGG—750—26-6-25—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1925.

PART II.
Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1925.

No. F.-172/B./II./24.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B. of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council has, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 3rd day of February, 1925, made the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, dated 9th December, 1924, (*a*) made by him under section 96-B. (2) and (3) of the Government of India Act, namely :—

In Rule 6 of, and in the Schedules to, the said Rules, for the expressions "State Railway Engineers (I. S. E.)" and "Indian Service of Engineers, State Railways" wherever those expressions occur, there shall be substituted the words "Indian Railway Service of Engineers."

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

445 PGG

POLICE.

The 7th May, 1925.

No. D.-916.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule VI to the said Rules, in entry (11) in the first column, for items (3) and (4) of clause (*a*) the following items shall be substituted, namely : –

(3) Baroda,

(4) Kashmir, and

(5) Gwalior.

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTIONS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1925.

SUBJECT :—*Cancellation of rule 22 of the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules.*

No. F./50/I./F. E.—The following Resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published : —

" In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 17th day of March 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

Rule 22 of the said rules shall be omitted. "

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd April, 1925.

No. F./157/F. E.-24.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B. of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held on the 24th day of March 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the General Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

In Note 2 to Rule 7 of the said Rules, the words " not less than 2¼ per cent. and " shall be omitted, and for the figures " 11⅜ " the figures " 3⅛ " shall be substituted.

P. R. RAU,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 5th May, 1925.

No. C.-63-Stamps/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 1140-F., dated the 14th August 1914, and of all notifications amending the same, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. These rules may be called the Indian Stamp Rules, 1925.

Definitions.

2. In these rules

(a) "The Act" means the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

(b) "Section" means a section of the Act.

(c) "Schedule" means a schedule of the Act.

(d) "Superintendent of Stamps" means the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon or Nagpur and includes the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and any other officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Superintendent of Stamps.

Description of Stamps.

3. (1) Except as otherwise provided by the Act or by these rules,—

(i) all duties with which any instrument is chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instrument, by means of stamps issued by Government for the purposes of the Act, and

(ii) a stamp which by any word or words on the face of it is appropriated to any particular kind of instrument, shall not be used for an instrument of any other kind.

(2) There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty with which instruments are chargeable, namely :—

(a) impressed stamps, and

(b) adhesive stamps.

CHAPTER II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

Hundis.

4. (1) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11, shall be written on paper as follows, namely :—

(a) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value bearing the word 'hundi' has been engraved or embossed.

(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta, or a Superintendent of Stamps, and impressed by such officer in the manner prescribed by rule 11.

(2) Every sheet of paper on which a hundi is written shall be not less than 8¾ inches long and 5½ inches wide and no plain paper shall be joined thereto.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of rule 7 shall apply in the case of hundis.

Promissory notes and bills-of-exchange.

5. A promissory note or bill-of-exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rules 13 and 17 be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, with or without the word 'hundi', has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

6. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 or by rule 13, be written on paper on which a stamp of the proper value, not bearing the word 'hundi' has been engraved or embossed.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

7. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp is insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamps, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument :

Provided that in every such case a substantial part of the instrument shall be written on the sheet which bears the stamp before any part is written on the plain paper subjoined.

One-anna and two-annas impressed stamps.

8. The duty on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act or of two annas under articles 5, 19, 36, 37, 43, 49 and 52 of Schedule I, may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps at Calcutta or the Superintendent of Stamps.

9. The officers specified in Appendix I and any officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government of a Governor's Province, are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be 'the proper officer' for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

'The proper officer.'

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

10. Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the following instruments, namely :—

(i) those specified in Appendix II, and the counterparts thereof other than instruments on which the duty is less than two annas ; and

(ii) those specified in Appendix III, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation in English :

Provided that the Local Government may direct that this rule shall apply, subject to any conditions which it may prescribe, to agreements or memoranda of agreements such as are specified in Appendix III, when written in any oriental language.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

11. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any instrument specified in rule 10 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may require and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(3) The following officers may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-rule (2), namely :—

(i) Any principal assistant of the proper officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf ;

(ii) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's office ;

(iii) In Karachi, the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps ; and

(iv) In Lahore, the head or any other Assistant for the time being in charge of the stamping work in the Financial Commissioner's office.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

12. (1) Instruments executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India (other than instruments which, under section 11 or rule 13, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector, under section 18, sub-section (2), the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof ; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 11, and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

Use of adhesive stamps on certain instruments.

13. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely :—

(a) Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set.

(b) Transfers of debentures of public companies and associations.

(c) Copies of maps and plans and printed copies when chargeable with duty under Article 24 of Schedule I.

(d) Instruments chargeable with duty under Articles 5 (a) and (b) and 43 of Schedule I.

(e) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Article 47 of Schedule I.

(f) Instruments chargeable with stamp duty under Articles 19, 36, 37, 49 (a) (ii) and (iii) and 52 of Schedule I.

13-A. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules whenever the stamp duty payable under the Act in respect of any instrument cannot be paid exactly by reason of the fact that the necessary stamps are not in circulation, the amount by which the payment of duty shall on that account be in defect shall be made up by the affixing of one-anna and half-anna adhesive stamps such as are described in rule 16, provided that a Local Government may direct that instead of such stamps adhesive court-fee stamps shall be used for the purpose.

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

14. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which a stamp of the proper value is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under article 62 (a) of Schedule I, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words 'Share Transfer' may be used to make up the amount required.

Enrolment of Advocates, Vakils or Attorneys.

15. Stamps indicating the duty chargeable on entry as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be affixed under the superintendence of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government and account to him for it. Such gazetted officer shall, after affixing the stamp, write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof.

Adhesive stamps or stamps denoting duty of one anna or half an anna.

16. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamps used to denote duty shall be the requisite number of stamps bearing the words 'Four annas' or 'Two annas' or 'One anna' or 'Half anna' and such stamps may be inscribed for use either for postage or for revenue, or for both postage and revenue.

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

17. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped with the following descriptions of such stamps, namely :—

(a) Bills-of-exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna : with stamps bearing the words 'Foreign Bill.'

(b) Separate instruments of transfer of shares and transfers of debentures of Public Companies and Associations ; with stamps bearing the words 'Share Transfer.'

(c) Entry as an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney on the roll of any High Court : with stamps bearing the word 'Advocate,' 'Vakil' or 'Attorney,' as the case may be.

(d) Notarial acts : with foreign bill stamps bearing the word 'Notarial.'

(e) Copies of maps or plans and printed copies certified to be true copies : with court-fee stamps.

(f) Instruments chargeable with stamp-duty under Articles 5 (a) and (b) or 43 of Schedule I : with stamps bearing the words 'Agreement' or 'Brokers' Note" respectively.

(g) Instruments chargeable with stamp-duty under Article 47 of Schedule I : with stamps bearing the word "Insurance."

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

18. When an instrument bears a stamp of proper amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the instrument is chargeable, certify by endorsement that it is duly stamped :

Provided that, if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely on account of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of the proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

19. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit.

Payment of allowances in respect of spoiled or misused stamps or on the renewal of debentures.

20. When an application is made for the payment, under Chapter V of the Act, of an allowance in respect of a spoiled or misused stamp, or on the renewal of a debenture, and an order is passed by the Collector sanctioning the allowance or calling for further evidence in support of the application, then, if the amount of the allowance or the stamp given in lieu thereof is not taken, or if the further evidence required is not furnished, as the case may be, by the applicant within one year of the date of such order, the application shall be struck off, and the spoiled or misused stamp (if any) sent to the Superintendent of Stamps or other officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government for destruction.

Mode of cancelling original debenture on refund under section 55.

21. When the Collector makes a refund under section 55, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word 'Cancelled' and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Rewards.

22. On the conviction of any offender under the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto a reward not exceeding such sum as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

APPENDIX I.

Proper Officers within the meaning of Rule 9.

1. The Superintendent of Stamps.
2. The Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.
3. The Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta.
4. The Collector, or, in the absence of the Collector from headquarters, the Treasury Officer, of each of the following Districts, namely :—
   (1) Godavari.
   (2) Tinnevelly.
   (3) Malabar.
   (4) South Canara.
   (5) Chittagong.
5. The Treasury Officers, Moulmein, Akyab, Tavoy and Bassein.
6. The Deputy Tahsildar and the Sub-Collector at Tuticorin, and the Sarishtadar-Magistrate at Cochin in respect of any instrument for which the value of the labels required does not exceed fifty rupees, and the Tahsildar at Kottayam in respect of any instrument for which the value of the labels required does not exceed one rupee.
7. The Assistant Superintendents of Stamps, Assam.

APPENDIX II.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 10 (i).

		No. of Article in Schedule I.
1.	Administration-bond	2
2.	Affidavits	4
3.	Appointments made in execution of a power	7
4.	Articles of Association of a Company	10
5.	Article of clerkship	11
6.	Bills-of-lading	14
7.	Charter parties	20
8.	Declarations of trust	64A
9.	Instruments evidencing an agreement relating to (1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security) or (2) the pawn or pledge or hypothecation of moveable property	6
10.	Leases partly printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
11.	Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
12.	Mortgages of crops	41
13.	Notes of protest by Masters of Ships	44
14.	Revocations of trust	64B
15.	Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 43 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) ...	59
16.	Warrants for goods	65
17.	Note or memorandum when the duty payable exceeds two annas	43B

APPENDIX III.

List of Instruments referred to in Rule 10 (ii).

		No. of Article in Schedule I.
1.	Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
2.	Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	...
3.	Awards	12
4.	Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India	13 (*b*) and (*c*)
5.	Bonds	15, 16, 26, 34, 56, & 57
6.	Certificates of sale	18
7.	Composition-deeds	22
8.	Conveyances	23
9.	Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property...	32
10.	Instruments of apprenticeship	9
11.	Instruments of co-partnership	46A
12.	Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46B
13.	Instruments of exchange	31
14.	Instruments of gift	33
15.	Instruments of partition	45
16.	Leases	35
17.	Letters of license	38
18.	Mortgage-deeds	40
19.	Powers-of-attorney	48
20.	Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
21.	Releases	55
22.	Settlements	58
23.	Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of Schedule I	62 (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*)

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

HEALTH.

Simla, the 1st May, 1925.

No. 613.—The following draft of a further amendment in the rules published with the Home Department notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 5th July 1925.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

For rule 50 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"50 (1). No petroleum as defined in the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), (except such petroleum as is necessary for use as fuel for the ship during the voyage and the return voyage to India), or explosive as described in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely, by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims, shall be carried on board any pilgrim ship.

(2). Where petroleum is carried in bulk for use as fuel for any pilgrim ship—

It shall have a flash point of not less than 150° Fahrenheit by Abel's close test and shall be carried in cellular double bottoms under engine and boiler compartments, or under ordinary holds, or in peak tanks, deep tanks or bunkers of approved construction:

Provided that the oil fuel storage tanks and installations in connection therewith fully comply with the conditions described in the Instructions to Surveyors contained in the Board of Trade Circular No. 1647 (Oil Fuel Installation in Passenger Steamships), dated January 1924.

With each supply of oil taken on board a written guarantee shall be supplied by the vendor, and signed by a responsible official in his employ, of the actual close test flash point the type of instrument by which the test was made being in every case specified. These particulars shall be entered in the engine room log."

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th June 1925.

No. F.15-I./25-P.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

ARMY AND AIR FORCE (ANNUAL) ACT, 1925.

(15 GEO. 5, CH. 25.)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

CHAPTER 25.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, FOR THE DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE.

[29th April, 1925.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of land forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and sixty thousand six hundred, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas under the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, His Majesty is entitled to raise and maintain the air force, and it is judged necessary that the wole number of such force should consist of thirty-six thousand, including those employed as aforesaid, but

7 & 8 Geo. 5, c. 51.

exclusive of the numbers serving as aforesaid, and the provisions of the Air Force Act are due to expire at the same dates as the provisions of the Army Act:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military or air force discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act and the Air Force Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five on the following days:—

(*a*) in Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(*b*) elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army and Air Force (Annual) Act, 1925.

Army Act and Air Force Act to be in force for specified times.

2.—(1) The Army Act and the Air Force Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say):—

(*a*) Within Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, to the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, both inclusive; and

(*b*) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, both inclusive.

(2) The Army Act and the Air Force Act while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law or to the Air Force Act, as the case may be, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law or to the Air Force Act shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act or Air Force Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the numbers hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act or the Air Force Act the prices specified in the First Schedule to this Act.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY AND AIR FORCE ACTS.

PART I.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY ACT APPLICABLE ALSO TO THE AIR FORCE ACT.

Abolition of death penalty in certain cases.

4. For the purpose of abolishing death as a penalty for certain offences committed not on active service the following amendments shall be made in the Army Act:—

(1) In sub-section (1) of section six, paragraphs (*e*), (*f*) and (*j*) shall be omitted;

(2) In sub-section (2) of section six, the following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph (*b*);

"or

(*c*) Impedes the provost marshal or any assistant provost marshal or any officer or non-commissioned officer or other person legally exercising authority under or on behalf of the provost marshal, or, when called on, refuses to assist in the execution of his duty the provost marshal, assistant provost marshal, or any such officer, non-commissioned officer, or other person; or

(*d*) Does violence to any person bringing provisions or supplies to the forces; or commits any offence against the property or person of any inhabitant of or resident in the country in which he is serving; or

(e) Irregularly detains or appropriates to his own corps, battalion, or detachment any provisions or supplies proceeding to the forces, contrary to any orders issued in that respect" ;

(3) In sub-section (1) of section eight after the words "court martial" there shall be inserted the words "if he commits such offence on active service," and after the word "mentioned" there shall be inserted the words "and if he commits such offence not on active service be liable to suffer penal servitude or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned";

(4) In sub-section (1) of section 9 after the words "court martial" there shall be inserted the words "if he commits such offence on active service," and after the word "mentioned" there shall be inserted the words "and if he commits such offence not on active service be liable to suffer penal servitude or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned."

Amendment of s. 18 of Army Act.

5 The following amendments shall be made in section eighteen of the Army Act (which relates to disgraceful conduct) :—

(1) For the word "soldier" where that word first occurs there shall be substituted the words "person subject to military law";

(2) The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (2) :—

"(2) Wilfully maims or injures himself or any other person subject to military law, whether at the instance of that person or not, with intent thereby to render himself or that person unfit for service, or causes himself to be maimed or injured by any person with intent thereby to render himself unfit *for* service ; or"

(3) In paragraph (4) for the words "comrade or of an officer" there shall be substituted the words "person subject to military law."

Amendments of s. 46 of Army Act.

6. The following amendments shall be made in section forty-six of the Army Act (which relates to the power of a commanding officer) :—

(*i*) in paragraph (*b*) of sub-section (2) the words "any other punishment" shall be substituted for the word "detention";

(*ii*) the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (*d*) of sub-section (2) :—

"and

(e) in addition to or without any other punishment may award such other minor punishment as he is for the time being authorised to award, so however that a minor punishment shall not be awarded for any offence for which detention exceeding seven days is awarded";

(*iii*) in sub-section (7) for the words "for any offence which" there shall be substituted the words "where the charge has been dismissed or the offence";

(*iv*) in sub-section (8) after the words "forfeiture of" there shall be inserted the word "ordinary," and after the words "unless he awards" there shall be inserted "no other punishment than";

(*v*) the following sub-section shall be substituted for sub-section (9) :—

"(9) The power of dealing summarily with a case may be delegated by a commanding officer to any officer under his command in accordance with and subject to the King's Regulations :

Provided that such officer shall not have power to inflict any punishment other than a minor punishment, or such fines for drunkenness as may be provided for by those Regulations."

Amendment of s. 47 of Army Act.

7. The following amendments shall be made in section forty-seven of the Army Act (which relates to the power of dealing summarily with charges against officers and warrant officers) :—

(1) In sub-section (1) for the words "also on active service the General or Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Field," there shall be substituted the words "also in the case of a force on service beyond the seas the general or air officer commanding the force";

(2) In sub-section (5) for the words "for any offence which" there shall be substituted the words "where the charge has been dismissed or the offence".

Amendment of s. 57 of Army Act.

8. In sub-sections (1) and (2) of section fifty-seven of the Army Act (which relates to commutation and remission of sentences), after the word "mentioned" there shall be inserted the words "or, if such punishment is cashiering awarded for an offence under section sixteen of this Act, then for dismissal from His Majesty's service or such less punishment as is in this Act mentioned."

Amendment of s. 71 of Army Act.

9. The proviso to sub-section (1) of section seventy-one of the Army Act (which relates to military command) is hereby repealed.

10. (1) The provisions of the Army Act relating to the impressment of carriages shall apply to all vehicles for carriage or haulage other than those specially constructed for use on rails, and there shall be paid in respect of carriages and animals furnished in pursuance of the said provisions the rates of remuneration commonly recognised or generally prevailing in the district at the time of impressment, and if any difference arises respecting the amount payable the amount shall be such as may be fixed by a certificate of a county court judge having jurisdiction in any place in which the carriage was furnished or through which it travels.

Amendment of provisions as to impressment of carriages.

(2) With a view to carrying this section into effect and making various other alterations in the provisions of the Army Act relating to the impressment of carriages, the sections of the Army Act specified in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

11. In paragraph (4) of section one hundred and thirty-seven of the Army Act (which relates to penal stoppages from the ordinary pay of officers) after the word "public" there shall be inserted the words "or regimental".

Amendment of s. 137 of Army Act.

12. In sub-section (1) of section one hundred and thirty-eight of the Army Act (which relates to penal stoppages from the ordinary pay of soldiers) for the word "imprisonment" there shall be substituted the words "penal servitude or imprisonment."

Amendment of s. 138 of Army Act.

13. In section one hundred and sixty-three of the Army Act (which relates to evidence), after paragraph (*l*) the following paragraph shall be inserted :—

Amendment of s. 163 of Army Act.

"(*m*) Where an officer or soldier has been apprehended and on arrest taken to a police station in any place in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or has on surrender been taken into custody at any such police station, then, for the purpose of any proceedings against that officer or soldier, a certificate purporting to be signed by the police officer in charge of that police station, stating the fact, date, and place of arrest or surrender, shall be evidence of the matters so stated."

14. Copies of the Army Act printed in accordance with the provisions of section eight of the Army (Annual) Act, 18-5, shall be printed with such alterations in cross headings as the Clerk of the Parliaments may certify to be necessary or expedient in consequence of amendments made in the Army Act.

Printing of Army Act.

15. References in this part of this Act to the Army Act shall be deemed to include references to the Air Force Act, and the provisions of this part of this Act shall, in their application to the Air Force Act, have effect as if for the words "section eight of the Army (Annual) Act, 1885" there were substituted the words "sub-section (4) of section twelve of the Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917," and as if for the word "regimental" there were substituted the word "service."

Application to air force.

PART II.

AMENDMENTS OF ARMY ACT.

16.—(1) In section one hundred and eighty-three of the Army Act (which contains special provisions as to non-commissioned officers) for the words "an army schoolmaster" in both places where those words occur, there shall be substituted the words "an instructor, Army Educational Corps."

Amendment of ss. 183 & 190 of Army Act.

(2) In paragraph (5) of section one hundred and ninety of the Army Act (which relates to the interpretation of terms in that Act) the words "and includes an army schoolmaster when not a warrant officer" shall be omitted.

17.—(1) For paragraph (15) of section one hundred and ninety of the Army Act (which defines the expression "corps") the following paragraph shall be substituted :—

Definition of 'corps.'

"(15) The expression 'corps' means any such body of His Majesty's military forces as may from time to time be declared by Royal Warrant to be a corps for the purposes of this Act; so, however, that the Royal Marine forces (in this Act referred to as the Royal Marines) shall be formed into a separate corps ; and where a corps comprises units of the territorial army belonging to two or more counties, the corps shall, for the purposes of section nine of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, be deemed to be a corps for each such county.

(2) Accordingly, the enactments hereinafter mentioned shall have effect subject to the following amedments :—

(*a*) In section eighty-three of the Army Act, for references to "corps of the regular forces" there shall be substituted references to "corps."

(*b*) In sub-section (2) of section fourteen of the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, for the reference to "corps of the regular forces" there shall be substituted a reference to "corps."

(*c*) In sub-section (2) of section seven of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, the words "and for the formation of such regiments, battalions, or other military bodies into corps, either alone or jointly with any other part of His Majesty's forces" shall be repealed.

(*d*) In section thirty-three of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, the words "and for the formation of such regiments, battalions, or other military bodies into corps, either alone or jointly with any other part of His Majesty's forces," and the word "such" wherever it occurs, shall be repealed.

PART III.

AMENDMENTS OF AIR FORCE ACT.

Amendment of ss. 44, 46 & 138 of Air Force Act.

18.—(1) The following proviso shall be substituted for proviso (6) to section forty-four of the Air Force Act (which provides for the scale of punishments by courts-martial) :—

"(6) In addition to or without any other punishment, it shall be lawful for a court-martial to order, in respect of an offence committed by an airman on active service, that the offender forfeit all ordinary pay for a period commencing on the day of sentence and not exceeding three months, and in respect of an offence committed by an airman (other than a non-commissioned officer) when not on active service, that the offender forfeit all such pay for a period commencing as aforesaid and not exceeding twenty-eight days."

(2) The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (*d*) of sub section (2) of section forty-six of the Air Force Act (which relates to the power of a commanding officer) :—

"(*e*) In the case of an offence by an air man (other than a non-commissioned officer) when not on active service, may in addition to or without any other punishment, order that the offender forfeit all ordinary pay for a period commencing on the day of sentence and not exceeding fourteen days."

(3) In proviso (*c*) to section one hundred and thirty-eight of the Air Force Act (which relates to penal stoppages from ordinary pay of airmen), the words "on active service" shall be omitted.

Amendment of s. 87 of Air Force Act.

19. In section eighty-seven of the Air Force Act (which relates to prolongation of service in certain cases), after the words "air-force service" in sub-section (1) thereof and after the words "service beyond the seas" in sub-section (2) thereof there shall be inserted the words "or while officers and men of the air force reserve are called out to serve in defence of the British Islands against actual or apprehended attack."

Amendment of provisions as to billeting.

20.—(1) The provisions of section one hundred and eight A of the Air Force Act (which relates to billeting in case of emergency) shall have effect in case of emergency notwithstanding that directions have not been given for embodying all or any part of the territorial army, and accordingly in sub-section (1) of that section the words "where directions have been given for embodying all or any part of the territorial force" shall be omitted.

(2) In sub-section (4) of section one hundred and eighty-one of the Air Force Act, which contains modifications of the Act with respect to the auxiliary forces, after the word "behalf" there shall be inserted the words "or when called out to serve in defence of the British Islands against actual or apprehended attack."

Amendment of s. 175 of Air Force Act.

21. In paragraph (10) of section one hundred and seventy-five of the Air Force Act (which defines the persons who are subject to that Act as officers) the words from "if an officer" to the end of the paragraph shall be comitted.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(Section 3.)

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished.	Ten pence per night for the first soldier and eightpence per night for each additional soldier.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army and Air Force Acts.	Sevenpence each.
Dinner as so specified ...	Ten pence.
Supper as so specified ...	Four pence.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Tenpence per night for the first soldier and eightpence per night for each additional soldier.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	Two shillings and fourpence per day.
Stable room without forage ...	Sixpence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer.	Three shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS AS TO IMPRESSMENT OF CARRIAGES.

Section.	How to be amended.
S. 112 ...	At the end of the section the following sub-section shall be inserted :— " (7) Where a carriage has one or more alternative bodies the carriage may be demanded with any one or more bodies, and where a carriage is used for haulage the carriage may be demanded with or without the vehicles ordinarily hauled. "
S. 113 ...	The following sub-sections shall be substituted for sub-sections (1) to (4) :— " (1) There shall be paid in respect of carriages and animals furnished in pursuance of the foregoing section of this Act the rates of payment commonly recognized or generally prevailing in the district at the time of impressment, and if any difference arises respecting the amount payable, the amount shall be such as may be fixed by a certificate of a county court judge having jurisdiction in any place in which the carriage or animal was furnished or through which it travelled. (2) For the purposes of fixing such amount the provisions set out in the Sixth Schedule to this Act shall have effect. (3) Where a sum has been paid or tendered by or on behalf of the Army Council under this section, that sum shall be deemed to be the amount due unless within three weeks of the date of the payment or tender an application is made to a county court judge for a certificate or formal notification is made to the Army Council that application for the certificate of a county court judge will be made in the event of a settlement not otherwise being arrived at. If such formal notification is made, the three weeks mentioned in this paragraph shall not be deemed to have commenced to run until the Army Council notifies the claimant that no further payment will be made beyond the amount tendered, except under a certificate of a county court judge. When formal notification is made to the Army Council, the sum already tendered may be accepted without prejudice to the right of applying to the county court judge. (4) The possessor of any carriage or animal at the time of impressment shall be deemed to be the owner for the purposes of the procedure of impressment where it is not otherwise declared at the time, and payment made to the possessor shall be deemed to be payment to the owner. In the event of the property being vested in another person or persons, the possessor shall notify all others interested in the property and adjust the amount received in due proportion. In the event of any difference arising, the amounts shall be apportioned on a certificate of a county court judge as aforesaid."
S. 115 ...	In sub-section (2) the words " (including motor-cars and other locomotives, whether for the purpose of carriage or haulage)," shall be omitted. In sub-section (3-A) after " specified in such order " there shall be inserted " notwithstanding that a receipt may be given by the officer mentioned in the warrant at the time of impressment " and at the end of the sub-section the following shall be added :— " The carriages or horses mentioned in the order shall not be deemed to have been furnished until proper delivery has been made to the place and at the time stated in the order." The following provision shall be substituted for sub-section (4) :— " (4) The sum to be paid for any article shall be deemed to have been tendered when a formal receipt for the article setting forth the amount is handed to the owner or his representative but the property in a carriage or animal impressed shall be vested in the owner until such time as the carriage or animal has been duly furnished at the place and time stipulated." In sub-section (10) " or carriages " shall be inserted after " horses " wherever that word occurs, and " or carriage " shall be inserted after " horse "
S. 190 ...	The following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (40) :— " (40-A) The expression " carriage " means a vehicle for carriage or haulage other than one specially constructed for use on rails."

Section.	How to be amended.
Third Schedule.	The Third Schedule shall be omitted.
Sixth Schedule.	The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph 3 :— "3. In the case of impressment for hire, the amount fixed by the certificate shall be such amount as appears to the county court judge to be a fair rate of hire for the class of article in the district in which it is impressed or over which it is required to work. In the case of a requisition for purchase the amount fixed by the certificate shall be such amount as appears to the county court judge to be the fair market value of the article requisitioned on the day on which it was required to be furnished as between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Where the owner of a carriage or horse has been required to deliver it at a distance from his premises the amount shall include such sum as the judge may consider reasonable to cover the cost of such delivery."

L. GRAHAM,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th June, 1925.

No. F.-58-IV/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to include the post of Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs (while held by Mr. T. Ryan, C.I.E.) in schedule III to the Rules.

T. SLOAN,

Offg Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 18th June, 1925.

C. No. 10-Stamps/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, subsection (2) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 348, dated the 13th January 1923, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In the third column of the second item of the table for the words and figures "1/6 of a rupee, *i.e.*, 90 francs = Rs. 15" the words and figures "$\frac{3}{19}$ of a rupee, *i.e.*, 95 francs = Rs. 15" shall be substituted.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th June, 1925.

No. 163-E.—Mr. N. J. Roughton, I.C.S., is appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, with effect from the 17th June 1925.

SHIPPING.

The 20th June, 1925.

No. 263-S.—In the rules published with this Department notification No. 263-S., dated the 13th June 1925, the following corrections shall be made, namely :—

1. In line 9, Rule 3 (1), *for* the word "seaman" *read* "seamen."
2. In line 3, Rule 4, *for* the word "distrissed" *read* "distressed."

3. In line 2, Rule 5, *for* the word "vessel" *read* "vessels."
4. In the heading of Form A, *for* "Rule 5" *read* "Rule 4."
5. In Form A, *for* the semi-colon after "section 75" *read* "comma."
6. In Form A, *for* the words "therein named" *read* "herein named."
7. In the first column of headings in the Declaration form, between the words "seamen" and "conveyed" *insert* the word "are."
8. In the fourth column of headings in the Declaration form, *insert* a semi-colon after the word "where."
9. In the second line of the declaration *for* the word "seaman" *read* "seamen" and insert "w- " between the words "referred to" and "afforded."
10. In the fourth line of the declaration *for* the word "seamen" *read* "seaman."

No. 555-S.—In paragraph 3 of the Draft Amendments to the notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1889, published in the notification of this Department No. 555-S., dated the 12th June 1925, *for* the word "becomes" *read* "remains."

RESOLUTION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 17th June, 1925.

No. 169-S-(2).—The following Order in Council, dated the 2nd May 1925, providing for the recognition of the tonnage particulars shown on the Certificates of Registry or other national papers issued by the Icelandic Authorities, is published for general information :—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 2nd day of May, 1925.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section 84, sub-section 1, of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that wherever it appears to His Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, His Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in His Majesty's Dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that the tonnage regulations of the said Act have been adopted by the Government of Iceland, and are in force in that country:

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Icelandic Tonnage Order, 1925.

2. The merchant ships of Iceland shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such certificates of registry or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

M. P. A. HANKEY.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 17th June, 1925.

No. 712.—Whereas application has been made in the mode provided by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (a) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), by the Board of Management, acting in the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust, that the scheme settled in the terms contained in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, which was applied to a further endowment by the like notification No. 1876-F., dated the 14th September 1900, and modified by the like notifications No. 1703, dated the 9th August 1900, No. 1321, dated the 5th June 1902, and No. 695, dated the 25th April 1905, be further modified so as to obviate the commission charged by the Imperial Bank of India on temporary investments of the Trust:

Now, under and by virtue of the powers conferred by section 5, sub-section (2) and section 7, sub-section (1) of the said Act, and with the concurrence of the said Board, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 12 (2) of the said rules, namely :—

"(2) Any money so invested shall be invested in the name of the Controller of the Currency and shall not be dealt with save under the order in writing of not less than two members of the Board."

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June 1925.

No. F.-80-II/25-A.C.—Under Rule 18 of the Indian Legislative Rules the Acting Governor-General has been pleased to order the publication in the *Gazette of India* of the following Bill together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, and the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons are accordingly published for general information:—

A Bill to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to Insurance Companies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, amend and extend the law relating to Insurance Companies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Insurance Companies Act, 192 .

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "accident insurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of insurance upon the happening of personal accidents, whether fatal or not, disease, or sickness, or any class of personal accidents, disease, or sickness;

(*b*) "actuary" means an actuary possessing such qualifications as may be prescribed;

(*c*) "certified", in relation to any copy or translation of a document required to be furnished by or on behalf of an insurance company, means certified by a responsible officer of the company to be a true copy or a correct translation, as the case may be;

(*d*) "chairman" means the person for the time being presiding over the board of directors or other governing body of an insurance company;

(*e*) "Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a district, and includes the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction;

(*f*) "dividing society" means any insurance company which carries on business on the dividing principle, namely, under which the benefit secured by any policy issued by it is not fixed, but depends either partly or wholly on the results of the division of any portion of the premium income or funds amongst policies which have become due for payment either equally or in proportion to the premiums received under each class in any specified period;

(*g*) "financial year", in relation to any insurance company, means each period of twelve months at the end of which the balance of the accounts of the company is struck, or, if no such balance is struck, then the calendar year;

(*h*) "fire insurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of insurance against loss by or incidental to fire;

(*i*) "insurance company" means any person (other than a Provident Insurance Society registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912) who carries on any class of insurance business in British India, and includes any person who intends to carry on any such business or has appointed or recognises any other person as his agent in British India with the object of obtaining insurance business of any class;

(*j*) "life insurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of assurance on human life, or the granting of annuities on human life;

(*k*) "life insurance company" means an insurance company which carries on life insurance business either solely or in conjunction with any other business or businesses;

(*l*) "life policy" means any instrument by which the payment of money is assured on death (except death by accident only) or the happening of any contingency dependent on human life, or any instrument evidencing a contract which is subject to payment of premiums for a term dependent on human life, and includes any instrument which provides for the payment of an annuity for a term dependent on human life;

(*m*) "marine insurance business" means the issue of, or the undertaking of liability under, policies of insurance against loss or damage to any vessel or to goods, wares, merchandise or property of any kind in transit by water;

(*n*) "policy" means a policy of insurance or assurance in any class of insurance business, and includes any policy under which there is for the time being an existing liability already accrued, or under which any liability may accrue;

(*o*) "policy-holder" means the person who for the time being is the legal holder of a policy for securing a contract with an insurance company;

(*p*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(*q*) "the Registrar", in relation to any insurance company, means the person performing the duty of the registration of companies under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in the province in which the principal office of the insurance company is situated; and

(r) "workmen's compensation insurance business" means the insuring of employers against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Principal office.

3. (1) Every insurance company shall have a principal office in British India to which all communications and notices may be addressed.

(2) Any notice or process required to be served on an insurance company shall be sufficiently served if left at or sent by post to the principal office of the company.

Particulars to be filed.

4. Every insurance company shall, within one month from the commencement of this Act or before it begins to carry on business, whichever is later, furnish to the Governor-General in Council—

(a) a certified copy of the charter, statutes, deed of settlement or memorandum and articles of the company, or other instrument constituting or defining the constitution of the company, and, if the instrument is not written in the English language, a certified translation thereof;

(b) the full address of the principal office of the company in British India;

(c) the names of the directors, principal officer and the auditor of the company in British India;

(d) a statement of the classes of insurance business carried on or intended to be carried on by the company in British India;

and, in the event of any alteration being made in any such instrument or in the address of the principal office or in the names of such persons or in such classes of business as aforesaid, the company shall forthwith furnish to the Governor-General in Council particulars of the alteration.

Name of company.

5. An insurance company constituted in British India after the commencement of this Act shall not have a name identical with that of a company already in existence in British India, or so nearly resembling that name as to be likely to deceive.

Deed of settlement.

6. Every insurance company shall cause a sufficient number of copies of its deed of settlement or other instrument constituting the company to be printed, and shall, on the application of any member or policy-holder, furnish to him a copy of such deed or instrument on payment of a sum not exceeding one rupee.

List of members.

7. Every life insurance company constituted in British India, shall keep a list of the names and addresses of its members and shall, on the application of any member or policy-holder of the company, furnish to him a copy of such list on payment of a sum not exceeding six annas for every hundred words required to be copied.

Publication of capital.

8. Where any notice, advertisement or other official publication of an insurance company contains a statement of the amount of the authorised, issued or subscribed capital of the company, the publication shall also contain a statement of the amount of the capital which has been paid up.

Prohibition of loans to directors, etc.

9. An insurance company constituted in British India shall not, after the commencement of this Act, grant loans or temporary advances either on hypothecation of property, or on personal security, except loans on its life policies within their surrender values, to any director, managing agent or officer of the company or, where the insurance company is a firm, to any partner therein or to any other company or firm in which any such director, managing agent, officer or partner holds the position of director, managing agent, officer or partner.

CHAPTER III.

DEPOSITS.

Amount of deposit.

10. Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, every insurance company shall deposit and keep deposited with the Controller of Currency for and on behalf of the Governor-General in Council, in respect of any class or classes of insurance business carried on or intended to be carried or by it in British India, Government securities as defined in the Indian Securities Act, 1920, of the face value hereinafter specified in respect of that class or those classes, as the case may be, that is to say— X of 1920.

(a) of the face value of two hundred thousand rupees in respect of life insurance business;

(b) of the face value of one hundred thousand rupees in respect of each of the following classes, namely:—

(i) workmen's compensation insurance business,

(ii) accident insurance business,

(iii) fire insurance business, or

(iv) marine insurance business; and

(c) of the face value of one hundred thousand rupees in respect of any other class or classes of insurance business:

Provided that an insurance company shall not be liable to deposit Government securities of a total face value exceeding two hundred thousand rupees in respect of any of the classes of business referred to in clauses (b) and (c).

Deposit when to be made.

11. Every deposit required by section 10 shall be made, in the case of an insurance company which is carrying on insurance business at the commencement of this Act or which begins to carry on such business within six months of such commencement, before the expiry of that period and, in other cases, before the insurance company begins to carry on such business:

Provided that, in the case of a life insurance company constituted in British India, the Governor-General in Council may, on the application of the insurance company, permit the

deposit of securities in respect of life insurance business to be made in five annual instalments, of which the first shall be a deposit of securities of the face value of one hundred thousand rupees made before the expiry of six months from the commencement of this Act or before the company begins to carry on life insurance business, according as the company has begun to carry on such business before or after such expiry, and the remainder shall be deposits of securities of the face value of ten, twenty, thirty and forty thousand rupees respectively made in each case before the close of the calendar year next following that in which the previous deposit fell due for payment.

Deposit by Indian mutual companies.

12. In the case of a mutual insurance company constituted in British India, the Governor-General in Council may, on the application of the company, exempt the company from making any deposit or permit the deposit of securities to be made at such rate or at such intervals as he thinks fit, and subject to such conditions as he may think desirable to impose with regard to payment of part of the premium income to trustees or, where the company carries on or intends to carry on life insurance business, to the frequency with which the company shall undergo actuarial investigation and to the principles on which such actuarial investigation shall be carried out.

Manner of dealing with deposits already made.

13 Securities already deposited by an insurance company with the Controller of Currency in compliance with the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, shall be deemed to have been deposited under this Act in respect of the life insurance business of the company.

VI of 1912.

Income from deposits.

14. The insurance company by which any deposit has been made under this Act shall be entitled to receive the income derived from the securities so deposited.

Protection of deposits from attachment, etc.

15. Securities deposited by an insurance company under this Act shall be deemed to be part of the assets of the company, but shall not be capable of being assigned or charged or be liable be attachment, and, save as expressly provided by this Act, shall not be returnable to the insurance company or to any person on its behalf.

Refund of deposit.

16. Where an insurance company has ceased to carry on in British India any class of insurance business in respect of which securities have been deposited under this Act, and its liabilities in British India in respect of business of that class have been satisfied or are otherwise provided for, the Court may, on the application of the Company, order the securities deposited in respect of business of that class to be returned to the company.

Substitution of deposit.

17. An insurance company may at any time substitute for any securities deposited under this Act any Government securities of the same face value.

CHAPTER IV.

ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS.

Separation of accounts and funds.

18. *(1)* Save as hereinafter provided in this Chapter, every insurance company shall keep a separate account of all receipts and paymentt in respect of each class of insurance business carried on by it, and the excess of receipts over payments in each class shall form a separate insurance fund with an appropriate name.

(2) For the purposes of this section, workmen's compensation insurance business transacted in British India shall be deemed to be a class of business separate from workmen's insurance business transacted elsewhere.

(3) Any business carried on by an insurance company as incidental to insurance business of a particular class may be treated as insurance business of that class for the purposes of this Act.

Joint accounts and funds.

19. Any insurance company which has, during the five years immediately preceding the commencement of this Act, kept a joint account and maintained a joint fund in respect of any two or more classes of insurance business, not being workmen's compensation insurance business transacted in British India or life insurance business, shall be entitled to continue to keep such account and maintain such fund, and any other insurance company may, on application made to the Govern-General in Council, be permitted to keep a joint account and maintain a joint fund in respect of any two or more of such classes of business as aforesaid.

Liability of funds.

20. A fund formed in respect of any particular class or classes of insurance business shall be as absolutely the security of the policy-holders of that class or those classes as though it belonged to an insurance company carrying on no other business, and shall not be liable for any contracts of the insurance company for which it would not have been liable had the business of the company been only that of insurance of that class or those classes, as the case may be, and shall not be applied, directly or indirectly, for any purposes other than those of the class or classes in respect of which the fund has been formed :

Provided that, in the case of an insurance company constituted before the commencement of this Act, nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the liability of any fund to the prejudice of persons interested in contracts entered into by the company before such commencement.

Accounts and balance sheet.

21. *(1)* Every insurance company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare—

(*a*) a revenue account for the year in the form or forms, applicable to the class or classes of insurance business carried on by the company, set forth in the First Schedule or in such form or forms as may be prescribed and are so applicable ;

(b) a profit and loss account in the form set forth in the Second Schedule, except where the company carries on insurance business of one class only and no other business ;

(c) a balance-sheet in the form set forth in the Third Schedule ; and

(d) a statement of the share capital in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) The accounts, balance-sheet and statement shall be audited in the prescribed manner by an auditor who shall possess such qualifications as may be prescribed or shall be approved by the Governor-General in Council in that behalf.

Particulars to be stated in every revenue account.

22. (1) The amounts to be shown in every revenue account shall be the net amounts after deduction of all amounts paid and received in respect of re-insurances of the risks of the insurance company, and may be stated to the nearest rupee.

(2) Where credit has been taken in the balance-sheet for any sum deducted from the expenses of management relating to any class of business, the sum so deducted shall be shown separately in the revenue account for that class of business.

(3) Every revenue account shall state how much of the premium income of the year relates to business of the insurance company transacted in India.

Liability for outstanding claims and reserve for unexpired risks.

23. (1) To every revenue account in which the estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims is required to be stated there shall be appended a separate statemen in such form as may be prescribed showing particulars of the outstanding claims and the liability estimated in respect thereof.

(2) Every revenue account in which the reserve for unexpired risks is required to be stated shall, if the reserve is less than forty per centum of the premium income of the year, show how such reserve has been determined.

Particulars regarding assets to be stated in balance-sheet.

24. (1) Every balance-sheet shall state how the values placed on each of the investments set forth therein have been determined, and the value of any such investment shall not be in excess of the cost price or the market value, whichever is higher.

(2) A certificate shall be appended to the balance-sheet to the effect that the assets are in the aggregate fully of the value stated therein, less any investment depreciation reserve taken into account.

(3) If the insurance company holds any shares to which a liability attaches in respect of any amounts unpaid thereon, the full amount of the liability shall be stated separately in the balance-sheet.

(4) Where debentures have been issued or loans raised which are charged on any of the assets of the insurance company, full particulars of such charge shall be appended to the balance-sheet.

(5) Where the balance-sheet inlcudes amongst the assets any sums representing expenses of organisation or extension, or the purchase of business or good will, or bad debts, or the adverse balance of the profit and loss or of any revenue account, a statement of such sums in the form prescribed shall be appended to the balance-sheet.

(6) The balance-sheet shall have a statement appended to it showing the assets held by the insurance company in British India.

(7) Where any part of the assets of the insurance company is specifically deposited in any country outside British India under the law in force in that country as security to the holders of policies issued in that country, the country in which the policies were issued and the amount deposited therein in respect of each class of insurance business shall be stated in the balance-sheet.

Actuarial report and abstract.

25. (1) Every life insurance company shall once in every five years, or at such shorter intervals as may be required by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws, cause an investigation to be made into its financial condition by an actuary, and shall cause an abstract of the report of such actuary to be made in the form set forth in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) regarding the making of an abstract shall also apply whenever at any other time an investigation into the financial condition of a life insurance company is made with a view to the distribution of profits or to the ascertainment of its exact financial condition.

(3) There shall be appended to every such abstract as aforesaid a certificate to the effect that full and accurate particulars of every life policy under which there is a liability, either actual or contingent, have been furnished to the actuary for the purpose of the investigation.

(4) There shall be appended to every such abstract as aforesaid particulars of the life policies in force on the date as at which the investigation is made, in the form set forth in the Fifth Schedule : Provided that, if the investigation is made annually by any company, such particulars need not be appended every year but at least once in every five years.

Audit at date of valuation.

26. Where an investigation into the financial condition of a life insurance company is made at a date other than the expiration of the company's financial year, the accounts for the period since the expiration of the last financial year and the balance-sheet as at the date at which the investigation is made shall be prepared and audited in the manner provided by or under this Act.

Statements of new and discontinued policies.

27. Every life insurance company shall, at the expiration of each financial year, prepare statements giving such particulars regarding the business transacted during that year as are referred to in the form set forth in the Seventh Schedule or as may be prescribed.

Submission of returns.

28. Every account, balance-sheet, statement, and actuarial abstract required by any of the preceding provisions of this Chapter shall be printed, and four copies thereof, one of which shall be signed by the chairman and two directors of the company and by the principal officer of the company and, if the company has a managing director, by the managing director, or, in the case of a firm, by two partners therein, shall be furnished to the Governor-General in Council, in the case of accounts, balance-sheets and statements within six months, and in the case of actuarial abstracts within one year, after the close of the period to which the account, balance-sheet, statement or abstract relates :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may in any case extend the period allowed by this section by such further period as he thinks fit.

Returns from companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom.

[...]dw. 7, c.

29. An insurance company constituted outside British India to which the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, applies, may, in lieu of the returns required by section 28, furnish the returns deposited with the Board of Trade by the company in compliance with that Act, provided that the following statements, signed by the principal officer of the company in British India, are also furnished along with those returns, namely :—

(*a*) a statement showing, for each class of insurance business, how much of the premium income of the year to which the returns relate is in respect of business transacted by the company in India ;

(*b*) a statement showing the assets held by the company in British India ;

(*c*) where the company carries on life insurance business, a statement showing the life policies issued in India by the company during the year ; and

(*d*) where the company carries on workmen's compensation insurance business, a revenue account in respect of such business transacted by the company in British India.

Defective returns.

30. (*1*) If any return furnished to the Governor-General in Council appears to him to be inaccurate or defective in any respect, he may call upon the company to furnish a further statement correcting any such inaccuracies or supplying any such deficiencies.

(*2*) Where the Governor-General in Council has called upon an insurance company to furnish a further statement as aforesaid, he shall specify the time within which such further statement shall be furnished, and may also stipulate that such further statement shall be certified by the auditor or by the actuary, as the case may be.

(*3*) Where any inaccuracy or deficiency disclosed by a further statement so furnished entails an alteration of the original returns, it shall be the duty of the insurance company to amend the returns accordingly.

Appointment of inspector.

31. (*1*) Where an insurance company has failed to furnish any return hereinbefore referred to, or to furnish a further statement when required to do so, within the specified time, or where the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that any such return or further statement discloses an unsatisfactory state of affairs or that such further statement is insufficient, he may appoint an inspector to examine into the affairs of the company and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct.

(*2*) Where an inspector has been appointed under sub-section (*1*), the provisions of section 140 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply for the purposes of any examination made by him. VII of 1[...]

(*3*) All expenses of and incidental to the inspection shall be paid by the insurance company and, in the event of the winding up of the insurance company before such expenses have been paid, shall be payable out of the assets of the company in priority to all other claims at the date of the winding up.

Submission of the affairs of a company to an actuary for examination.

32. If the Governor-General in Council, on considering any return or further statement furnished by a life insurance company, is of opinion that the company is in such a position that there is reason to doubt its ability to fulfil its contracts, he may require it to submit its affairs to the examination of an actuary with a view to ascertaining the exact position and to formulating plans for dealing with it, and shall specify the time within which the actuary's report shall be furnished to him by the company.

Right of shareholders and policy-holders to copies of accounts, etc.

33. A printed copy of the accounts, balance-sheet, abstract, or statement, last furnished to the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the provisions of section 28, shall, on the application of any member or policy-holder of the company, be forwarded to him by the company by post or otherwise.

Filing of reports.

34. Every insurance company shall furnish to the Governor-General in Council a certified copy of every report on the affairs of the company submitted to the members or policy-holders of the company, forthwith after its submission to the members or policy-holders.

Filing of abstract of proceedings of meeting.

35. Every insurance company shall furnish to the Governor-General in Council an abstract of the proceedings of every general meeting of the company. Every such abstract shall be despatched within fifteen days after the holding of the meeting to which it relates

Custody and inspection of documents.

36. Every return, furnished to the Governor-General in Council, or a certified copy thereof, shall be kept by the Registrar, and any such returns or copies shall be open to inspection, and any person may procure a copy of any such return or of any part thereof on payment of a fee of six annas for every hundred words or fractional part thereof required to be copied.

37. (1) Every return furnished to the Governor-General in Council which has been certified by the Registrar to be a return so furnished shall be deemed to be a return so furnished.

Evidence of documents.

(2) Every document purporting to be certified by the Registrar to be a copy of a return so furnished shall be deemed to be a copy of that return, and shall be received in evidence as if it were the original return, unless some variation between it and the original return be proved.

38. The Governor-General in Council shall from time to time cause to be published, in such manner as he may direct, a summary of the accounts, balance-sheets, statements, abstracts, and other returns under this Act, or purporting to be under this Act, which have been furnished to him, and may append to such summary any note of the Governor-General in Council thereon and any correspondence in relation thereto.

Summary of returns to be published.

39. No insurance company shall publish in British India any of its returns in forms other than those in which they have been furnished to the Governor-General in Council.

Returns to be published in statutory forms.

CHAPTER V.

AMALGAMATION.

40. No life insurance company constituted in British India shall amalgamate with another insurance company, or transfer its life insurance business or any portion thereof to another insurance company, unless the amalgamation or transfer is sanctioned by the Court.

Amalgamation or transfer.

41. (1) Before an application is made to the Court to sanction the amalgamation of two or more insurance companies of which any one is a life insurance company constituted in British India, or the transfer of any life insurance business of one such insurance company to another insurance company, notice of the intention to make the application, together with a statement of the nature of the amalgamation or transfer, as the case may be, and of the reason therefor, shall, at least two months before the application is made, be sent to the Governor-General in Council and to every holder of a life policy of each company who is resident in British India, and the following documents shall be furnished to the Governor-General in Council, and shall during the two months aforesaid be kept open for the inspection of the members and policy-holders at the principal and branch offices or agencies of the insurance companies concerned, namely:—

Statements required before amalgamation.

(a) a draft of the agreement or deed under which it was proposed to effect the amalgamation or transfer;

(b) certified copies of statements of the assets and liabilities of the insurance companies concerned in such amalgamation or transfer; and

(c) certified copies of the actuarial or other reports, including a report by an independent actuary, on the proposed amalgamation or transfer.

(2) A notice required by sub-section (1) to be sent to a policy-holder may be addressed and sent to the person to whom the notices respecting the policy are usually sent, and any notice so addressed and sent shall be deemed to be notice to the holder of the policy.

42. When an application is made to the Court to sanction the amalgamation of two or more insurance companies of which any one is a life insurance company constituted in British India, or the transfer of any life insurance business of one such insurance company to another insurance company, the Court shall cause a statement of the nature and terms of the amalgamation or transfer, as the case may be, to be published in such manner and for such period as it may direct and, after hearing the directors or other persons whom it considers entitled to be heard, may sanction the arrangement if it is satisfied that no sufficient objection to the arrangement has been established.

Sanction of amalgamation by Court.

43. Where an amalgamation takes place between any insurance companies or where any insurance business of one insurance company is transferred to another, the insurance company formed by the amalgamation or the purchasing company, as the case may be, shall, within one month from the date of the completion of the amalgamation or transfer, furnish to the Governor-General in Council—

Statements required after amalgamation.

(a) a certified copy of the agreement or deed under which the amalgamation or transfer has been effected; and

(b) a declaration under the hand of the chairman and the principal officer of each company that to the best of their belief every payment made or to be made to any person whatsoever on account of the amalgamation or transfer is therein fully set forth, and that no other payments beyond those set forth have been made or are to be made either in money, policies, bonds, valuable securities or other property by or with the knowledge of any parties to the amalgamation or transfer.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

44. Any insurance company which makes default in complying with any of the requirements of this Act and every director, manager or secretary, or other officer or agent of, or partner in, the company who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Penalty for non-compliance with Act.

Penalty for falsifying documents.

45. If any account, balance-sheet, statement, abstract or other document required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Cognizance of offences.

46. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

Publication of default.

47. The Governor-General in Council may publish, in the *Gazette of India* and in such other manner as he may direct particulars of default made by an insurance company in complying with any of the requirements of this Act, provided that the default is continuing for a period of three months after the date on which the attention of the insurance company has been drawn to the fact, and, in the case of an insurance company constituted in British India, may at the same time notify that this publication is a ground on which any member or policy-holder of the company may apply to the Court at the expense of the company for a winding up order.

CHAPTER VII.

WINDING UP.

VII of 1913. Special provisions as to winding up of insurance companies.

48. The Court may order the winding up, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act, 1913 of an insurance company constituted in British India, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly, subject, however, to the modification that the company may be ordered to be wound up—

(a) on the petition of any member or policy-holder at the expense of the company where a notification has been made to this effect by the Governor-General in Council under section 47; or

(b) on the petition of ten or more policy-holders presented with the leave of the Court, which leave shall not be granted until a *prima facie* case has been established to the satisfaction of the Court, and until security for costs for such amount as the Court may think reasonable has been given, or

(c) on application made on behalf of the Governor-General in Council specifying grounds on which it appears to him that the company is insolvent.

Winding up of subsidiary companies.

49. (*1*) Where the insurance business or any part of the insurance business of an insurance company has been transferred to another insurance company under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first-mentioned company (in this section referred to as the subsidiary company) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the company to which such transfer was made (in this section referred to as the principal company), then, if the principal company is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, the Court shall (subject as hereinafter mentioned) order the subsidiary company to be wound up in conjunction with the principal company, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two companies, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the Court necessary, with a view to the companies being wound up as if they were one company.

(*2*) The commencement of the winding up of the principal company shall, save as otherwise ordered by the Court, be the commencement of the winding up of the subsidiary company.

(*3*) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several companies between themselves, the Court shall have regard to the constitution of the companies, and to the arrangements entered into between the companies, in the same manner as the Court has regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding up of a single company, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(*4*) Where any company alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal company to which it is alleged to be subsidiary, the Court shall not direct the subsidiary company to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on behalf of the company against its being wound up, the Court is of opinion that the company is subsidiary to the principal company, and that the winding up of the company in conjunction with the principal company is just and equitable.

(*5*) An application may be made in relation to the winding up of any subsidiary company in conjunction with a principal company by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal or subsidiary company.

(*6*) Where a company stands in the relation of a principal company to one insurance company, and in the relation of a subsidiary company to some other insurance company, or where there are several insurance companies standing in the relation of subsidiary companies to one principal company, the Court may deal with any number of such companies together or in separate groups, as it thinks most expedient, upon the principles laid down in this section.

Return of deposits.

50. When an insurance company is being wound up, the liquidator or liquidators shall apply to the Court for an order for the return of the securities deposited by the company under this Act, and the Court shall, on such application, order the return of the deposit subject to such terms and conditions as it shall direct.

Valuation of policies in case of winding up.

51. Where an insurance company is being wound up, the value of a policy of any class or of a liability under such a policy requiring to be valued in such winding up shall be estimated in the manner, applicable to policies and liabilities of that class, provided by the Sixth Schedule.

Rules of valuation.

52. The rules in the Sixth Schedule shall be of the same force, and may be repealed, altered, or amended, as if they were rules made in pursuance of section 246 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and rules may be made under that section for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect to the winding up of insurance companies. VII of 1913.

Notice of policy values.

53. Where an insurance company is being wound up, the liquidator, in the case of all persons appearing by the books of the company to be entitled to or interested in policies granted by the company, shall ascertain the value of the liability of the company to each such person, and shall give notice of such value to those persons in such manner as the Court may direct, and any person to whom notice is so given shall be bound by the value so ascertained unless he gives notice of his intention to dispute such value in such manner and within such time as may be specified by a rule or order of the Court.

Power of Court to reduce contracts of life insurance companies.

54. The Court, in the case of a life insurance company which has been proved to be insolvent, may, if it thinks fit, in place of making a winding up order, reduce the amount of the contracts of the life insurance company upon such terms and subject to such conditions as it thinks just.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Rules.

55. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the qualifications to be possessed by actuaries and auditors under this Act;

(b) the manner in which the accounts of insurance companies shall be audited and the particulars to be stated in the reports of auditors;

(c) the form of revenue account, in respect of any class of insurance business for which no form has been set forth in the First Schedule;

(d) the form of any statement required under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 21, sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 23, sub-section (5) of section 24, or section 27;

(e) the additional statements of business to be prepared by every dividing society and the manner in which any such statement shall be furnished to the Governor-General in Council;

(f) the extent, if any, to which an insurance company may treat as an asset any premiums or instalments of premiums which have not actually become due for payment or in respect of which the periods during which payment may be made without penalty have expired before the close of the year of account, and the manner in which such items shall be shown in the accounts and balance-sheet;

(g) the determination of the business of an insurance company which shall be deemed to be business transacted in India or British India;

(h) the language and currency in which returns required by this Act shall be furnished and the certification of translations of any such returns ; and

(i) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) Rules so made shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Alteration of forms.

56. The Governor General in Council may, on the application or with the consent of an insurance company, alter any form contained in the Schedules as respects that company, for the purpose of adapting it to the circumstances of that company.

Power to exempt companies.

57. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, and subject to such restrictions and conditions as he may specify in the notification, exempt any insurance company from all or any of the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder.

Exemption from certain provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

58. Where an insurance company which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or is an existing company as defined in that Act, in any year furnishes its accounts and balance-sheet in accordance with the provisions of section 28, the company may, at the same time, send to the Registrar a copy of such accounts and balance-sheet ; and, where such copy is so sent, it shall not be necessary for the company to file a balance-sheet with the Registrar as required by sub-section (1) of section 134 of that Act and the copy of the accounts and balance-sheet so sent shall be dealt with in all respects as if it were a balance-sheet filed in accordance with that section. VII of 1913.

Amendment of Act V of 1912.

59. For section 3 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912, the following section shall be substituted, namely :— V of 1912.

Application of Act.

"3. Nothing in this Act shall apply to any Provident Insurance Society which pays or undertakes to pay on any policy an annuity exceeding fifty rupees or a gross sum exceeding five hundred rupees, or which receives or undertakes to receive by way of premium or contribution under any insurance policy any sum exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees where the said premiums or contributions are payable for one year or a limited number of years, or exceeding twenty-five rupees in any one year where the premiums or contributions are unlimited in number and terminable on death or the occurrence of an uncertain event:

Provided that, in determining whether this Act applies to any Provident Insurance Society, contracts entered into by the Society before the commencement of the Indian Insurance Companies Act, 1925, shall not be taken into consideration. Of 1925.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section in its application to life insurance business, 'policy' includes a series of policies on any one life."

Repeals.

60. The Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, is hereby repealed. VI of 1912.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 21.)

(A) FORM APPLICABLE TO LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Revenue Account of the............................for the year ending............in respect of life insurance business.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of life insurance fund at the beginning of the year		Claims under life insurance policies admitted or intimated :— Sums assured. Bonus additions.	
Premiums		By death ...	
		By survivance ...	
Interest, dividends and rents ...		Surrenders, including surrenders of bonus additions	
Less income-tax ...		Annuities	
		Commission	
		Expenses of management	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified)		Other payments (accounts to be specified)	
		Amount of life insurance fund at end of the year, as per Third Schedule ...	
Rs.		Rs.	

NOTE.—Companies having separate funds for annuities or for different branches of life insurance business to return the particulars of their annuity business or of their business in each branch separately.

(B) FORM APPLICABLE TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Revenue Account of the............................for the year ending.....................in respect of workmen's compensation insurance business transacted in British India.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of workmen's compensation insurance fund at the beginning of the year :—		Claims under policies :—	
Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims ..		Lump payments ...	
Reserve for unexpired risks ...		Half-monthly payments ...	
Additional reserve (if any) ...		Commission	
		Expenses of management	
Premiums		Other payments (accounts to be specified).	
Interest, dividends and rents		Amount of workmen's compensation insurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule :—	
Less income-tax		Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims ...	
		Reserve for unexpired risks ...	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...		Additional reserve (if any) ...	
Rs.		Rs.	

(C) FORM APPLICABLE TO ACCIDENT INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Revenue Account of the.................. for the year ending..... ....in respect of accident insurance business.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of accident insurance fund at the beginning of the year :—		Claims under policies :—	
Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims ...		Sums insured	
Reserve for unexpired risks ...		Periodical allowances ...	
Additional reserve (if any) ...		Commission	
		Expenses of management	
Premiums		Other payments (accounts to be specified) ...	
Interest, dividends and rents ...		Amount of accident insurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule :—	
Less income-tax		Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims .	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified). ...		Reserve for unexpired risks ...	
		Additional reserve (if any) ...	
Rs.		Rs.	

(D) FORM APPLICABLE TO FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Revenue Account of the.................. for the year ending.................... in respect of fire insurance business.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of fire insurance fund at the beginning of the year :—		Claims under policies	
Liability in respect of outstanding claims		Contributions to fire brigades	
Reserve for unexpired risks ...		Commission	
Additional reserve (if any) ...		Expenses of management	
		Other payments (accounts to be specified) ...	
Premiums		Amount of fire insurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule :—	
Interest, dividends and rents ...		Liability in respect of outstanding claims	
Less income-tax		Reserve for unexpired risks ...	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...		Additional reserve (if any) ...	
Rs.		Rs.	

(E) FORM APPLICABLE TO MARINE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Revenue Account of the..................for the year ending ....in respect of marine insurance business.

		Rs.			Rs.
Amount of marine insurance fund at the beginning of the year :—			Claims under policies		
Liability in respect of outstanding claims.			Commission		
Reserve for unexpired risks ...			Expenses of management		
Additional reserve (if any) ..			Other payments (accounts to be specified) ...		
Premiums (after deduction of returns, brokerage and discount).			Amount of marine insurance fund at the end of the year, as per Third Schedule :—		
Interest, dividends and rents ..			Liability in respect of outstanding claims.		
Less income-tax			Reserve for unexpired risks ...		
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...			Additional reserve (if any) ...		
Rs.			Rs.		

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 21.)

Profit and Loss Account of the........................for the year ending...........................

		Rs.		Rs.
Balance of last year's account			Dividends and bonuses to shareholders, payable on ....19.........., for the year ending ....19......	
Interest, dividends and rents not carried to other accounts ...			Expenses not charged to other accounts ...	
Less income-tax			Loss sustained (accounts to be specified) ...	
Profit realised (accounts to be specified)			Other payments (accounts to be specified) ...	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified)			Balance as per Third Schedule ...	
Rs.			Rs.	

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See section 21.)

Balance Sheet of the......................on the........................ ....19......

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	ASSETS.	Rs.
Shareholders' capital paid up (if any) ...		Investments :—	
Life insurance funds*		Deposit with the Controller of Currency (securities to be specified)	
Workmen's compensation insurance fund (Indian business)		Indian Government securities	
Workmen's compensation insurance fund (non-Indian business)		Indian Provincial Government securities	
Accident insurance fund		British Government securities	
Fire insurance fund		Colonial Government securities ...	
Marine insurance fund		Other Government securities (to be specified)	
Other insurance funds (if any) to be specified ...		Indian Municipal and Port Trust securities.	
General reserve fund (if any)		Preference and guaranteed stocks and shares (to be specified) ...	
Profit and loss account		Debentures and debenture stock (to be specified)	
Investment depreciation reserve		Other securities (to be specified) ...	
Outstanding claims under life insurance policies† :—		House and landed property :—	
Admitted but not paid ...		Mortgages	
Intimated but not admitted ...		Loans to municipal and other public bodies	
Annuities due and unpaid†		Loans on stocks and shares	
Other sums owing by the company † (to be stated separately under each class of business) ...		Loans on company's policies within their surrender values ...	
		Loans on personal security ...	
		Agent's balances	
		Outstanding premiums †	
		Outstanding interest, dividends and rents† ...	
		Interest accrued but not payable †	
		Bills receivable	
		Cash :—	
		On deposit	
		In hand and on current account ...	
		Other assets (to be specified)	
Rs.		Rs.	

* Life companies having separate funds for annuities or for different branches of life insurance business to show amounts thereof separately.

† These items are or have been included in the corresponding items in the First Schedule.

NOTE 1.—A balance sheet in the above form shall be rendered in respect of each separate fund for which separate investments are made.

NOTE 2.—Particulars must be given of all loans, except loans on policies within their surrender values, granted to any director or officer of the company, or to any other company in which any of the said directors or officers may hold the position either of director or of officer.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 25.)

STATEMENT respecting the VALUATION of the LIABILITIES under LIFE POLICIES of the——————————————————————————, to be made and signed by the ACTUARY.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions.)

1. The date up to which the valuation is made.

2. The general principles adopted in the valuation, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws or how otherwise, and whether these principles have the approval of the Actuary.

3. The form in which the particulars of each policy under which there is a liability, either actual or contingent, have been furnished to the Actuary, and whether all the information and explanations have been furnished as required by him.

4. The method followed in the valuation of particular classes of assurances and annuities including a statement of the method by which the ages at entry and the ages at valuation have been arrived at.

5. The table or tables of mortality used in the valuation. The rate at each age of the mortality assumed and of the annuity value used in the valuation in cases where the tables employed are not published.

6. Whether the Actuary has made any investigation into the mortality experience of the company up to any date subsequent to the close of the previous valuation period, and whether the mortality experienced has been, on the whole, less or greater than that assumed in the valuation.

7. The rate or rates of interest assumed in the valuation.

8. The average rate of interest yielded by the assets, whether invested or uninvested, in each year during the period since the last investigation, after deduction of income-tax, calculated according to the following two formulæ :—

$$R = \frac{2I}{E+F-I}\text{; and } S = \frac{2J}{G+H-J}$$

where R = average rate of interest, after deduction of income-tax, yielded by the total assets,

S = average rate of interest, after deduction of income-tax, yielded by the assets constituting the life insurance fund,

I = amount of interest, dividends and rents, less income-tax, shown in the profit and loss and revenue accounts,

J = amount of interest, dividends and rents, less income-tax, shown in the life insurance revenue account,

E = amount of capital and insurance funds at the beginning of the year,

F = amount of capital and insurance funds at the end of the year,

G = amount of life insurance fund at the beginning of the year, and

H = amount of life insurance fund at the end of the year.

9. The method by which the net premiums have been arrived at, together with a statement of the manner in which extra premiums have been dealt with.

10. The actual proportion of the annual premium income reserved as a provision for future expenses and profits, separately specified in respect of assurances with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits and also in respect of all assurances. If the proportion be not uniform for all policies of the same class, state how the provision for future expenses and profits has been made.

11. The proportion of the premium income spent in payment of commission and other expenses in each year during the period since the last investigation, to be specified separately for new business and renewal business, on the assumption that the proportion of new premiums expended is (*a*) five times and (*b*) seven times that of renewals. For the purposes of this estimate, single premiums shall be excluded and a sum equal to five per cent. of their amount deducted from expenses for the cost of their introduction, and new premiums shall be taken to mean the premiums other than single premiums receivable in the twelve months after issue of the policies effected in the year of account.

12. The adjustments used in the valuation to allow for unequal incidence of the premium income, for premiums payable more often than once a year, for early payment of claims and for future expenses and profits in respect of limited payment and paid up policies.

13. Whether all negative values have been eliminated from the valuation and whether steps have been taken to prevent the policy reserve values being not less than the minimum surrender values.

14. Whether the basis of valuation differs in any respect, and, if so, in what respect, from the valuation made on the last occasion.

15. The consolidated revenue account since the last valuation, or, if no previous valuation has been made, since the commencement of the business. (This return to be made in the form annexed. No return under this heading will be required where a statement under this Schedule is deposited annually.)

16. The liabilities under life policies at the date of the valuation showing the number of policies, the amount assured, and the amount of premiums payable annually under each class of policy, both with and without participation in profits; and also the net liabilities and assets of the company, with the amount of surplus or deficiency. (These returns to be made in the forms annexed.)

17. Specimen policy reserve values held or required to be held according to the methods adopted in the valuation, as well as specimen minimum surrender values in respect of whole-life assurance policies for Rs. 1,000 with premiums payable throughout life effected at the respective ages of 20, 30, 40 and 50, and immediately on payment of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 15th, and 20th annual premium; with similar specimen policy reserve values and specimen minimum surrender values in respect of whole-life assurance policies subject to premiums payable for 20 years and of endowment assurance policies maturing at age 55. (This return to be made in the form annexed.)

18. Where the valuation discloses a surplus and the surplus is distributed among the policy-holders and shareholders—

(1) the principles upon which such distribution is made, and whether these principles were determined by the instrument constituting the company or by its regulations or bye-laws or how otherwise, and the number of years' premium to be paid before a bonus (*a*) is allotted, and (*b*) vests;

(2) the amount of surplus allocated—

(*a*) to the policy-holders with immediate participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participate;

(*b*) to the policy-holders with deferred participation, and the number and amount of the policies which participate;

(*c*) to the shareholders;

(*d*) to reserve funds, or other accounts;

(3) specimens of the bonuses to be allotted to whole-life assurance policies for Rs. 1,000 which have been in force for five years, ten years, and upwards at intervals of five years, respectively. If the bonuses vary for different ages at entry, specimens are to be given for ages 20, 30, 40 and 50, respectively. Similar specimen bonuses in respect of endowment assurance policies, according to age at entry, original term of policy and duration, to be stated.

19. Where the valuation discloses a deficiency which is not covered by the paid-up capital—

the steps, if any, which can be taken by the company to meet the deficiency or whether the company should be wound up.

NOTE.—Separate statements to be furnished throughout in respect of each branch of life insurance business for which a separate fund is maintained, the basis of the division being stated. Where annuity certain, sinking fund or bond investment business is carried on, a separate statement signed by the actuary shall be furnished, showing the total number of policies valued, the total sums assured, and the total office yearly premiums, and also showing the total net liability in respect of such business and the basis on which such liability is calculated.

[FORM referred to in question No. 15 in Fourth Schedule.]

Consolidated Revenue Account of the ______ for ______ years

commencing ______ and ending ______

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount of life insurance fund at the beginning of the period.		Claims under life insurance policies admitted or intimated:—	
Premiums		By death	
Interest, dividends and rents		By maturity	
Less income-tax		Surrenders	
		Annuities	
		Commission	
Other receipts (accounts to be specified) ...		Expenses of management	
		Other payments (accounts to be specified)...	
		Amount of life insurance fund at the end of the period, as per Third Schedule.	
Rs.		Rs.	

NOTE.—If any sum has been deducted from the expenses of management account and taken credit for in the balance sheet as an asset, the sum so deducted to be separately shown in the above statement.

[FORM referred to in question No. 16 in Fourth Schedule.]

SUMMARY and VALUATION of the POLICIES of the............as at...............19 .

Description of transactions.	PARTICULARS OF THE POLICIS FOR VALUATION.					VALUATION. Value by the ... Table, interest..... per cent.				
	Number of policies	Sums assured	Bonus additions.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Sums assured.	Bonus additions.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Net liability.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSURANCES.										
I.—With immediate participation in profits.										
For whole term of life.										
Other classes (to be specified).										
II.—With deferred participation in profits.										
For whole term of life.										
Other classes (to be specified).										
Total assurances with profits.										
III.—Without participation in profits.										
For whole term of life.										
Other classes (to be specified).										
Total assurances without profits.										
Total assurances ...										
Deduct reassurances (to be specified according to class in a separate statement).										
Net assurances ..										
Adjustments, if any (to be separately specified).										
ANNUITIES ON LIVES.		Amount per annum.								
Immediate ...										
Other classes (to be specified).										
Total of the results										

NOTE 1.—Items in this summary to be stated to the nearest rupee.

NOTE 2.—Separate returns and valuation results shall be furnished in respect of classes of policies valued by different tables of mortality, or at different rates of interest.

NOTE 3.—In cases also where separate valuations of any portion of the business are required under local laws in places outside British India, a summary statement shall be furnished in respect of the business so valued in each such place showing the total number of policies, the total sums assured and bonuses, the total office yearly premiums, and the total net liability on the bases as to mortality and interest adopted in each such place, with a statement as to such bases, respectively.

[FORM referred to in question No. 16 in Fourth Schedule.]

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET of——————— ——as at—— ————19—.

Dr.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
To net liability under life assurance and annuity transactions (as per summary statement)		By life insurance funds (as per balance sheet under Third Schedule) ...	
To surplus, if any		By deficiency, if any	

NOTE 1.—Where the balance-sheet includes amongst the assets thereof any sums representing expenses of organisation or extension, or the purchase of business or good will, or bad debts, or the adverse balance of any revenue or profit and loss account, and the amount of the assets exclusive of such sums and after deducting debts due by the company other than debentures and loans is less than the amount of the life insurance fund, or, as the case may be, of the several insurance funds as shown in that balance-sheet, the amount of the life insurance fund shown in the valuation balance-sheet shall be reduced by the amount of the deficiency, or, as the case may be, by a sum bearing such proportion to that deficiency as the amount of the life insurance fund shown in the first-mentioned balance-sheet bears to the aggregate amount of all the insurance funds so shown.

NOTE 2.—Where debentures have been issued or loans raised which are charged on any of the assets of the company in which the life insurance fund is invested there shall be inserted in the valuation balance-sheet a note giving the particulars of the charge and stating that the result shown by the valuation is subject to the liablity under the charge.

[FORM referred to in question No. 17 in Fourth Schedule.]

SPECIMEN POLICY RESERVE VALUES AND MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUES UNDER A.............................POLICY FOR RS. 1,000.

Number of premiums paid.	Age at entry 20.		Age at entry 30.		Age at entry 40.		Age at entry 50.	
	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
15								
20								

NOTE.—Items in this form to be stated to the nearest rupee.

[FORM referred to in question No. 16 in Fourth Schedule.]

SUMMARY and VALUATION of the POLICIES of the............as at..............19 .

Description of transactions.	PARTICULARS OF THE POLICIES FOR VALUATION.					VALUATION. Value by the ... Table, interest..... per cent.				
	Number of policies	Sums assured	Bonus additions.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Sums assured.	Bonus additions.	Office yearly premiums.	Net yearly premiums.	Net liability.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSURANCES.										
I.—With immediate participation in profits.										
For whole term of life.										
Other classes (to be specified).										
II.—With deferred participation in profits.										
For whole term of life.										
Other classes (to be specified).										
Total assurances with profits.										
III.—Without participation in profits.										
For whole term of life.										
Other classes (to be specified).										
Total assurances without profits.										
Total assurances ...										
Deduct reassurances (to be specified according to class in a separate statement).										
Net assurances ...										
Adjustments, if any (to be separately specified).										
ANNUITIES ON LIVES.		Amount per annum.								
Immediate ...										
Other classes (to be specified).										
Total of the results										

NOTE 1.—Items in this summary to be stated to the nearest rupee.

NOTE 2.—Separate returns and valuation results shall be furnished in respect of classes of policies valued by different tables of mortality, or at different rates of interest.

NOTE 3.—In cases also where separate valuations of any portion of the business are required under local laws in places outside British India, a summary statement shall be furnished in respect of the business so valued in each such place showing the total number of policies, the total sums assured and bonuses, the total office yearly premiums, and the total net liability on the bases as to mortality and interest adopted in each such place, with a statement as to such bases, respectively.

[FORM referred to in question No. 16 in Fourth Schedule.]

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET of—— —— as at—— ——19—.

Dr.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
To net liability under life assurance and annuity transactions (as per summary statement)		By life insurance funds (as per balance sheet under Third Schedule) ...	
To surplus, if any		By deficiency, if any	

NOTE 1.—Where the balance-sheet includes amongst the assets thereof any sums representing expenses of organisation or extension, or the purchase of business or good will, or bad debts, or the adverse balance of any revenue or profit and loss account, and the amount of the assets exclusive of such sums and after deducting debts due by the company other than debentures and loans is less than the amount of the life insurance fund, or, as the case may be, of the several insurance funds as shown in that balance-sheet, the amount of the life insurance fund shown in the valuation balance-sheet shall be reduced by the amount of the deficiency, or, as the case may be, by a sum bearing such proportion to that deficiency as the amount of the life insurance fund shown in the first-mentioned balance-sheet bears to the aggregate amount of all the insurance funds so shown.

NOTE 2.—Where debentures have been issued or loans raised which are charged on any of the assets of the company in which the life insurance fund is invested there shall be inserted in the valuation balance-sheet a note giving the particulars of the charge and stating that the result shown by the valuation is subject to the liablity under the charge.

[FORM referred to in question No. 17 in Fourth Schedule.]

SPECIMEN POLICY RESERVE VALUES AND MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUES UNDER A..........................POLICY FOR RS. 1,000.

Number of premiums paid.	AGE AT ENTRY 20.		AGE AT ENTRY 30.		AGE AT ENTRY 40.		AGE AT ENTRY 50.	
	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.	Reserve value.	Minimum surrender value.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
15								
20								

NOTE.—Items in this form to be stated to the nearest rupee.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

[*See Section 25 (4).*]

Particulars of Life Policies of the on the 19 , to be signed by the Actuary.

(The answers should be numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding questions. Statement of reassurances corresponding to the statements in respect of assurances are to be given throughout.) Separate statements are to be furnished in the replies to all the headings under this Schedule in respect of each section of the business for which a separate summary and valuation is given in Fourth Schedule. Answers to questions 2 to 9 to be stated to the nearest rupee.

1. The published table or tables of premiums for assurances for the whole term of life and for endowment assurances which are in use at the date above-mentioned.

2. The total amount assured on lives for the whole term of life which are in existence at the date above-mentioned, distinguishing the portions assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, stating separately the total reversionary bonuses and specifying the sums assured for each year of life from the youngest to the oldest ages, the basis of division as to immediate and deferred profits being stated.

3. The amount of premiums receivable annually for each year of life, after deducting the abatements made by the application of bonuses in respect of the respective assurances mentioned under heading No. 2, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums. A separate statement is to be given of premiums payable for a limited number of years, classified according to the number of years' payments remaining to be made.

4. The total amount assured under endowment assurances, specifying sums assured and office premiums separately, in respect of each year in which such assurances will mature for payment. The reversionary bonuses must also be separately specified, and the sums assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, separately returned.

5. The total amount assured under classes of assurance business, other than assurances dealt with under questions 2 and 4, distinguishing the sums assured under each class and stating separately, the amount assured with immediate profits, with deferred profits, and without profits, and the total amount of reversionary bonuses.

6. The amount of premiums receivable annually in respect of each such special class of assurances mentioned under heading No. 5, distinguishing ordinary from extra premiums.

7. The total amount of premiums which has been received from the commencement upon pure endowment policies which are in force at the date above-mentioned.

8. The total amount of immediate annuities on lives, distinguishing the amounts for each year of life and distinguishing male and female lives.

9. The amount of all annuities on lives other than those specified under heading No. 8, distinguishing the amount of annuities payable under each class, and amount of premiums annually receivable.

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See section 51.*)

I.—RULES FOR VALUING POLICIES IN CASE OF WINDING UP.

(A) AS RESPECTS LIFE POLICIES.

Rule for valuing an annuity.

An annuity shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such annuity at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

Rule for valuing a policy.

The value of the policy is to be the difference between the present value of the reversion in the sum assured according to the contingency upon which it is payable, including any bonus or addition thereto made before the commencement of the winding up, and the present value of the future annual premiums.

In calculating such present values interest is to be assumed at such rate, and the rate of mortality according to such tables, as the Court may direct.

The premium to be calculated is to be such premium as according to the said rate of interest and rate of mortality is sufficient to provide for the risk incurred by the office in issuing the policy, exclusive of any addition thereto for office expenses and other charges.

(B) AS RESPECTS WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION POLICIES.

Rule for valuing a half-monthly payment.

The present value of a half-monthly payment shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such half-monthly payment at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

Rule for valuing a policy.

The value of a current policy shall be such portion of the last premium paid as is proportionate to the unexpired portion of the period in respect of which the premium was paid together with, in the case of a policy under which any half-monthly payment is payable, the present value of that half-monthly payment.

(C) AS RESPECTS ACCIDENT POLICIES.

Rule for valuing a periodical papment.

The present value of a periodical payment shall be valued according to the tables used by the company which granted such weekly payment at the time of granting the same, and, where such tables cannot be ascertained or adopted to the satisfaction of the Court, then according to such rate of interest and table of mortality as the Court may direct.

Rule for valuiny a policy.

The value of a current policy shall be such portion of the last premium paid as is proportionate to the unexpired portion of the period in respect of which the premium was paid.

(D) AS RESPECTS FIRE AND OTHER POLICIES.

Rule for valuing a policy.

The value of a current policy shall be such portion of the last premium paid as is proportionate to the unexpired portion of the period in respect of which the premium was paid.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(See Section 27.)

(A) FORM OF STATEMENT OF NEW LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

New life assurances and annuaties effected in India by the..............................
during the year ending ....

Class of policy.	Number of policies.	*Sums assured.	*Single premiums.	* Annual premiums.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Whole-life assurances				
Endowment assurances				
Other classes (to be specified)				
Total				
		*Amount per annum.		
Immediate annuities				
Other annuities to be specified				

* Exclusive of reassurances.

A separate statement in the above form shall be furnished in respect of new life assurances and annuities effected out of India.

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the Regulation of Insurance Companies operating in India.

There are two Acts at present in force in India relating to Insurance Companies. One is the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912, and the other is the Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912. It is considered that the law should regulate all forms of insurance business carried on in India. It is proposed, therefore to repeal Act VI of 1912 and to replace it by this Bill. As will be seen from the definition of "Insurance Company" in clause 2 (i), the Bill will apply to every company which carries on, or intends to carry on, any class of insurance business in British India, either directly or indirectly through an Agent. Companies registered under the Provident Insurance societies Act have been excluded from the scope of the Bill, but it is proposed to amend section 3 of this Act with the object of imposing the same limits as are at present prescribed in the case of life assurance business on every kind of insurance business carried on by Provident Insurance Societies.

In framing the Bill, it has been provisionally decided to continue the policy of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912, and to rely for the protection of the public mainly, on a policy of allowing no Insurance Company to carry on business in India, unless and until it has paid a deposit to Government. These deposits should prevent the establishment of mushroom companies. In addition, it is proposed to insist on the fullest measure of publicity in regard to the working of each company, in order that the public may judge for themselves whether it is worked on sound and prudent lines. It is also proposed to tighten the control of Government over Insurance Companies in some respects.

SIMLA:
The 16th June, 1925. } C. A. INNES.

NOTES ON CLAUSES.

Clause 2 (f).—The definition of 'dividing society' is taken from the existing rules issued under the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912. Under clause 55 (2) (*e*), power is taken to prescribe by rule the additional statements of business to be prepared by such societies and the manner in which such statements shall be furnished to the Governor-General in council.

Clause 2 (r).—The definition of "workmen's compensation insurance business" contains no reference to the issue of, or the undertaking of liabilities under, policies. It is provisionally thought necessary to bring within the scope of the Act associations of employers which, without issuing policies or undertaking liabilities under policies of insurance, carry on such business for the mutual insurance of their members. Such associations may be excused from making deposits under clause 12, and may be exempted from other provisions of the Bill under clause 57.

Clause 9.—It is thought that the practice which it is proposed to prohibit is objectionable and should not be allowed.

Clause 10.—It is proposed that every Insurance Company carrying on, or intending to carry on, business in British India should make a deposit of Government securities, and that the exemption from this obligation hitherto allowed by sections 32 and 33 of Act VI of 1912 to Assurance Companies carrying on life assurance business in the United Kingdom should be withdrawn. The main purpose of the deposit is to prevent the growth of mushroom companies. On the other hand, it is not intended to prevent the establishment of new and sound companies. The amount of the deposits has been fixed with reference to these two considerations.

Clause 11.—It is proposed that Life Insurance Companies constituted in British India should be allowed to make the deposit in five annual instalments. The concession is based on the provisions of section 4 of Act VI of 1912. It is not considered necessary that the same concession should be allowed to companies carrying on other kinds of insurance business.

Clause 12.—Power is taken to exempt mutual societies, with or without conditions, from the obligation to make deposits. There are a number of Indian Mutual Companies which could not, without great hardship, make deposits.

Clause 15.—The object of the clause is to protect deposits from attachment under any judgment obtained by a creditor of the company. It is believed that deposits under the English Act of 1909 are not liable to attachment.

Clauses 18 and 19.—These clauses deal with the question of separate accounts and funds for each class of insurance business carried on by a company. Separate funds and accounts are made obligatory in respect of life insurance business and workmen's compensation insurance business transacted in India. But joint accounts can be allowed in the case of other kinds of insurance business. The proposals are in accordance with English law on the subject.

Clause 22.—Sub-clauses (1) and (2) repeat foot-notes (2) and (3) to Form A. in the First Schedule to Act VI of 1912. Sub-clause (3) prescribes the supply of information which will be a valuable index to growth of the insurance habit in India.

Clause 23 (1).—In the case of accident insurance business and workmen's compensation insurance business, where an outstanding claim frequently takes the form of a periodical payment extending over a long period, it is important that full particulars of such claims and the liability estimated in respect thereof should be appended to the Revenue Account. The form of statement will be prescribed by rules under the Act. For similar statements, compare Forms C and D in the Fourth Schedule to the English Assurance Companies Act, 1909.

Clause 23 (2).—Leading Fire Insurance Companies usually make it a rule that the reserve for unexpired risks should not be less than 40 per cent of the premium income of the year. The practice is a wholesome one, and this clause is designed to encourage it.

Clauses 24 (1) and (2).—These two clauses are modelled on foot-note 2 to the form of balance sheet in the Third Schedule of Act VI of 1912. It is considered important, for the protection of the public, that investments should be properly valued in the balance sheet.

Clause 24 (3).—This clause is taken from foot-note 3 to the form of balance sheet in the First Schedule of Act VI of 1912.

Clause 24 (4).—Compare section 18 (1) of the English Industrial Assurance Act of 1923. In regard to Life Insurance Companies in India, the practice enjoined by this clause is already obligatory under Rule 14 of the Rules issued under Act VI of 1912.

Clause 24 (5).—This clause is modelled on rule 8 (*c*) of the rules issued under Act VI of 1912.

Clause 24 (6).—Under Act VI of 1912, Life Assurance Companies have to submit this information in a separate statement to be submitted along with their Revenue Accounts. See also clause 29 (*b*).

Clause 24 (7)—See foot-note 1 to the form of balance sheet in the Third Schedule of Act VI of 1912.

Clause 25.—See section 8 of Act VI of 1912. Sub-clause (3) corresponds to rule 5 of the rules issued under the above Act.

Clause 29.—The forms prescribed in the Schedule to the Bill are modelled on those prescribed by the English Assurance Companies Act of 1909. It is sufficient, therefore that companies constituted outside British India, to which the above Act applies, should submit copies of the returns which they are required to send to the Board of Trade. See section 33 of Act VI of 1912. But additional statements relating to the business of the Company in India are prescribed.

Clause 29 (d) prescribes that a company carrying on workmen's compensation insurance business in British India must submit a revenue account in respect of such business. Compare Form D in the First Schedule to the English Assurance Companies Act, 1909.

Clause 30.—Sub-clause (1) is taken from section 11 (2) of Act VI of 1912. Sub-clauses (2) and (3) are modelled on section 16 of Industrial Assurance Act, 1923.

Clause 31 (1).—The provisions of section 37 (1) of Act VI of 1912 have not been repeated in the Bill. No use has ever been made of these provisions. The clause is modelled on section 37 (*ii*).

Clause 32.—This clause is new and represents an important departure. It enables Government to deal with a Life Insurance Company whose returns show it to be on the verge of insolvency. Under section 22 (*b*) of Act VI of 1912, which is repeated in clause 48 (*c*) of this Bill, the Governor-General in Council may apply to the court to have a company, which appears to him to be insolvent, wound up. But there may be cases in which strong actuarial advice may restore an unsound company to a strong and flourishing condition, and it is proposed by this clause to give the Governor-General in Council power to require a Life Insurance Company, in cases where there is reason to doubt its ability to fulfil its contracts, to submit its affairs to actuarial examination.

Clause 39. The forms in which Insurance Companies have to submit their returns to the Governor-General in Council have been carefully drawn up in order that these returns may contain essential information. It is a necessary safeguard that this information should also be made available to the public.

Clause 41.—The procedure in regard to amalgamation has been slightly simplified. Compare section 20 of Act VI of 1912.

Clause 47.—See section 34 of Act VI of 1912. The clause makes it plain that the default shall be a ground on which any shareholder or policy-holder may apply, at the expense of the company, for a winding order. Section 34 of Act VI of 1912 does not say who is to approach the court for a winding-up order.

Clause 54.—See section 26 of Act VI of 1912.

Clause 55 (2) (f).—This matter is dealt with by rule 15 of the rules issued under Act VI of 1912. In order to prevent abuses, it is considered necessary for the Governor-General in Council to have power to prescribe the extent to which the premiums referred to in the clause may be treated as assets.

Clause 57.—Taken from section 41 of Act VI of 1912.

Clause 59.—The effect of section 3 of the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1905 is to limit the extent to which such societies might carry on life insurance business. The amendment proposed is designed to limit the extent to which Provident Insurance Societies may carry on any kind of insurance business.

Notes on the Schedules.

Forms A, B, C and D are based on the corresponding forms of the English Act of 1909.

Form A in the draft does not follow the form in the English Act by requiring the following items to be shown separately for business within and out of the United Kingdom :—

Premiums,
Consideration for annuities,
Claims by death,
Claims by maturity,
Surrenders,
Annuities,
Bonuses in cash,
Bonuses in reduction of premium,
Commission.

By the provisions of clauses 22 (3) and 29 (*a*), however, the Indian premium income must be stated separately not only for life insurance but for all classes of insurance business. As the consideration for immediate annuities can be ascertained from the returns under the new 5th Schedule it is not considered necessary to have a separate entry for that item as in the English Act.

Notes 1 and 2 to form A in the English Act are covered by the foot-note to Form A in the draft Bill. Note 3 is covered by the provisions of clause 22 (1). Note 4 by clauses 22 (2) and 24 (5). Note 5 by clause 27. Note 6 by clause 55 (2) (*g*).

In Form D of the 1st Schedule to the draft Bill the amount of the outstanding claims is included in the fire insurance fund instead of being shown separately in the balance sheet as in the English Act.

In the form of balance sheet shown in the 3rd Schedule claims under life insurance policies have been split up into claims admitted but not paid and claims intimated but not admitted. On the assets side of the balance sheet loans and mortgages are included under the general heading of investments. The heads under which many of the other investments have to be entered have been rearranged to suit the conditions of Indian companies.

Note 1 to the form of balance sheet in the English Act is dealt with in clause 24 (7) of the draft Bill. Note 2 by the foot-note to the form of balance sheet in the draft Bill. Note 3 by clauses 24 (1) and 24 (2). Note 4 by clause 20 and the rule to be framed under clause 55 (2) (*b*).

The draft 4th Schedule contains under questions 8 and 17 items which under the English Act are dealt with under headings 10 and 11 of the 5th Schedule to that Act. It also includes several items previously dealt with by the rules issued under the Indian Life Assurance Act of 1912.

The principal changes compared with the English Act are under draft questions Nos. 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 17 and 19. Also in the foot-notes to the two forms referred to in question No. 16. The forms corresponding to Forms C and D of the 4th Schedule to the English Act are provided for in draft clause 23 (1).

No reference has been made in the Bill to bond investment business as it is not intended to treat such business as insurance business. There are in Madras Presidency a very large number of persons or associations known as Nidhis who transact bond investment business on a small scale and in such a way that it would not be feasible to bring it under the operation of this Act.

The 6th Schedule in the Bill corresponds to the 6th Schedule of the English Act.

The draft 7th Schedule corresponds to statement D of the Indian Life Assurance Act of 1912.

The 7th Schedule of the English Act is covered by clause 53 of the draft Bill.

No Schedule has been prepared corresponding to the 8th Schedule to the English Act.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th June, 1925.

No. F.-122-II-24-A.C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (6) of rule 9 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the preparation of a list of amendments to the electoral rolls for the Punjab (Muhammadan) and the Punjab (Sikh) constituencies of the said Council of State.

No. F.-122-II-24-A- C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (6) of rule 9 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the preparation of a list of amendments to the electoral rolls for the United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan), the United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan) and the United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan) constituencies of the said Council of State.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th June, 1925.

No. F.-202-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the

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Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendment sh made in the Council of State Electoral Rules, namely :—

For clause (*d*) of paragraph 3 of Part VII of Schedule II to the said rules, the fo ing shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*d*) is or has been the non-official president of a municipal committee establ under the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903, or under the Ce Provinces Muncipalities Act, 1922, or the non-official chairman of a di council established under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government 1883, or under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, 1920 ;

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHEDULE.

INDIA ACTS APPLIED.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1925.

No. 327-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Passport Act, 1920, XXXIV of 1920, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that th following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Passport Rules, 1921, namely :—

In rule 4 (*ii*) of the said rules after the words "British India from" the wor "Afghanistan" shall be inserted.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 22nd June, 1925.

No. 317-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 2221-I-B., dated the 1st October 1917, namely :—

After modification 3 in the entry in column 2 relating to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the following further modification shall be inserted, namely :—

"3A. For sub-section (1) of section 527, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely :—

'The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct the transfer of any particular case or appeal from the High Court to any High Court in British India or in an administered area or from any Criminal Court subordinate to the High Court to any Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to any such High Court as aforesaid, whenever it appears to him that such transfer will promote the ends of justice or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses. The Court to which any such case or appeal is so transferred shall have jurisdiction to try the same in accordance with the provisions of this Code.' "

No. 323-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Berar, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1554-I.B., dated the 5th August 1910 :—

For entry 25 in the said notification the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"25. Mortgage deed executed by an officer of Government in civil or military employ for securing the repayment of an advance received by him from the Government for the purpose of constructing, purchasing or repairing a dwelling house for his own use."

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June, 1925.

No. F.-40-II-F.-E.—It is notified for general information that an examination will be held at Allahabad, commencing on Monday, the 7th December 1925, for the selection of probationers for eight vacancies in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Military Accounts Department and the Imperial Customs Service. Appointment to the Military Accounts Department involves a definite liability for service in any part of India, including Burma, as well as for field service both in and out of India, and candidates will have to sign an undertaking accepting this liability before being appointed. Only those candidates who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department from among those whose applications have already been received, will be allowed to compete at the examination.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 25th June, 1925.

No. 116-S. (3).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 245 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st July 1925, the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Rules, 1923, namely :—

In clauses (*ii*) and (*iii*) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 11 of the said Rules for the words "one year's experience" the words "six months' experience" shall be substituted.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 20th June, 1925.

No. 738.—With reference to Rule 3 clause (*b*) of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July, 1900, the Government of the Punjab have appointed Mr. A. M. Stow, O.B.E., I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust in place of Mr. C. M. King, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., on leave.

The 24th June, 1925.

No. 756.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 580-240, dated the 26th June 1922, namely :—

In paragraph 11 of the said order for the words "Cotton seeds shall not be imported by sea" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Unginned cotton shall not be imported by sea, and cotton seeds shall not be so imported."

No. 764.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, namely :—

After rule 19 of the said rules, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

Assessment under section 8 (2) (*a*).

"20 (1). An assessment under clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Act shall be made by the land customs officer in charge of a land customs station established under the Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924).

(2) In such assessment the amount by which the consignment of cotton under assessment exceeds the number of completed hundreds of pounds avoirdupois contained therein may be left out of account.

(3) A person aggrieved by such assessment shall be entitled to appeal to the authority, if any, to whom he would have been entitled to appeal if the assessment had been made under the Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924).

Levy.

21. The Officer levying cess assessed under clause (a) of sub-section 2 of section 8 of the Act may permit payment thereof to be made at the terminal station in foreign territory, provided that the exporter furnishes a suitable guarantee to the satisfaction of such officer that the cess will be duly paid at such station."

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th June, 1925.

PART B.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 935.—In pursuance of clause (c) of Rule 2 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Executive Officers of every cantonment in which the said rules are in force, to perform in such cantonment the duties of a Military Estates Officer under the said rules.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 934.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

Rules.

Short title and extent.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925.

(2) They shall extend to all cantonments in British India, but shall not come into force in any cantonment in the Presidency of Madras until the Governor General in Council so directs.

Interpretation clause.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) " the Act " means the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(b) " building site " means a portion of land held or intended to be held for building purposes, whether any building be erected thereon or not, and includes the open ground or courtyard enclosed by, or adjacent to, any building erected thereupon.

(c) " Military Estates Officer " means an officer appointed by the Government of India to perform the duties of a Military Estates Officer under these rules.

General Land Register.

3. The Military Estates Officer of the Cantonment shall prepare and maintain a General Land Register of all land in the cantonment in the form prescribed in Schedule I : and no addition or alteration thereto shall be made for a period of four years.

Register of Mutations.

4. The Military Estates Officer shall maintain a Register of Mutations, in the form prescribed in Schedule II, and shall enter therein :—

(i) Every transfer of right or interest in land in the cantonment registered under sections 54, 59, 107 or 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, which necessitates an alteration of the entries in any of the columns of the General Land Register ;

(ii) Every grant of such right or interest made by the Government of India or the Cantonment Authority ; and

(iii) Every report of the transfer of such right or interest made under section 76 of the Act.

He shall also make an entry therein respecting the transfer of any such right or interest, as aforesaid, which he has reason to believe has taken place and of which no report has been made to him.

Maintenance of Registers.

5. Every fifth year the General Land Register shall be re-written so as to include all changes in the rights or interests in land which have been recorded in the Register of Mutations, and a fresh Register of Mutations shall be opened simultaneously.

Classification of land.

6. For the purposes of the General Land Register prescribed by rule 3,

(1) Land in the cantonment which is vested in His Majesty shall be divided by the Government of India, or such authority as they may empower in this behalf, into two classes, namely:—

Class "A" land.

(i) land, hereinafter called Class "A" land, which is required or reserved for specific military purposes, and

Class "B" land.

(ii) land, hereinafter called Class "B" land, which is not so required or reserved, but which must be retained in the cantonment for the effective discharge of the duties of the Government of India in respect of Army administration:

Class "C" land.

(2) Land which is vested in the Cantonment Authority under section 108 of the Act shall be called Class "C" land.

7. Class "A" land shall be divided by the Government of India, or such authority as they may empower in this behalf, into the following sub-clauses, namely:—

Class "A" (1) land.

(1) Land, hereinafter called Class "A" (1) land, which is actually used or occupied by any Department of the Army or the Royal Air Force in India, for the purposes of fortifications, barracks, stores, arsenals, ærodromes, Government bungalows for military officers, parade grounds, military recreation grounds, rifle ranges, grass farms, dairy farms, brick fields and other such purposes.

Class "A" (2) land.

(2) Land, hereinafter called Class "A" (2) land, which is not actually used or occupied by any Department of the Army or the Royal Air Force, but to the use or occupation of which for any other purpose, except a purely temporary one, there exist specific military objections.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule,

(i) Specific military objections shall be deemed to exist to the use or occupation of land the reservation of which is considered desirable by the Government of India in the interest of the discipline, health or welfare of the troops, or of the safety or defence of the cantonment and its inhabitants.

(ii) Military recreation grounds shall mean recreation grounds the management and control of which vest exclusively in members of the Army or the Royal Air Force.

8. Class "B" land shall be divided by the Government of India, or such authority as they may empower in this behalf, into the following sub-clauses, namely:—

Class "B" (1) land.

(1) Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (1) land, which is actually occupied or used by any Department of the Government of India other than the Army Department.

Class "B" (2) land.

(2) Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (2) land, which is actually occupied or used by any Department of a Local Government or by a Railway Administration.

Class "B" (3) land.

(3) Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (3) land, which is granted to any private person under the provisions of these rules, or which has been granted in the past to any private person, or may be presumed to have been so granted, under the provisions of the Cantonment Code of 1899 or 1912, or under any executive orders previously in force, subject to conditions under which the Government of India reserve, or have reserved, to themselves the proprietary rights in the soil.

Class "B" (4) land.

(4) Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (4) land, which is not included in any other class and which is suitable for disposal as building sites.

(5) Land, hereinafter called Class "B" (5) land, which is not included in any other class and which is suitable for disposal for any other purpose except as building sites.

Class "B" (5) land.

Transfers of land from one class to another.

9. No alteration in the classification of land which is vested in His Majesty or in the Cantonment Authority shall be made except by the Government of India, or by some authority empowered in this behalf by the Government of India, and the conditions on which land may be transferred from one class to another shall be governed by the orders of the Government of India or by the provisions of any law or rule for the time being in force which may be applicable: provided that land in Class "B" (4) and (5) may be transferred to Class "B" (3) by the authority, and subject to the conditions, prescribed by rules 13 and 14.

Standard tables of rent.

10. The Military Estates Officer of the Cantonment, in consultation with the Collector, shall from time to time compile standard tables of rent suitable for application to building sites and agricultural land respectively in the cantonment, having regard to the situation of the site, the nature of the soil, and the rates charged on building sites in neighbouring municipalities, or on adjacent agricultural lands.

Management of land by Cantonment Authority.

11. The executive management of any land in Class "B" (3), (4) or (5) may be entrusted to the Cantonment Authority, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) that such transfer of management confers upon the Cantonment Authority no proprietary rights in, and no power to sell, exchange or give away, the land; and that the Government of India may impose such restrictions as they consider necessary in the public interest on the use or occupation of any particular areas of land so entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority:

(2) that the Cantonment Authority shall have no power to occupy or use the land for the purposes of the Act or for its own purposes without the sanction of the Government of India; but that land required for the aforesaid purposes shall be transferred to Class "C" and vested in the Cantonment Authority by the Government of India in accordance with the provisions of rule 9:

(3) that when the Government of India desire to sell or otherwise permanently dispose of any of the land or to transfer it to Class "A" or to Class "B" (1) or (2), they reserve the right to withdraw such land from the management of the Cantonment Authority and dispose of it as they think fit, without paying any compensation therefor to the Cantonment Authority; provided that the Cantonment Authority shall be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the proposed withdrawal and any objections it may have to offer shall be taken into consideration:

(4) that suits affecting the proprietary rights in the land shall be brought by or against the Secretary of State and not by or against the Cantonment Authority; but the cost of such litigation shall be a legitimate charge on the Cantonment Fund:

(5) that the Cantonment Authority shall be liable to pay rent to the Government of India, at half the lowest rates fixed respectively for building sites or agricultural land under rule 10, for all land in Class "B" (4) or (5) so long as such land remains unoccupied:

(6) that one quarter of the annual rent payable for the land, when disposed of by lease, and one quarter of the premia on such leases shall ordinarily be credited to the Government of India and the remainder to the Cantonment Fund; provided that the Government of India may vary the proportion of the income from land payable to the Cantonment Fund in any particular cantonment, when they are satisfied that the ordinary proportion of three quarters is, when combined with the income which the Cantonment Authority might reasonably be expected to derive from other sources, either insufficient to enable the Cantonment Authority to maintain a fair standard of municipal administration, or such as to enable the Cantonment Authority to incur expenditure greater than is strictly necessary for the maintenance of such a standard of administration or to reduce the incidence of taxation below a reasonable level:

(7) that the Government of India shall be entitled to resume direct management of the land, or of any part thereof, or to reduce the proportion of the income therefrom payable to the Cantonment Fund in cases in which in the opinion of the Government of India there has been serious mismanagement on the part of the Cantonment Authority:

(8) that it shall not be obligatory on the Cantonment Authority to assume the management of more land than it thinks fit on these terms.

Management of land by Military Estates Officer.

12. The executive management of all land in the cantonment which has not been entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority, or which has been resumed by the Government of India under clause (7) of rule 11, or which does not vest in the Cantonment Authority, shall be entrusted to the Military Estates Officer of the cantonment; provided that the management of land actually occupied by any Department of the Government or Railway Administration shall vest in that Department or Administration in the absence of any direction to the contrary from the Government of India.

Rules for disposal of land by Cantonment Authorities.

13. The following conditions shall apply to the disposal of land entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority under rule 11 :—

Cantonment Authority's Land Register.

(1) The Cantonment Authority shall maintain a register, in the form prescribed in schedule III, of all land in Class "B" (3), (4) and (5) which has been entrusted to its management. This register shall be known as the Cantonment Authority's Land Register, and shall be prepared annually with effect from April 1st so as to show the annual demand in the shape of rent from building sites and other land.

BUILDING SITES—

Leases—ordinary terms.

(2) Building sites shall ordinarily be disposed of by lease for a minimum period of thirty years in the first instance renewable at the option of the lessee at equal intervals up to a maximum period of ninety years. The lease shall be subject to an annual rent which shall be fixed in the manner prescribed in clause (6), and which shall be liable to revision at each renewal of the lease. An initial premium shall be charged on the lease and the lease shall be put up to public auction for sale to the person who agrees to pay the highest amount as premium.

Classification of building sites.

(3) Building sites shall be divided into plots of suitable sizes in two classes :—

I.—Plots of one quarter of an acre and over.

II.—Plots of less than one quarter of an acre.

An extract from the Cantonment Authority's Land Register showing the available building sites classified accordingly shall be open to inspection by the public in the Cantonment Office.

Application for building sites.

(4) Applications for building sites shall be submitted to the Executive Officer of the Cantonment in the printed form prescribed in schedule IV. Every application shall specify the situation of the land required, the exact purpose for which it is wanted and the area of land in the cantonment, if any, already held by the applicant ; and shall be accompanied by a ground plan of the proposed building prepared at the cost of the applicant. Subject to any directions and by-laws made by the Cantonment Authority under section 181 or section 186 of the Act, applications for sites in class I shall also be accompanied by detailed plans and specifications of the proposed building ; and applications for sites in class II shall be accompanied by a general description of the proposed building.

Procedure on rejection by Cantonment Authority.

(5) The Executive Officer of the cantonment shall lay the application without delay before the Cantonment Authority. The Cantonment Authority may reject the application for reasons to be recorded in writing, and an entry shall thereupon be made accordingly on the application form and the form shall be filed in the manner prescribed by clause (14) (b).

Procedure on acceptance by Cantonment Authority. Fixing of rent and reserve price for premium.

(6) If the Cantonment Authority resolves that the application may be approved, the Executive Officer shall proceed to have the site surveyed and demarcated, if necessary, and with reference to the standard table of rates prepared under rule 10, shall fix the particular rate of annual rent to be charged and such reserve price for the premium on the lease as may appear to be reasonable. In no case shall the reserve price so fixed be disclosed to the public.

Survey and demarcation.

(7) The reserve price shall be calculated so as to include the cost, if any, of surveying and demarcating the site and a proportion of any expenditure that may have been incurred in preparing and laying out land, including the site under application, for building purposes. The cost of such survey and demarcation shall be deposited by the applicant and shall be deducted from the price eventually realised as premium and repaid to the depositor.

Notice of auction.

(8) The Executive Officer shall then publish a notice, in the form prescribed in schedule V, stating the date on which, the time and place at which, and the conditions under which, the lease of the site applied for will be sold.

(9) On the date and at the time and place appointed the Executive Officer shall proceed to sell the lease by auction to the person who agrees to pay the highest amount as premium; provided that in no case shall the lease be sold unless the reserve price fixed under clause (6) has been reached.

Auction.

(10) The successful bidder shall be required to deposit immediately 10 per cent. of the amount of his bid and to sign an agreement consenting to forego the deposit in case the balance of the price is not paid within thirty days of the confirmation of the auction.

Deposit by successful bidder.

(11) The Executive Officer shall report the result of the auction immediately to the Cantonment Authority for its approval. Thereafter the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Collector for his concurrence, and if the Collector concurs, the sale shall be deemed to be duly confirmed; provided that if the estimated market value of the site exceeds Rs. 5,000, the approval of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, and if it exceeds Rs. 10,000, the approval of the Government of India shall also be required before the sale shall be deemed to be duly confirmed.

Confirmation of auction.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the market value shall be estimated, as far as possible, on the basis of actual sales of unoccupied land for building purposes in the locality, but if the market value cannot be estimated on such basis, it shall be taken to mean 20 times the annual value of the site. In calculating the annual value, the rent fixed, as well as the premium realised by the auction, shall be taken into account.

(12) In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (11) the Collector, before expressing his concurrence, shall satisfy himself,

Powers of Collector.

(*a*) that the whole proceedings have been conducted in strict accordance with the provisions of these rules, and

(*b*) that the annual rent and the price realized for the premium on the lease at the auction is reasonable.

If he is not satisfied on either of these points, he shall return the proceedings to the Cantonment Authority with a recommendation that the proceedings be cancelled; and thereupon fresh proceedings shall be taken and all the foregoing provisions of this rule shall apply to such fresh proceedings.

If the Collector considers that the disposal of the site itself is for any reason prejudicial to the public interest, he may, subject to any general instructions that the Local Government may issue regarding the limits within which he should exercise his discretion, return the proceedings to the Cantonment Authority with a statement of his reasons for doing so and a request that the matter may be reconsidered in accordance with his recommendations; and in the event of the Cantonment Authority failing to agree with his recommendations the proceedings shall be submitted for the orders of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, if the estimated market value of the site does not exceed Rs. 5,000, and of the Government of India in all other cases.

(13) Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (2) to (11), the Cantonment Authority may, in exceptional cases for reasons of a public nature to be recorded in writing, and subject to the approval of the Government of India, or such other authority as the Government of India may appoint for this purpose, dispense with the deposit of the cost of survey and demarcation, as prescribed by clause (7), or with the auction of the lease, as prescribed by clause (9), or with both and may lease any site by private agreement, at such rate of rent, and on payment of such premium, as the Government of India or the appointed authority may approve in each case.

Disposal of sites by private agreement.

(14) (*a*) As soon as the auction has been duly confirmed, the successful applicant shall be required to execute a lease for the site in the form prescribed in schedule VI. The lease shall be executed on behalf of the Secretary of State by the officer empowered in this behalf by the Governor General in Council and a counterpart of the lease shall be retained in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

Execution of leases.

(*b*) The application in the form prescribed in schedule IV shall, when all the entries therein have been completed, be filed in a loose leaf register maintained by the Cantonment Authority for the purpose. At the end of every four years the whole volume shall be bound together and a fresh register shall be opened. This register shall be known as the Cantonment Authority's Grants Register (Building Sites).

Grants Register (Building Sites).

(*c*) On conclusion of the proceedings the Executive Officer shall make the necessary entries in the Cantonment Authority's Land Register and shall see that the necessary entries are also made in the Register of Mutations.

Record of Grant.

(15) It shall be open to the Cantonment Authority, at any time before notice of the disposal of a site issues, to frame special conditions in the form of the lease, but no alteration in the prescribed form shall be made without previous consultation with the Collector and without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, in the case of sites in class II, and of the Government of India, in the case of sites in class I.

BUILDING SITES—Special Leases—Special conditions.

(16) (a) A lease of a building site for a period not exceeding 30 years or a lease in perpetuity, may be granted by the Cantonment Authority in the forms prescribed in schedules VII or VIII, where for special reasons such a course appears to be advantageous to the Government; provided that no such lease shall be granted without previous consultation with the Collector and without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, in the case of sites in class II, and of the Government of India in the case of sites in class I; provided also that in every other respect the procedure prescribed in clauses (2) to (15) shall apply.

Leases for special periods and on special terms.

(b) A lease of a building site in perpetuity may be granted by the Cantonment Authority in the form prescribed in Schedule IX and in the manner prescribed in clause (13) above; provided that no such lease shall be granted without previous consultation with the Collector and unless the Government of India are satisfied that the site is needed for a definite public or religious purpose and that the use of the more favourable form of lease prescribed in Schedule IX is justifiable.

(17) Notwithstanding the provisions of clauses (2) to (16), it shall be open to the Cantonment Authority to prepare special schemes for the development and disposal of compact areas of building land entrusted to its management. Such schemes shall be accompanied by a lay out plan of the area and by a recital of the conditions under which the site may be disposed of, and shall be submitted to the Collector for such advice as he may see fit to offer.

Town planning schemes.

Subject to the approval of the scheme by the Government of India, the Cantonment Authority may proceed to dispose of the sites in the area in accordance with the conditions of the scheme and without further reference to any other authority; provided only that progress reports shall be submitted from time to time to the Government of India, or to such other authority as the Government of India may appoint in each case for this purpose, and that, in the event of the progress not being considered satisfactory, the appointed authority may direct that no further progress be made with the execution of the scheme and that the provisions of clauses (1) to (16) shall apply to the grant of lands not already granted under the scheme.

(18) The sale of building sites by the Cantonment Authority is prohibited.

BUILDING SITES—Sale prohibited.

(19) The method of disposing of agricultural land entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority shall be by lease without a premium, and the rent payable under the lease shall be put up to auction. The lease shall ordinarily be for one year, but may, at the discretion of the Cantonment Authority, extend to any period not exceeding four years.

AGRICULTURAL LAND—Leases.

(20) It shall not be necessary to await or invite applications for the lease of agricultural land, but the Cantonment Authority shall, in ample time before the commencement of the cultivation season, decide which lands are to be disposed of in the current year, and the Executive Officer shall thereupon publish a notice in the form prescribed in schedule X, giving particulars of the lands available for disposal, and the date on which, the time and place at which, and the conditions under which, they will be disposed of. The Executive Officer shall also, with reference to the table of rates prepared under rule 10, fix a reserve price for the rent of each separate holding, which shall not be disclosed to the public, and on the date and at the time and place appointed shall put up the lands to auction to the highest bidder. The result of the auction shall be reported immediately to the Cantonment Authority for its approval: provided that in no case shall the lease be sold unless the reserve price has been reached.

Method of disposal.

(21) Leases of agricultural land for periods exceeding four years shall require the concurrence of the Collector and the approval of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command; and leases of agricultural land for periods exceeding 10 years shall require the concurrence of the Collector and the approval of the Government of India, in the manner prescribed by clauses (11) and (12) for building sites.

Confirmation of leases—when necessary.

(22) The Cantonment Authority shall maintain a separate register in the form prescribed in schedule XI, which shall form a continuous record of the disposal of agricultural lands. This register shall be known as the Cantonment Authority's Grants Register (Agricultural Lands). For the purposes of this register agricultural land shall be divided into blocks of convenient size containing not more than five or six separate holdings; one page in the register shall be given to each block of land and a plan of the block, traced from the survey map, shall be entered on the opposite page.

Record of Agricultural leases.

(23) Lessees of agricultural land shall execute leases therefor in the form prescribed in schedule XII. The lease shall be executed on behalf of the Secretary of State by the officer empowered in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and a counterpart of the lease shall be retained in the office of the Cantonment Authority.

Execution of leases.

On conclusion of the proceedings, the Executive Officer shall make the necessary entries in the Cantonment Authority's Grants Register (Agricultural Lands), and the Cantonment Authority's Land Register and shall see that the necessary entries are also made in the Register of Mutations; provided that no lease of agricultural land for a period not exceeding four years need be entered in the Register of Mutations.

AGRICULTURAL LAND—Sales prohibited.

(24) The sale of agricultural land by the Cantonment Authority is prohibited.

Temporary occupation of land under licence.

(25) Notwithstanding the provisions of any of the foregoing clauses, the Cantonment Authority may, at its discretion, grant licences for periods not exceeding six months, which may be extended up to an aggregate period not exceeding one year, for the temporary use or occupation of any land entrusted to its management. The amount of the fees to be charged for such licences and the form of the licences themselves shall be determined by the Cantonment Authority. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain a register in the form prescribed in schedule XIII, which shall be called the Cantonment Authority's Grants Register (Temporary Licences), and in which the grant of such licences shall be entered, but it shall not be necessary to enter the grant of such licences in any other register.

Receipts from land—Classification.

(26) The receipts from land entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority shall be classified as follows :—

(*a*) Premia on leases.
(*b*) Rents from leases.
(*c*) Proceeds from licences issued under clause 25.

Credit of receipts.

(27) Subject to the reservations referred to in clause (6) of rule 11, one quarter of the gross amount payable annually under headings (*a*) and (*b*) in clause (26), shall be credited to the Government of India and the balance to the Cantonment Fund

All receipts which fall under heading (*c*) in clause (26) shall be credited to the Cantonment Fund.

Rules for disposal of land by Military Estates Officer.

14. The disposal of land which has been entrusted to the management of the Military Estates Officer under rule 12 shall be governed, so far as may be, by the same conditions as apply to the disposal of land entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) The Military Estates Officer shall be deemed to be acting as the direct representative of the Government of India and shall himself take the place of, and perform the functions assigned to, the Cantonment Authority or the Executive Officer, as the case may be, in clauses (1), (4), (5), (6), (8), (9), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (22), (23), (24) and (25) of rule 13.

(2) The Military Estates Officer shall maintain Registers similar to the Registers prescribed by clauses (1), (14) (*b*), (22) and (25) of rule 13 which shall be known as the Military Estates Officer's Land Register, Grants Register (Building Sites), Grants Register (Agricultural land) and Grants Register (Temporary Licences) respectively, and the other forms prescribed in the schedules to these rules shall be adapted, as may be necessary, for the use of the Military Estates Officer.

Credit of receipts.

(3) All receipts from land entrusted to the management of the Military Estates Officer shall be credited in full to the Government of India.

Special rules for Class "A."

(4) (*a*) The control of Class "A" land shall vest entirely in the military authorities.

(*b*) The executive management of lands in Class "A" (1) shall, subject to the provisions of rule 12, vest in the department of the Army which is using or occupying them.

(*c*) The executive management of lands in Class "A" (2) shall vest in the Military Estates Officer.

(*d*) Land in Class "A" (2) shall ordinarily be kept vacant, but may be leased by the Military Estates Officer for purely temporary purposes for periods not exceeding five years with the consent of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, and for any other period with the consent of the Government of India.

(*e*) No building other than a construction of a purely temporary nature shall be erected on Class "A" land, except with the approval of the Government of India or of such other authority as the Government of India may appoint for this purpose.

SCHEDULE I.

General Land Register—April 1st, 1924.

A.—Cantonment. Ward No. 1.

Survey No.	Area. Sites not less than ¼ of an acre.	Area. Sites less than ¼ of an acre in sq. ft.	Description.	Class.	By whom managed.	Landlord.	Holder of occupancy rights.	Nature of holder's right.	Rent payable per annum. To pte. owner.	Rent payable per annum. To Govt.	Rent payable per annum. To C.A.	Date of expiry of lease.	Sub-holder.	Nature of Sub-holder's rights.	Rent payable per annum. To holder.	Rent payable per annum. To C. A.	Date of expiry of lease, etc.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		
100	10·00	...	Fort ...	A. 1	Army Dept....	G. of I. ...	Army Dept.	Proprietary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
101	15·00	...	Defence Zone vacant.	A. 2	Military Estates Officer.	G. of I. ...	Vacant.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
102	2·00	...	Defence Zone Garden.	A. 2	Military Estates Officer.	G. of I. ...	A. B. ...	Lease ...	..	20	...	1st August 1924.	...	...	...	...	...	
103	1·25	...	Telegraph Office	B. 1	P. & T. Deptt.	G. of I.	P. & T. Dept.	Proprietary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
104	·75	...	Police Station...	B. 2	Local Govt ...	U. P. Govt.	Police Dept	Proprietary ...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	
105	·30	...	Bungalow ...	B. 2	Military Estates Officer.	G. of I. ...	Police Dept.	Lease ...	...	50	...	1st July 1926	Insptr. of Police.	Tenant of Local Govt.	50	...	1st July 1926	
106	10·00	...	Railway Station	B. 2	O. & R. Ry. ...	O. & R. Ry.	O. & R. Ry.	Proprietary ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
107	7·00	...	Temporary Railway quarters	B. 2	Military Estates Officer	G. of I. ...	O. & R. Ry.	Lease ...	...	200	...	15th Jan. 1926	Ry. servants	Tenants of O. &R. Ry.	?	...	?	
108	8·00	...	Hospital ...	C.	C. A. ...	C. A. ...	C. A. ...	Vested in C.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
109	·85	...	Street ...	C.	C. A. ..	C. A. ...	C. A. ...	Vested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
110	4·00	...	Market ...	C.	C. A. ..	C. A. ...	C. A. ...	Vested ...	...	25	...	...	X. Y. Z. ..	Lease from C. A.	...	100	1st April 1925	Leased annually.
111—1	...	750	Shop ...	B. 3	C. A. ..	G. of I. ...	A. B. C. ...	Cantt. lease ...	...	1	3	1st Oct. 1940	–	...	..	...	...	Survey No. 111 is Sadar Bazar.
111—2	...	1,200	Shop ...	B. 3	C. A. ...	G. of I. ...	D. E. F. ...	Old grant ...	...	...	...	...	G. H. I. ...	Lease from D.E.F.	10	...	?	
111—3	...	250	Chabutra ...	B. 3	C. A. ...	G. of I. ...	D. E. F. ...	Encroachment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Encroachment to be condoned on payment.
111—4	...	625	Shop ...		Private	A. B. C. ...	X. Y. Z. ...	Lease from A.B.C.	7	...	...	?	...	...	...	...	...	
111—5	...	120	Lane ...	C.	C. A. ...	C. A. ...	C. A. ...	Vested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
112	1·00	...	Bungalow ...	B. 3	C. A. ...	G. of I. ...	L. M. N. ..	Old grant ...	...	...	...	...	P. Q. R. ...	Lease from L. M. M.	75	...	5th April 1927.	Occupant has admitted Government rights and is exempted from rent.
113	·85	...	Bungalow ...	B. 3	C. A. ...	G. of I. ...	R. S. T. ..	Cantt. lease ...	...	10	30	1st July 1935	...	...	...	...	...	
114	6·00	...	Building site ..	B. 4	C. A. ...	G. of I. ...	Nil ...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
115	10·00	...	Agricultural land	B. 5	C. A. ...	G. of I. ...	Nil ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
116	3·00	..	Garden ...	B. 3	C. A. ...	G. of I. ...	X. Y. Z. ...	Lease ...	...	10	30	21st March 1926.	...	...	...	...	...	

SCHEDULE II.

Register of Mutations.

______________ *Cantonment 1924—1928.*

Position in General Land Register.							Changes and Transfers.			
Serial No.	Survey No.	Description.	Class.	Landlord.	Holder.	Sub-holder.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	101	Defence Zone	A. 2	G. of I. ..	Vacant.		One acre sub-divided as S. No. 101-1 and leased to A. B. C. for 3 years as garden from 11th April 1924. M. E. O. Grants Regr. (Agricultural land) No. 24.	...	...	Re-let for 5 years from 12th April 1927 to X. Y. Z. for Rs. 65 M. E. O Grants Regr. (Agricultural land) No. 76.
2	111-3	Chabutra ...	B. 3	Do. ...	D. E. F. encroachment.	...	Encroachment condoned on execution of lease by D. E. F. for rent of Re. 1 (19th April 1924) for 30 years. C. A. Grants Regr. (Building sites) No. 32.	...	...	...
3	112	Bungalow...	B. 3	Do. ...	L. M. N. ...	P. Q. R. ...	L. M. N. sold the Bungalow to P. Q. R. on 20th May 1924 for Rs. 12,000. P. Q. R. executed lease from Govt. for 30 years in Form VI for Rs. 20 a year on 27th June 1925. Registration Vol. No. 13 of 1924. C. A. Grants Register (Building sites) No. 44.	...	Mortgaged with possession to T. R. S. Report from T. R. S., dated 10th December 1926.	...
4	110	Market ...	C.	C. A. ...	C. A. ...	X. Y. Z. ...		Leased annually by Cantonment Authority.		...
5	107	Tempy. Ry. Quarters.	B. 2	G. of I. ...	O. & R. Ry.	Ry. servants.	...	Resumed by the G. of I. from January 15th, 1926 and kept vacant in Class B. 4. Building demolished and value of materials paid to O. & R. Ry.	Two acres sub-divided as 107-1 and leased to A. B. for 10 years as Cinema, on 10th April 1926. Premium Rs. 300. Rent Rs. 75. C. A. Grants Regr. (Building sites) No. 99.	Four acres permanently transferred to O. & R. Ry. and placed in Class B. 2 as Railway Institute. G. of I. letter No. 1234 (A. D.) 15th January 1928. Sub-divided as 107-2.
6	114	Building site.	B. 4	G. of I. (C. A).	Vacant.		...	Leased as Bungalow site to Mr. A. C. for 30 years from 2nd March 1926. Premium Rs. 4,000. Rent Rs. 125. C. A. Grants (Regr. Building sites) No. 53.	...	Sub-let by Mr. A. B. to Mr. C. D. from 3rd September 1927. Registration Vol. 1927, No. 21.
7	116	Garden ...	B. 3	Do. ...	X. Y. Z. ...	...	...	Lease renewed to Z. Y. Z. for 7 years from 21st March 1926. Rental Rs. 60 C. A. Grants Regr. (Agricultural land) No. 57.	..	...
8	105	Bungalow	B. 2	G. of I. ...	U. P. Govt.	Inspr. of Police.	...	...	Transferred from B. 2 to B. 4 on 1st July 1926 and leased to E. F. G. for 30 years from 12th September 1926 for Rs. 35 C.A. Grants Regr. (Building sites) No. 62.	...

SCHEDULE III.

Cantonment Authority's Land Register 1924-25.

Part I (a) Occupied building sites (B. 3).

Survey No.	Area. Sites not less than ½ of an acre.	Area. Sites less than ½ acre in sq. ft.	Description.	No. and date of order authorising occupation and authority by whom ordered.	Name of lessee, or other party from whom rent, if any, is to be recovered.	Date of expiry of lease, etc.	Rent payable during the year. Government share.	Rent payable during the year. C. A. share.	Date of collection and initials of Ex. Officer.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs.		
111-1	...	750	Shop ...	C. C. Lease No. 14, dated 1st October 1910. G. O C. Peshawar.	A. B. C., son of X. Y. Z. ...	1st October 1940 ...	1	3	(Sd.) E. O.,—1st May 1924.	
111-2	...	1,200	Do. ...	Old free grant claimed. Authority not traceable.	G. H. I.—lessee of D. E. F....	...	...	...	...	
111-3	...	250	Chabutra ..	Encroachment	D. E. F.	...	...	...	...	
112	1 00	...	Bungalow ...	Old free grant proved. Q. M.-3. No. 345, dated 7th August 1873.	P. Q R,—lessee of L. M. N.	...	...	...	...	
113	·85	...	Do. ...	C. C. Lease No. 7, dated 1st July 1905	R. S. T.	1st July 1935 ...	10	30	(Sd.) E. O.,—1st August 1924.	*Note.*—Notified for appropriation under the H. A. Act. To be transferred to management of M. E. O.
118	·50	...	Temple ...	Free grant in perpetuity. G. of I., No. 2345 (A. D.)., dated 15th May 1915.	A. B. C. as Trustee of Temple	...	...	...	...	
119	1·00	...	School ...	Conditional sale sanctioned in G. of I., No. 134 (A. D.), dated 4th June 1918.	K. High School Committee ..	...	...	..		

Part I (a) Other occupied plots (B. 3).

Survey No.	Area. Sites not less than ½ of an acre.	Area. Sites less than ½ acre in sq. ft.	Description.	No. and date of order authorising occupation and authority by whom ordered.	Name of lessee, or other party from whom rent, if any, is to be recovered.	Date of expiry of lease, etc.	Government share.	C. A. share.	Date of collection and initials of Ex. Officer.	Remarks.
113	4·00	...	Cricket Club ...	C. C. Lease No. 16, dated 1st May 1921	Sec. Cosmopolitan Club ...	1st May 1951 ...	1	3	(Sd.) E. O.,—12th July 1924.	
116	3·00	...	Garden ...	C. A. Lease No. 57, dated 21st March 1923.	X. Y. Z.	21st March 1928 ...	10	30	(Sd.) E. O.,—7th August 1924.	

Part II (a) Vacant building sites (B. 4).

Survey No.	Area. Sites not less than ½ acre.	Area. Sites less than ½ acre in sq. ft.	Rent payable to Government per annum.	Remarks as to position, terms of disposal, etc.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs. A. P.	
111-7	...	1,500	0 8 0	Vacant site in Saddar Bazzar.
111-21	...	2,000	1 4 0	Ditto ditto.
114	6·00	...	30 0 0	Residential area near Church. Will be disposed of in lots of not less than 1 acre.
106	10·00	...	40 0 0	Resumed by Government of India (No. 5678-A. D., dated 1st January 1924) and placed in Class B. 4. Available for disposal in lots of 2 acres South of Railway Station.
198	2·00	...	10 0 0	North of Artillery Lines. Will be disposed of in lots not exceeding 2,500 sq. ft.

(b) Other vacant plots (B. 5).

Survey No.	Area in acres.	Rent payable to Government per annum.	Remarks as to position, terms of disposal, etc.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	
115	10·00	5 0 0	Grove north of Church. Not irrigated. Produce from fruit trees may be leased annually. Not to be built upon.
145	5·00	2 8 0	West of polo ground. Irrigated. Suitable for Garden. Leased for Rs. 70 a year for 2 years (from 1st October 1924).
166	20·00	10 0 0	Hilly. Suitable only for grazing. South of Golf Links.

Survey No. (112).

SCHEDULE IV.

Cantonment Authority's Grant Register.

(BUILDING SITES.)

(Form of application for land to be filled in by applicant.)

To

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER,

__________ CANTONMENT.

Date (April 1st, 1925).

SIR,

I have the honour to apply for the grant of *(4,000)* acres/square feet of land situated in

for the purpose of building a (*Motor Garage and office*).

A ground plan of the area required is attached together with detailed† plans and specifications of the proposed building.

I hold the following lands in the Cantonment:—

I am prepared to abide by such conditions regarding the disposal of the land as the Cantonment Authority may lay down, and to deposit the cost, if any, of surveying and demarcating the land, on the understanding that if the land is eventually granted to me or to any other person the amount of my deposit will be refunded to me.

*(*I request that the land may be granted to me by private agreement without auction on the ground that I am in occupation of the adjoining site and the site applied for is necessary in order to extend my business.*)

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) A. B. C.

NOTE 1.—† Detailed plans and specifications of the building are only required if the area applied for exceeds one quarter of an acre.

NOTE 2.—* This space may be utilised by the applicant for any special request that he may wish to make as to the terms on which the land may be disposed of.

Grants Register—Building sites.

(To be filled in by the prescribed authority, not the applicant.)

Survey No. and/or situation.	Class of land.	Total area of S. No. if any
	(*B. 4.*)	(*10 acres.*)

1. Date of application ... (*April 1st, 1925*).

2. Extent applied for ... (*400 square feet.*)

3. Name and address of applicant (*A. B. C., son of D. E. F., No. 15, the Mall.*)

4. Purpose for which applied for... (*Motor Garage and Office.*)

5. Opinion of the Cantonment Authority. (*The application may be granted. The ordinary procedure for disposal on lease should apply.*)

(Sd.) (*X. Y. Z.,—15-4-25*),

President.

6. Date and cost of survey and demarcation and date of deposit of cost. (*Surveyed and demarcated on 25th April 1925. Cost Rs. 4 deposited by applicant on 25th April 1925.*)

7. Annual rent fixed ... (*Rs. 10.*) (Sd.) *R. T.,—1-5-25*),

(*Executive Officer.*

8. Reserve price for premium on lease. (*Rs. 8.*) (Sd.) (*R. T.,—1-5-25*),

Executive Officer.

9. Notice of auction published ... (*May 4th, 1925.*)

10. Date of auction ... (*May 18th, 1925.*)

11. Successful bidder ... (*A. B. C., son of D. E. F., etc.*)

12. Amount of bid ... (*Rs. 55.*)

13. Opinion of Collector ... (*Bid may be confirmed.*)

(Sd.) (*M. N.,—25-5-25*),

Collector.

14. Order by $\frac{\text{G. O. C.-in-C.}}{\text{Govt. of India}}$ if the sale is not concurred in by Collector, or if value exceeds Rs. $\frac{5,000}{10,000}$. (Sd.)

G. O. C.-in-C. or Secretary to Government of India.

15. Date and No. of lease ... (*Lease No. 14 in Form VI executed on 1st June 1925.*)

(Sd.) (*R. T.,—1-6-25*),

Executive Officer.

NOTE :—In the space provided against entry No. 5 the Cantonment Authority must record its reasons if it rejects the application; and may also make any special recommendations as to the manner in which the application should be disposed of. [See Rule 13 (13), (15) and (16).] If the Cantonment Authority makes any such special recommendations the application shall be submitted to the confirming authority before proceeding further.

Plan of the sites.

[Survey No (*112*).]

[Sub-division (*112-1*).]

Area (*4,000 square feet.*)

Surveyed and demarcated on the ground.

(Sd.) (*B. A.,—25-4-25*),

Cantonment Survey Officer.

[Sub-division entered in the Cantonment Map.]

(Sd.) (*R. T.,—25-6-25*),

Executive Officer.

SCHEDULE V.

Lease of building sites.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grant of a lease of the site hereunder specified, which has been applied for by , will be offered for sale by auction at the rent and for the period and subject to the conditions hereunder stated (subject to confirmation of the sale by) at the on the day of 19 at o'clock. The form of lease to be executed by the purchaser and the plans of the site may be inspected at the office of the Cantonment Authority.

Particulars.

(1) Ward, Survey Number or boundaries.

(2) Area.

(3) Rent.

(4) Period of lease*.

Conditions of tenure.

(1) The rent shall be paid punctually by the lessee on the dates specified in the lease † (and shall be liable to revision at intervals of not less than 30 years).

(2) The lessee shall erect on the site a building or buildings of such description and dimensions as may be approved by the Cantonment Authority, within a period of months from the date of the execution of the lease, and shall maintain the said building or buildings in good repair, and shall not, without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority, alter or add to the said building or buildings in any way, or use the same for any other purpose than as a

(3) ‡(The lessee shall not assign, transfer, or underlet the site or the building or buildings to be erected thereon or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority / Mily. Estates Officer.) Upon every assignment, transfer, or sub-lease of the site or the building or buildings to be erected thereon, or any part thereof, notice thereof shall be given to the Military Estates Officer within one month from the date of such assignment, transfer or sub-lease.

(4) The Secretary of State reserves to himself all minerals, mineral substances of any description, sand or clay, on, in or under the site, and also all timber, fruit-trees, or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the site, but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees nor the branches of trees cut down with the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority / Mily. Estates Officer.

(5) In the event of there being, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority / Mily. Estates Officer, any breach of any of the conditions on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed, the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to enter into possession of the site and the building or buildings, if any, erected thereon and to determine the lease, and the lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

Conditions of sale.

1. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser; and if any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the site shall be put up again at the last undisputed bidding. No person shall advance at each bidding less than the sum to be fixed by the auctioneer at the time of sale and no bidding shall be retracted. The vendor reserves the right to bid.

2. The purchaser shall, immediately after the sale, pay to the auctioneer a deposit of ten per cent of his bid on account of his purchase-money, and sign the form of agreement set out below to complete his purchase according to these conditions.

3. The remainder of the purchase-money shall be paid, and the purchase shall be completed at the office of the Cantonment Authority within 30 days of the confirmation of the sale by the

If the sale is not confirmed, the deposit shall be refunded to the purchaser.

* Here state also whether the lease is renewable or not.

† The portion in brackets to be omitted if the lease is for less than 30 years and is not renewable.

‡ The portion in brackets to be inserted, if applicable.

Plan of the sites.

[Survey No. (*112*).]

[Sub-division (*112-1*).]

Area (*4,000 square feet.*)

Surveyed and demarcated on the ground.

(Sd.) (*B. A.,—25-4-25*),

Cantonment Survey Officer.

[Sub-division entered in the Cantonment Map.]

(Sd.) (*R. T.,—25-6-25*),

Executive Officer.

SCHEDULE V.

Lease of building sites.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grant of a lease of the site hereunder specified, which has been applied for by , will be offered for sale by auction at the rent and for the period and subject to the conditions hereunder stated (subject to confirmation of the sale by) at the on the day of 19 at o'clock. The form of lease to be executed by the purchaser and the plans of the site may be inspected at the office of the Cantonment Authority.

Particulars.

(1) Ward, Survey Number or boundaries.

(2) Area.

(3) Rent.

(4) Period of lease*.

Conditions of tenure.

(1) The rent shall be paid punctually by the lessee on the dates specified in the lease † (and shall be liable to revision at intervals of not less than 30 years).

(2) The lessee shall erect on the site a building or buildings of such description and dimensions as may be approved by the Cantonment Authority, within a period of months from the date of the execution of the lease, and shall maintain the said building or buildings in good repair, and shall not, without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority, alter or add to the said building or buildings in any way, or use the same for any other purpose than as a

(3) ‡(The lessee shall not assign, transfer, or underlet the site or the building or buildings to be erected thereon or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Mily. Estates Officer}}$.) Upon every assignment, transfer, or sub-lease of the site or the building or buildings to be erected thereon, or any part thereof, notice thereof shall be given to the Military Estates Officer within one month from the date of such assignment, transfer or sub-lease.

(4) The Secretary of State reserves to himself all minerals, mineral substances of any description, sand or clay, on, in or under the site, and also all timber, fruit-trees, or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the site, but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees nor the branches of trees cut down with the consent in writing of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Mily. Estates Officer}}$.

(5) In the event of there being, in the opinion of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Mily. Estates Officer}}$, any breach of any of the conditions on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed, the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to enter into possession of the site and the building or buildings, if any, erected thereon and to determine the lease, and the lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

Conditions of sale.

1. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser; and if any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the site shall be put up again at the last undisputed bidding. No person shall advance at each bidding less than the sum to be fixed by the auctioneer at the time of sale and no bidding shall be retracted. The vendor reserves the right to bid.

2. The purchaser shall, immediately after the sale, pay to the auctioneer a deposit of ten per cent of his bid on account of his purchase-money, and sign the form of agreement set out below to complete his purchase according to these conditions.

3. The remainder of the purchase-money shall be paid, and the purchase shall be completed at the office of the Cantonment Authority within 30 days of the confirmation of the sale by the

If the sale is not confirmed, the deposit shall be refunded to the purchaser.

* Here state also whether the lease is renewable or not.

† The portion in brackets to be omitted if the lease is for less than 30 years and is not renewable.

‡ The portion in brackets to be inserted, if applicable.

4. The description of the site in the particulars is believed and shall be deemed to be correct, and if any error shall be found therein the same shall not annul the sale, nor shall compensation be allowed in respect thereof.

5. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with these conditions, his deposit money shall be forfeited to the vendor, who shall be at liberty to proceed to another sale, either by public auction or private contract, with or without notice to the purchaser at the present sale, and the deficiency, if any, occasioned by such second sale, together with all charges attending the same shall, immediately after such sale, be made good by the defaulter at this present sale; and, in case on non-payment of the same, the whole shall be recoverable by the vendor, as and for liquidated damages. If any profit is made on such resale, the vendor shall be entitled to retain the same.

Memorandum.—At the sale by auction, made this day, of the site comprised in the above particulars of was the highest bidder for, and was declared the purchaser of, the site at the price of Rs. subject to confirmation of the sale by , and the said has paid to , as gent for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council (the vendor), the sum of Rs. by way of deposit, and in part payment of the purchase-money; and he hereby agrees to complete the purchase according to the above conditions and execute a lease in the form * annexed hereto (under which rent shall be made payable from the date of the confirmation of the sale) and the said , as the vendor's agent, hereby acknowledges the receipt of the said deposit.

Cantonment, the day of 19

Signatures.

* The form of lease to be executed to be annexed to this memorandum before signature.

SCHEDULE VI.

Building lease for thirty years renewable at option of lessee up to ninety years.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the CANTONMENT AUTHORITY/MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) has agreed on behalf of the Secretary of State with the confirmation of to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing. NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the premium of Rs. paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Secretary of State hereby acknowledges) and of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Secretary of State doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Secretary of State all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining removing and enjoying the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees or branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) with right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the

AND TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ for the term of thirty years from the day of yearly rent of Rs. rendering therefor during the said term the clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the day of and the day of in each year at the office of the Cantonment Authority or such other place as the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I. AND THE $\frac{\text{LESSEE DOTH}}{\text{LESSEES DO}}$ hereby covenant with the Secretary of State—

(1) To pay unto the Secretary of State during the term hereby granted the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and at all times during the said term to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter during the said term be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruit-trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the premises hereby demised without the previous consent in writing of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ but to preserve the same in good order.

(4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent in writing of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$.

(5) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ own cost to erect and finish fit for $\frac{\text{habitation}}{\text{use}}$ on the premises hereby demised a $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ together with all necessary out-houses sewers drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Authority and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

(6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ without the consent of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$.

(7) At all times during the said term to keep the said $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ and premises in good and substantial repair and on the expiration or sooner determination of the said term peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Secretary of State.

(8) *(Not to assign transfer or underlet the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ and) upon every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and descriptions of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in the opinion of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ any breach by the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ or by any person claiming through or under $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{them}}$ of any of the convenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case the Secretary of State may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Secretary of State and this demise shall absolutely determine and the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

* The portion within brackets to be inserted if applicable.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the Secretary of State will at the request and cost of the lessee/lessees at the end of the term of years hereby granted and so on from time to time thereafter at the end of each such successive further term of years as shall be granted execute to the lessee a new lease of the premises hereby demised by way of renewal for the term of thirty years but such renewed term of years as shall be granted shall not with the original term of years exceed in the aggregate the period of ninety years and such renewed leases shall be granted only at such rents within a percentage of enhancement of fifty per cent. of the rent which shall have been reserved by any lease either original or renewed immediately preceding the renewed lease to be for the time being granted as the Secretary of State shall determine and save as to the amount of the rent to be thereby reserved and as to the term to be thereby granted every renewed lease of the said premises hereby demised shall contain such of the covenants provisions and conditions in these presents contained as shall be applicable.

IV. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Secretary of State" and the "lessee"/"lessees" hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hitherto set their hands the day and year first written above.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

(Name and description of Officer signing.)	Signed by .... by the order and direction of the Governor-General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in the presence of	Singature of officer signing.	....
(Witness—Signature, Address, Description.)	....		
(Name or names of lessee or lessees.)	Signed by the abovenamed	Signature(s) of lessee(s).	....
(First witness— ....Signature, Address, Description.)	in the presence of		
(Second witness— Signature, Address, Description.)	and		

NOTE.—The approval of the Collector/Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command,/Government of India must be obtained before the lease is executed.

SCHEDULE VII.

Building Lease for a term of years not exceeding thirty and not renewable.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, THE CANTONMENT AUTHORITY/THE MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) has agreed on behalf of the Secretary of State with the confirmation of to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the premium of Rs. paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Secretary of State hereby acknowledges) and of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Secretary of State doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by

admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Secretary of State all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining and removing and enjoying the same making the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees or branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ with right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the same TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ for the term of years from the day of rendering therefor during the said term the yearly rent of Rs. clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the day of and the day of in each year at the office of the Cantonment Authority or such other place as the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I. AND THE $\frac{\text{LESSEE DOTH}}{\text{LESSEES DO}}$ hereby covenant with the Secretary of State—

(1) To pay unto the Secretary of State during the term hereby granted the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and at all times during the said term to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter during the said term be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruit-trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the premises hereby demised without the previous consent in writing of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ but to preserve the same in good order.

(4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent in writing of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$.

(5) Within calendar months next after the date of these present at $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ own cost to erect and finish fit for $\frac{\text{habitation}}{\text{use}}$ on the premises hereby demised a $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ together with all necessary out-houses sewers drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Authority and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

(6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ without the consent of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$.

(7) At all times during the said term to keep the said $\frac{\text{dwelling house}}{}$ and premises in good and substantial repair and on the expiration or sooner determination of the said term peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Secretary of State.

(8) *(Not to assign transfer or under-let the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the consent in writing of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ and) upon every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and descriptions of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof.

* The portion within brackets to be inserted if applicable.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the said days whereon the same shall have come due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in opinion of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ any breach by the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ or by any person claiming thro or under $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{them}}$ of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in su case the Secretary of State may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or rig of re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings there in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to t use of and be vested in the Secretary of State and this demise shall absolutely determi and the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Secretary of State" and the $\frac{\text{"lessee}}{\text{"lessees}}$ hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context includ in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heir executors administrators representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

(Name and description of officer signing.)	Signed by .... by the order and direction of the Governor-General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in the presence of	Signature of officer signing.	....
(Witness—Signature, Address, Description.)	....		
(Name or names of lessee or lessees.)	Signed by the abovenamed	Signature (s) of lessee (s).	....
(First witness— ....Signature, Address, Description.)	in the presence of............................		
(Second witness— Signature, Address, Description.)	and		

NOTE.—The sanction of the $\frac{\text{Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command,}}{\text{Government of India,}}$ must be obtained before the lease is executed.

SCHEDULE VIII.

Building Lease in Perpetuity.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafer called the Secretary of State) of the one part and (hereinafter called the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, $\frac{\text{THE CANTONMENT AUTHORITY}}{\text{THE MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER}}$ of Cantonment (hereinafter called the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$) has agreed on behalf of the Secretary of State with the confirmation of to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ in manner hereinafter appearing NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the premium of rupees paid on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the Secretary of State hereby acknowledges) and of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants on the part of the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ hereinafter contained the Secretary of State doth hereby demise unto the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land is more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon

coloured TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto the Secretary of State all mines minerals mineral substances of every description sand and clay in or under the premises hereby demised with full right and liberty at all times to do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for digging working obtaining removing enjoying the same making the lessee/lessees reasonable compensation for all damage done and also all timber fruit-trees and other trees (but not the fruit or leaves or fallen branches of trees cut down with the written consent of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) right of entry to mark fell cut and carry away the same TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the lessee/lessees in perpetuity from the day of rendering therefor the yearly rent of Rs. clear of all deductions by equal half-yearly payments on the day of and the day of each year at the office of the Cantonment Authority or such other place as the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I. AND THE LESSEE DOTH/LESSEES DO hereby covenant with the Secretary of State—

(1) To pay unto the Secretary of State the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and at all times to pay and discharge all rates taxes charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter be imposed charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

*(3) Not to cut down any of the timber fruit-trees or other trees now or at any time hereafter growing on the premises hereby demised without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer but to preserve the same in good order.

(4) Not to make any excavations in the land hereby demised or remove any minerals mineral substances of any description sand or clay from the said land without the consent of and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer.

(5) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at his/their own cost to erect and finish fit for habitation/use on the premises hereby demised a dwelling house together with all necessary out-houses sewers drains and other appurtenances in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Authority and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the dwelling house hereby covenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

(6) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said dwelling house without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a dwelling house without the consent of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer.

(7) At all time to keep the said dwelling house and premises in good and substantial repair and on the determination of this lease peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Secretary of State.

(8) *(Not to assign transfer or under-let the premises hereby demised or any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer and) upon every assignment transfer or sub-lease of the premises hereby demised or any part thereof or within one calendar month thereafter to deliver a notice of such assignment transfer or sub-lease to the Military Estates Officer setting forth the names and description of the parties to every such assignment transfer or sub-lease and the particulars and effect thereof.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer any breach by the lessee/lessees or by an person claiming through or under him/them of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case the

*The portion within brackets to be inserted if applicable.

Secretary of State may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Secretary of State and this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the rent of the premises hereby demised shall be subject to revision at the end of each successive period of not less than thirty years but the enhancement if any shall in no case exceed fifty per cent. of the rent payable during the period immediately preceding the period in respect of which such revision is made.

IV. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Secretary of State" and the "lessee"/"lessees" hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators reprsentatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

(Name and description of officer signing.)	Signed by.................................. .... by the order and direction of the Governor-General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in the presence of	Signature of officer signing.	....
(Witness—Signature, Address, Description.)	....		
(Name or names of lessee or lessees.)	Signed by the abovenamed	Signature(s) of lessee(s).	....
(First witness— ....Signature, Address, Description.)	in the presence of..............		....
(Second witness— Signature, Address, Description.)	and		

NOTE.—The sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, / Government of India, must be obtained before the lease is executed.

SCHEDULE IX.

Building lease in perpetuity on favourable terms for a public purpose.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL (herinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and

(hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the CANTONMENT AUTHORITY/MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) has agreed on behalf of the Secretary of State to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing for the purpose of building a

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenant on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Secretary of State doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land containing by admeasurement situate at in the Cantonment of which said plot of land

is more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and with the boundaries thereof is delineated on the plan annexed to these presents and thereon coloured

TOGETHER with all rights easements and appurtenances whatsoever to the said plot of land belonging or in any wise appertaining TO HOLD the premises hereby demised unto the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ in perpetuity from the day of rendering therefor the yearly rent of Rs. clear of all deductions on the day of in each year at the office of the Cantonment Authority or such other place as the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ shall from time to time appoint in this behalf the first of such payments to be made on the day of next

I. AND THE $\frac{\text{LESSEE DOTH}}{\text{LESSEES DO}}$ hereby convenant with the Secretary of State—

(1) To pay unto the Secretary of State the yearly rent hereby reserved on the days and in the manner hereinbefore appointed.

(2) From time to time and at all times to pay and discharge all rates, taxes, charges and assessments of every description which are now or may at any time hereafter be imposed, charged or assessed upon the premises hereby demised or the buildings to be erected thereupon or the landlord or tenant in respect thereof.

(3) Within calendar months next after the date of these presents at $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{their}}$ own cost to erect and finish fit for use on the premises hereby demised a in accordance with a plan or plans to be approved in writing by the Cantonment Authority and not to erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the premises hereby demised any building other than and except the hereby convenanted to be erected without the previous consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

(4) Not to make any alterations in the plan or elevation of the said without such consent as aforesaid nor to use the same or permit the same to be used for any purpose other than that of a without the consent of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$

(5) At all times to keep the said and premises in good and substantial repair and on the determination of this lease peaceably to yield up the same in such good and substantial repair unto the Secretary of State.

(6) Not to assign transfer or underlet the premises hereby granted or any part thereof without the previous consent in writing of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that if any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the days whereon the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in the opinion of the $\frac{\text{Cantonment Authority}}{\text{Military Estates Officer}}$ any breach by the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ or by any person claiming through or under $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{them}}$ of any of the convenants or conditions hereinbefore contained then and in such case the Secretary of State may notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry enter upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole and thereupon the said premises and buildings shall remain to the use of and be vested in the Secretary of State and this demise shall absolutely determine and the $\frac{\text{lessee}}{\text{lessees}}$ shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that the expressions "Secretary of State" and the $\frac{\text{"lessee"}}{\text{"lessees"}}$ hereinbefore used shall unless such an interpretation be inconsistent with the context include in the case of the former his successors and assigns and in the case of the latter his heirs executors administrators representatives and assigns.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

(Name and description of officer signing.)	Signed by .... by the order and direction of the Governor-General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in the presence of	Signature of officer signing. } ....

(Witness—Signature, ...
Address, ...
Description.) ....

(Name or names of lessee or lessees) Signed by the abovenamed .... Signature(s) of lessee(s). } ......
....
....
....
in the presence of..........................

(First witness—
Signature, ...
Address, ...
Description.) ....

(Second witness— and..........................
Signature, ...
Address, ...
Description.) ....

NOTE.—The sanction of the Government of India must be obtained before the lease is executed.

SCHEDULE X.

Lease of agricultural Lands.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the grant of a lease of the land hereunder specified will be offered by auction to the bidder of the highest rent for such lease for the period and subject to the conditions hereunder stated (subject to confirmation of the grant by) at the on the day of 19 at o'clock. The form of lease to be executed by the successful bidder and the plans of the land may be inspected at the office of the Cantonment Authority.

Particulars.

(1) Ward, Survey Number or boundaries.

(2) Area.

(3) Period of lease.

Conditions of tenure.

(1) The lessee shall pay the rent punctually on the dates specified in the lease.

(2) The lessee shall not use the land otherwise than for agricultural purposes and in accordance with the provisions of section 144 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, and shall not plant* trees, erect buildings, dig* kankar or remove any sand, clay or mineral substances of any description, thereon, therein or therefrom without the consent in writing of the Cantonment Authority / Mily. Estates Officer.

(3) The lessee shall not without the written sanction of the Cantonment Authority / Mily. Estates Officer assign, sub-let, transfer or part with possession of the land or any part thereof or any of his rights or interests therein to any third party, provided that if the lessee dies before the expiry of the lease, the Cantonment Authority / Mily. Estates Officer may permit his heir or heirs to hold the land for the remainder of the term of the lease.

(4) In the event of there being, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority / Mily. Estates Officer, any breach of the conditions on the part of the lessee to be observed and performed, the Secretary of State shall be at liberty to enter into possession of the land and to determine the lease, and the lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

(5) It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, at any time during the currency of the lease, on giving days' notice in writing, to resume possession of the land on paying fair compensation for the crops, if any, standing thereon at the time of resumption and on remitting a proportionate part of the rent for the unexpired portion of the term of the lease.

Conditions of auction.

(1) The lease shall be granted to the highest bidder; and if any dispute shall arise between two or more bidders, the land shall be put up again at the last undisputed bidding. No person shall advance at each bidding less than the sum to be fixed by the auctioneer at the time of auction and no bidding shall be retracted. The lesser reserves the right to bid.

(2) The highest bidder shall, immediately after the auction, pay to the auctioneer a deposit equal to one month's rent at the rate bid by him, and sign the form of agreement set out below to execute a lease of the land.

*If the lease is given for the purpose of planting orchards or for quarrying stones or making bricks, these conditions to be altered to suit the circumstances.

The lease shall be executed at the office of the Cantonment Authority within 30
e confirmation of the grant. If the grant is not confirmed the deposit of the high-
shall be refunded to him.

The description of the land in the particulars is believed and shall be deemed to be
d if any error shall be found therein the same shall not annul the grant, nor shall
ion be allowed in respect thereof.

If the highest bidder shall fail to comply with these conditions, his deposit money
feited to the lessor, who shall be at liberty to proceed to another auction, with or
tice to the highest bidder at the present auction.

morandum.—At the auction, made this day, of the lease of the land comprised in
particulars of
hest bidder for, and was declared the lessee of the land at the rent of Rs.
ubject to confirmation of the grant by
d has paid to
, as agent for and on behalf of the Secretary of State
Council (the lessor), the sum of Rs. by way of deposit; and he hereby
ecute a lease in the form* annexed hereto (under which rent shall be made payable
te of the confirmation of the grant) and the said
as the lessor's agent, hereby acknowledges the receipt of
posit.

Cantonment, the day of 19 .

Signatures.

rm of the lease to be executed to be annexed to this memorandum before signature.

SCHEDULE XI.

Cantonment Authority's Grants Register.

(Agricultural Lands.)

Remarks. (Nature and value of land, terms of disposal, etc., etc.)	Year.	Rent per acre per annum.				
3	1	2				
		Survey No. 100.	Survey No. 101.	Survey No. 102.	Survey No. 103.	Survey No. 104.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Trenched 1923. To be leased annually	1924-25	10	7	...	14	9
	25-26	9-8	7	...	14	9
	26-27	8	5	...	14	9
	27-28	7	6-8	...	15	9
Not trenched since 1913. To be leased annually. No irrigation.						
Sandy. Not cultivable.						
Contains mango tope and two wells. May be leased for three years at a time.						
Recreation ground. Leased to Gymkhana Club for 30 years under sanction of Government of India No. 1234, dated 3rd April 1924.						

SCHEDULE XII.

Lease of Agricultural Land.

THIS INDENTURE made the day of BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and (hereinafter called the lessee/lessees) of the other part WHEREAS by virtue of rules made under section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, the CANTONMENT AUTHORITY/MILITARY ESTATES OFFICER of Cantonment (hereinafter called the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer) has agreed on behalf of the Secretary of State (with the confirmation of) to demise the plot of land hereinafter described to the lessee/lessees in manner hereinafter appearing NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the rent hereby reserved and of the covenants on the part of the lessee/lessees hereinafter contained the Secretary of State doth hereby demise unto the lessee/lessees ALL THAT plot of land measuring or thereabouts situate at in the Cantonment of and described in the schedule hereunder written TO HOLD the same unto the lessee his/lessees their permitted successors and assigns for the term of years from the paying therefor the yearly rent of rupees in equal instalments of rupees on the following dates in every year namely the

I. THE LESSEE/THE LESSEES for himself his/themselves their heirs and assigns hereby covenants/covenant with the Secretary of State—

(1) To pay during the said term the said yearly rent at the times and in the manner aforesaid and also all cesses rates and assessments now or at any time hereafter payable in respect of the said land.

(2) Not to use the said land otherwise than for agricultural purposes and in accordance with the provisions of section 144 of the Cantonment Act, 1924, and not to plant* trees erect buildings* dig kankar or remove any sand clay or mineral substances of any description thereon therein or therefrom without the written sanction of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer.

(3) On the expiration or sooner determination of this lease peaceably to surrender to the Secretary of State the land hereby demised.

(4) Not to assign under-let transfer or part with possession of the said land or any part thereof or any of his/their right or interests therein under these presents without the written sanction of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer.

II. PROVIDED ALWAYS that it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State at any time or times during the said term on giving days' notice in writing to resume possession of and determine the tenancy of the lessee/lessees of the said land or any part thereof without making to the lessee/lessees any compensation on account thereof save only a fair payment for the crops if any standing on the said land at the time of resumption and the abatement of a proportionate part of the rent for the then unexpired portion of the said term.

III. PROVIDED ALSO that if the lessee/lessees or the person (or persons) for the time being entitled to hold the said land shall die before the expiry or determination of the said term the heir or heirs of the person (or persons) so dying shall if so permitted in writing by the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer become entitled thereupon to hold the said land for the remainder of the said term subject to the covenants and conditions herein expressed and if there shall be no person who shall so become entitled to and shall hold the said land the said term hereby granted shall be deemed to have determined as from the date of the death of the person so dying as aforesaid.

IV. PROVIDED ALSO that if and whenever any part of the rent hereby reserved shall be in arrear or unpaid for days next after any of the days on which the same shall have become due whether the same shall have been demanded or not or if there shall have been in

* If leases are given for the planting of orchards, quarrying stones, or making bricks these conditions to be altered to suit the circumstances.

the opinion of the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer any breach on the part of the lessee his/lessees their heirs and assigns of any of the covenants or conditions herein contained then and in such case the Secretary of State shall be at liberty at any time thereafter to enter into possession of the said land and thereupon this demise shall absolutely determine and the lessee/lessees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatever.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have hereto set their hands the day and year first written above.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

(Name and description of officer signing.)	Signed by........................ .... by the order and direction of the Governor-General of India in Council acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State in the presence of	Signature of officer signing. } ....
(Witness—Signature, Address, Description.)	....	
(Name or names of lessee or lessees.)	Signed by the abovenamed	Signature(s) of lessee(s)............ ....
(First witness— Signature, Address, Description.)	in the presence of..............	
(Second witness— Signature, Address, Description.)	and...................................	

NOTES.—(*i*) Leases for not more than 4 years may be granted by the Cantonment Authority/Military Estates Officer on its/his own authority.

(*ii*) Leases for terms exceeding 4 years require the approval of the Collector and the confirmation of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

(*iii*) Leases for the terms exceeding 10 years require the approval of the Collector and the confirmation of the Government of India.

SCHEDULE XIII.

Register of Licences for the temporary use or occupation of Land, 1924-25.

——————*Cantonment.*

Survey No. and/ or situation.	Area.	Purpose for which licence is granted.	Name of licensee.	Period of licence, date of expiry and initials of Executive Officer.	Fee charged.	Date of collection and initials of Executive Officer.	Date and initials of Executive Officer in token of termination of occupation.
					Rs. A. P.		
135, Bazaar St. margin.	20 × 6 feet	Temporary Stall.	A. B. C.	6 months 12th October 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	24 0 0	25th April 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	(Sd.) E. O. 13th October 1924.
153, Vacant ground north of Saddar Bazaar.	1,000 sq. feet.	Travelling circus.	X. Y. Z.	10 days 11th May 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	20 0 0	1st May 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	(Sd.) E. O. 12th May 1922.
173, Vacant ground south of B—Road.	450 sq. feet.	Storage of building materials.	P. Q. R.	6 months 7th December 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	5 0 0	1st September 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	(Sd.) E. O. 10th December 1924.
181, 183, and 189	10 acres...	Grazing cattle	R. S. T.	6 months 2nd October 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	150 0 0	4th April 1924. (Sd.) E. O.	(Sd.) E. O. 4th October 1924.

NOTE.—If the system of granting individual permits for each head of cattle allowed to graze is in force it should be worked by books containing foil and counterfoil, and entries in this register will be unnecessary.

CANTONMENT REGULATIONS.

No. 936.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 111 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

CANTONMENT PROPERTY RULES.

Short title. **1.** These rules may be called the Cantonment Property Rules, 1925.

Definitions. **2.** In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Cantonments Act, 1924 ;

(*b*) " immoveable property " includes land, benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth ; but does not include standing timber, growing crops or grass ;

(*c*) " moveable property " includes standing timber, growing crops and grass, fruit upon and juice in trees, bark, lac, and property of every other description except immoveable property.

Registers of Cantonment property. **3.** Registers of immoveable and moveable property, which vest in and belong to the Cantonment Authority shall be maintained by the Cantonment Authority in the forms prescribed by rules 70 and 71 of the Cantonment Account Code, 1924, and all additions to or alterations in the holdings of the Cantonment Authority shall be recorded therein.

Purchase or lease of land other than land vested in His Majesty. **4.** Subject to the provisions of section 109 and section 110 of the Act, the Cantonment Authority may purchase or take on lease any immoveable property, other than property which is vested in His Majesty, that may be required for an immediate and definite purpose connected with the administration of the cantonment. Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall not acquire any interest in any such property within the limits of the cantonment except with the sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

Application for acquisition of land under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. **5.** In maikng an application to the Local Government under section 110 of the Act for the acquisition of land, the Cantonment Authority shall state clearly the necessity for the acquisition and shall submit an estimate of the compensation to be paid and of the revenue, if any, to be remitted. The Cantonment Authority shall also certify that acquisition by private contract has been found impracticable or is, for special reasons, undesirable.

Transfer to Cantonment Authority of land vested in His Majesty. **6.** When any land in the cantonment which is vested in His Majesty is required by the Cantonment Authority for a purpose connected with the administration of the cantonment, the Cantonment Authority may apply to the Government of India for the grant of the land, stating the reasons why it is required and the purpose to which it will be applied. If the Goverment of India consider that the application should be accepted they may transfer the land to the Cantonment Authority on such conditions, if any, as they may think fit :

Provided that—

(1) if the land applied for is already occupied for any other purpose, its transfer to the Cantonment Authority shall be governed by the provisions of rule 9 of the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925 ;

(2) if the land is required for an object from which the Cantonment Authority will derive income of any description, it may be transferred to the Cantonment Authority only on payment of such rent as the Government of India may consider equitable in each case ;

(3) if at any time the land is not used for the object for which it was granted to the Cantonment Authority, or if there has been, in the opinion of the Government of India, any other breach of the conditions on which it was transferred to the Cantonment Authority, or if the land is required for a general public purpose, the Government of India may resume possession of the land ; and for any land so resumed by the Government of India the amount of compensation payable to the Cantonment Authority shall be decided by the Government of India in each case, and shall is no circumstances exceed the amount, if any, paid to the Government of India by the Cantonment Authority for the transfer of the land together with the initial cost or the present value, whichever is less, of the buildings, if any, erected thereupon.

7. Immoveable property which vests in and belongs to the Cantonment Authority shall not be transferred to any person by the Cantonment Authority by way of sale, mortgage or exchange, or otherwise than by lease without a premium, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India and in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Government of India may approve.

Transfer by Cantonment Authority of immoveable property.

8. Immoveable property which vests in and belongs to the Cantonment Authority may be leased by the Cantonment Authority without a premium on the following conditions, namely—

Leases by Cantonment Authority.

(1) that a reasonable rent is reserved and made payable during the whole term of the lease;

(2) that the lease, or the agreement for the lease, is not made for any term without the previous sanction of the Cantonment Authority by resolution at a general meeting; or for any term exceeding five and not exceeding thirty years without the sanction of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command; or for any term exceeding thirty years without the sanction of the Government of India:

Provided that the lease of any shop, market stall, or slaughter-house shall in no case be granted for a period exceeding one year;

(3) that a lease of the right to farm the revenue from markets, slaughter-houses, tolls, ferries and other property of the Cantonment Authority shall be sold annually by public auction.

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Cantonment Authority may with the consent of the Government of India, transfer to His Majesty any immoveable property which vests in and belongs to it under sections 108 of the Act, but not so as to affect any trusts or public rights subject to which the property is held.

Power to transfer immoveable property to His Majesty.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 109 of the Act, the Cantonment Authority may acquire any moveable property that may be required for the purposes of the Act, and may transfer any moveable property which vests in and belongs to the Cantonment Authority in any way and on any terms that it may, by resolution at a general meeting, determine to be expedient and reasonable.

Power to acquire and transfer moveable property.

11. Nothing in these rules shall affect the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914, under which, except as provided thereby and by the rules made thereunder, no Cantonment Authority may for any purpose borrow money upon, or otherwise charge, it funds.

Saving of provisions of Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

E. BURDON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. F. 47-F.

Simla, the 30th June 1925.

From the 13th July to the 12th September 1925 inclusive—

(a) Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925, and 6 per cent Bonds, 1926, will have the option of converting their holdings either into the 5 per cent income-tax free Loan, 1945-55, or into a new issue of 5 per cent Ten year Bonds, 1935; and

(b) Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927, and 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928, will have the option of converting their holdings into the 5 per cent income-tax free Loan, 1945-55.

I.—FIVE PER CENT INCOME-TAX FREE LOAN.

2. *Date of repayment.*—If not previously repaid, the Loan will be repaid at par on the 15th October 1955: but the Government of India

reserve to themselves the right to repay the loan, or any part of it, at par on or after the 15th October 1945 on giving three calendar months' notice in the *Gazette of India*.

3. *Interest.*—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the 15th April and the 15th October.

Interest on the Loan will be income-tax free throughout its currency, but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

4. *Depreciation Fund.*—In accordance with the undertaking given by Government at the time of previous issues of this Loan, a sum equal to 1½ per cent of the aggregate amount of the loan inclusive of the 1919, 1920, 1923 and 1924 issues and of this issue will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for its purchase and cancellation when the market value falls below Rs. 100 per cent. Should any future issue be made at a price higher than Rs. 100 per cent, the fund will be employed for the purchase and cancellation of the loan when the market price falls below such higher issue price. No future issues will be made at a price below Rs. 95 per cent.

II.—FIVE PER CENT TEN-YEAR BONDS, 1935.

5. *Date of repayment.*—The Government of India undertake to repay the Bonds at par on the 15th September 1935.

6. *Interest.*—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Interest on the Bonds will be liable to income-tax.

CONVERSION TERMS.

5½ Per Cent War Bonds, 1925.

7. In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925, tenderers will be given either—

(*a*) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent income-tax free Loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 5½ per cent due on the 15th September 1925, and also interest at 5½ per cent from the 15th September 1925 up to the 14th October 1925; or

(*b*) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent 10-year Bonds, 1935, *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th September 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 5½ per cent due on the 15th September 1925.

6 Per Cent Five-Year Bonds, 1926.

8. In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926, tenderers will be given either—

(*a*) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent income-tax free Loan *plus* a cash payment of Re. 1-8-0. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 6 per cent due on the 15th September 1925, and also interest at 6 per cent from the 15th September 1925 up to the 14th October 1925; or

(*b*) Rs. 100 of 5 per cent 10-year Bonds, 1935, *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th September 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 6 per cent due on the 15th September 1925.

6 Per Cent Five-Year Bonds, 1927.

9. In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927, tenderers will be given Rs. 100 of 5 per cent income-tax free Loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0. At the time of the issue of the new

securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 6 per cent due on the 1st October 1925, and also interest at 6 per cent from the 1st October to the 14th October 1925.

5½ Per Cent War Bonds, 1928.

10. In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1928, tenderers will be given Rs. 100 of 5 per cent income-tax free Loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0. At the time of the issue of the new securities, which will bear interest from the 15th October 1925, tenderers will be paid in advance the half-yearly interest at 5½ per cent due on the 15th September 1925, and also interest at 5½ per cent from the 15th September 1925 up to the 14th October 1925.

Supplementary Provisions.

11. The nominal value of Bonds tendered for conversion must be a multiple of Rs. 100.

12. The Loan and Bonds will be issued in the form of—

(*a*) Stock, the applicants for which will be given Stock Certificates, or

(*b*) Promissory Notes.

If no preference is stated by the applicant, the securities will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes.

13. Applications for conversion will be received at any of the following offices :—

(*a*) The Local Head Offices and the Indian Branches of the Imperial Bank of India;

(*b*) Offices of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India (Delhi), and of the Accountants General, Madras and Burma; and

(*c*) Any Government Treasury or Sub-treasury.

Applications may be in the form attached hereto, or in any other form which states clearly the amount and description of securities required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury or sub-treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Tenderers of Bonds for conversion must transfer such Bonds to Government (*a*) in the case of Stock, by signing the form of transfer deed on the back of the Stock Certificate before a witness, and (*b*) in the case of Promissory Notes, by endorsing them with the words " Pay to the Governor General in Council " over their signature. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

14. Brokerage as under will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on conversions accepted in respect of applications bearing their stamp, *viz.* :—

On applications received not later than Saturday, the 25th July 1925 ...	2 annas per Rs. 100 (nominal value) of Bonds tendered.
On applications received after the 25th July 1925 ...	1 anna per Rs. 100 (nominal value) of Bonds tendered.

15. Applications for conversion of War Bonds, 1925 and 1928, and five-year 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1927, will also be received at the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India, 5 Whittington Avenue, London, E.C. 3.

Cash payments and advance interest will be paid by the London Office of the Imperial Bank of India at the time of application by means of Rupee drafts on India which will be negotiated by them if the recipient so desires at the current rate on the date of application.

The Imperial Bank of India will send weekly advices to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, of all conversion applications received by them, and the latter will forward the scrip direct to the applicants.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

I/We ______________________________

herewith tender Rs. ______________________ (nominal value) of

5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 / 6 per cent Five-year Bonds, 1926 / 6 per cent Five-year Bonds, 1927 / 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 for conversion into 5 per cent Loan, 1945-55 / 5 per cent Bonds, 1935 of the value

Rs. ______________________ to be issued to me/us in the form of

Stock Certificate/Promissory Notes, interest to be payable at ______________________,

Signature ______________________

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

Date ______________________

NOTE.—Bonds tendered for conversion should be endorsed with the words "Pay to the Governor General in Council" over the signature of the applicant if they are in the form of Promissory Notes; and the Transfer Deed on the back should be signed by him before a witness if they are in the form of Stock Certificates. In the case of Bearer Bonds no writing is necessary.

464 PGG—750—9-7-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Simla, the 30th June 1925.

No. F.-21-XXXIV-25—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

In schedule IV to the said rules in the second column against entry (8) for the words " and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition " the words " balled ammunition, and ammunition for rifles, pistols and revolvers " shall be substituted.

PUBLIC.

The 1st July 1925.

No.F.-260-25.—In exerrise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a

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majority of votes at a meeting held on the 9th June 1925, has made the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services Classification Rules, published with the Home Department notification No. F.-472-II-23-Public, dated the 21st June 1924, namely :—

(1) After rule XXIX of the said Rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" XXX.—(1) These rules may be called the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Classification Rules.

" (2) They apply only to Governors' Provinces".

(2) In the schedule to the said Rules the following entries shall be omitted, namely : —

Under the heading Bombay—

" (15) Shipping and Deputy Shipping Masters".

Under the heading Bengal —

" (12) Bengal Pilot Service".

and the remaining entries under the said headings shall be renumbered accordingly.

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th June, 1925.

No. 336-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 241-I., dated the 27th May 1925, namely :—

After paragraph 4 of the said notification the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely :—

" 5. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the aforesaid return is not required to be submitted by any employer in respect of any period for which he has insured his liability under the Act with a Mutual Indemnity or other Insurance Company or during which he is a member of an association of employers which deals on behalf of its members with claims for compensation under the Act if such company or association has, with the consent of the Local Government, undertaken to submit returns as nearly as may be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed in respect of the employers insured with such company or belonging to such association".

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Simla, the 30th June 1925.

No. 68.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 821, dated the 17th October 1923, namely :—

For clause (3) in the said notification the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (3) Municipal taxes on animals or vehicles in respect of—

(a) any animal which such person is required by the regulations of the service to which he belongs to keep ; and

(b) any vehicle which such person is permitted to keep in lieu of an animal which, in the absence of such permission, the said regulations would require him to keep."

J. W. BHORE,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 4, 1925.

No. F.-249/25-Judicial.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA;—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd July 1925.

RESOLUTION.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in part B of the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department Nos. 713-734 (Judicial) dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, namely :-

For the entries under head B, sub-head IX, relating to Cantonments, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

1. Leases relating to land belonging to Government in Cantonments which has not been entrusted to the management of the Cantonment Authority under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1925.	By the Military Estates Officer of the Cantonment.
2. Leases of houses appropriated by Government under the provisions of the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1923.	By the Officer Commanding the Station.
3. All other contracts.	By the Executive Officer of the Cantonment.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, the several departments of the Government of India and the Solicitor to the Government of Bengal, for information and guidance (with reference to that department's office memorandum No. 29434-1-A.D., dated the 25th March 1925) [and for communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan], and that it be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*. ( ) To Army Department. [ ] To Foreign and Political Department.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 8th July 1925.

No. F.-39-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45-A., read with section 129-A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

For entry 39 in part II of schedule I to the said rules the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"39. Prisons, prisoners (except persons detained under the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation, 1818, the Madras State Prisoners' Regulation, 1819, or the Bombay Regulation, XXV of 1827), and reformatories ; subject to legislation by the Indian legislature".

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

The 7th July 1925.

No. F.-270-25.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following amendment shall be made in the rules regarding the use of uniform by officers in civil employ which were published with the Home Department notification No. F.-215-23-Public, dated the 31st May 1923 :—

For rules VI and VII substitute the following :—

"VI. Civil officers who, on retirement or resignation from the service, wish to wear the uniform to which they were entitled when last on duty in India shall make a written application for permission to do so—

(1) to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, if permission is sought to wear the uniform at the Court of His Majesty the King Emperor ; and

(2) to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, if permission is sought to wear the uniform in India,"

and renumber rules VIII, IX and X as VII, VIII and IX.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th July 1925.

No. 343-I.—In pursuance of the first schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 236-I., dated the 25th May 1925, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following further units of the Indian State Forces to be units desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

Tehri-Garhwal.

Tehri Narendra Pioneers ; and

Tehri-Garhwal Infantry.

The 9th July 1925.

No. 347-P.—In view of the modification of the political situation consequent on the consideration and passing by the Punjab Legislative Council of a Bill dealing with Sikh shrines, it is hereby announced for public information that the Administration of the Nabha State, in consultation with the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab, has resolved upon the following procedure in regard to the release of certain persons at present under detention in the Nabha State, and in regard to future arrangements for the performance of the Akhand Path in the Gangsar Gurdwara :—

I. The Administrator of Nabha will release Sikhs now detained in Nabha, or imprisoned there, after conviction by criminal courts (other than persons who have been convicted of, or are under trial for, crimes of violence or incitement to such crimes) in connection with charges arising out of the recent agitation regarding the Gangsar Gurdwara.

II. The Administrator of Nabha will permit bands of pilgrims to proceed for religious worship to the Gangsar Gurdwara under the following rules :—

(*a*) that they abstain from holding political Dewans or spreading political propaganda during their sojourn within the State boundaries ;

(*b*) that they confine themselves to the use of the Gurdwara itself and such reasonable space around it as may be set apart for their accommodation ;

(*c*) that they will be self-supporting during their visit, the village and Mandi of Jaito being excluded from the area set apart for their accommodation ;

(*d*) that any such band will arrive at Jaito by rail or by a road decided upon by the Administrator, and that suitable arrangements shall have been made to ensure that any such band of pilgrims will be unaccompanied by any following ; and

(*e*) that the date of the arrival of any such band at Jaito is communicated to the Administrator in order to enable him to make suitable arrangements in connection with the same.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 3rd July 1925.

No. F.-56-C.S.R.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 19th day of May 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

(*i*) In article 475-A. after clause (2) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

"(3) An officer of pensionable status who has held an appointment in foreign service with a State-owned railway worked by a company, which is certified by the Government of India to correspond in rank and responsibility with a State railway appointment listed in the schedule below, may be allowed by the Government of India a special additional pension in respect of that appointment at the rates and subject to the conditions prescribed in clause (1) or (2) of this article, as the case may be."

(*ii*) In the note to the said article after the word "purpose" the words "of clause (1) or clause (2)" shall be inserted, and at the end of the note the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"and for the purpose of clause (3) means duty (including privilege leave or leave corresponding thereto) in the foreign service appointment".

(*iii*) Clauses (3) and (4) of the said article shall be renumbered as (4) and (5).

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 9th July 1925.

R. Dis. No. 368-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 1st January 1926, the bringing into British India of any goods manufactured in any place outside His Majesty's dominions and bearing as a mark or label a portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Her Majesty the Queen Empress or any member of the Royal Family.

The 11th July 1925.

C. No. 262-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Customs), No. 1677, dated the 15th May 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India, save from the United Kingdom, of any goods manufactured in any place outside His Majesty's dominions and marked by a person not holding a Royal Warrant with the Royal Arms or with Arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive.

SALT.

The 8th July 1925.

R. Dis. No. 73-Salt-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and by section 2 of the Indian Salt Duties Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries, No. B.-316, dated the 14th October 1922, namely :—

1. In rule 2 of the said rules after the words "such payment is due" the words "namely, the date on which an application under sub rule (1) of rule 9 is made" shall be added.

2. For sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"9 (1) On the opening of a credit account, a depositor may present in any treasury authorized for this purpose an application for salt from the source for which credit has been granted, but the charges (including duty and price) on the salt required shall not exceed the amount up to which credit has been authorized by the Commissioner."

3. In sub-rule (1) of rule 12 of the said rules for the words "the account is opened" the words "the first application for salt is made under sub-rule (1) of rule 9 after the account is opened" shall be substituted.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

PART B.

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CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July 1925.

No. 1002.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section :—

RULES.

PRELIMINARY.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Act" means the Cantonments Act, 1924 ;

(*b*) "depositor" means a servant on whose behalf a deposit is made under these rules ;

(*c*) "interest" means the interest which is paid on a deposit in a Government Savings Bank or in the Imperial Bank of India under the rules in force for such institutions ;

(*d*) "menial servant" means a servant employed by a Cantonment Authority, and declared by such Cantonment Authority by resolution to be a menial servant for the purpose of these rules;

(*e*) "salary" includes all fixed monthly allowances by way of pay or personal allowances, paid from cantonment funds, but does not include allowances granted to meet specific expenditure such as travelling, horse, conveyance or house-rent allowances, whether daily, monthly or yearly ;

(*f*) "servant" means a person holding a substantive whole-time appointment under a Cantonment Authority, whether in receipt of a pension from public revenues or not, but does not include any servant who may be serving in a post which is pensionable from public revenues ; and

(*g*) "temporary servant" means a servant appointed under rule 7.

PART I.—GENERAL.

Cantonment Fund Servants.

2. Chapters I to XI of the Fundamental Rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under section 95B of the Government of India Act shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, be deemed to apply to all servants of a Cantonment Authority.

3. Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the rules made thereunder, every Cantonment Authority shall determine what servants are required for the proper and efficient execution of its duties, and shall fix the salaries to be paid to such servants out of the Cantonment Fund.

4. (1) All first appointments to service (other than menial service) under a Cantonment Authority shall be on probation, and no person shall be confirmed in his first appointment until he has satisfied the Cantonment Authority by probationary service for such period, not being less than six months, as the Cantonment Authority may determine, that he is fully qualified to hold such appointment.

(2) For the purposes of these rules a servant who has been confirmed in his appointment after a period of probationary service shall be deemed to have commenced his service as a servant of the Cantonment Authority from the date of his appointment on probation.

5. (1) The Executive Officer shall appoint all servants of the Cantonment Authority whose salary on appointment will not exceed twenty-five rupees per mensem ; all other servants shall be appointed by the Cantonment Authority.

(2) The Executive Officer shall—

(a) apportion and control and superintend the performance of the duties of,

(b) disburse the salaries of, and

(c) deal with applications for leave of absence from,

all servants af the Cantonment Authority.

(3) No person shall be appointed under this rule who has been dismissed from employment under the Government or any cantonment or local authority.

6. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every servant employed by a Cantonment Authority shall be entitled to three months' notice before discharge, or to three months' wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged during a period of probation, or unless he is removed or dismissed under rule 9.

(2) If a servant employed by a Cantonment Authority, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do, and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Cantonment Authority, he shall be liable to forfeit such sum, not exceeding one month's wages, out of the wages due to him as the Cantonment Authority may, by general or special, order direct.

7. When, in the opinion of the President of the Board, or, where there is no Board, of the Officer Commanding the Station, the employment of temporary servants is necessary, the President or the Officer Commanding the Station, as the case may be, shall appoint such temporary servants on such conditions as may be considered necessary :

Provided that—

(a) the President of the Board, in exercise of such power, shall not act in contravention of an order of the Board prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work; and

(b) every appointment under this rule shall be reported in writing by the President of the Board at the next meeting of the Board following the appointment.

8. The Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command may, if in his opinion the number of servants employed, or proposed to be employed, by a Cantonment Authority or the salary assigned by the Cantonment Authority to any such servants is excessive, require the Cantonment Authority to reduce the number of such servants or the amount of such salary, as the case may be, within such time as he may fix, and the Cantonment Authority shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 6 and of any lawful contract between the servant and the Cantonment Authority, comply with such requisition :

Provided that reasonable opportunity shall be given to the Cantonment Authority to show cause in writing why such reduction should not be made.

Suspension, Removal, Dismissal, etc., of Cantonment Fund Servants.

9. The Cantonment Authority, or the officer appointing a servant of the Cantonment Authority, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, fine, suspend, reduce, discharge, remove or dismiss such servant :

Provided that, in the case of a servant, who is in receipt of a monthly salary exceeding twenty-five rupees, the powers conferred by this rule shall be exercised only by the Cantonment Authority :

Provided further that—

(i) no fine shall be imposed upon any servant, other than a menial servant, and in no case shall a fine exceed one week's salary of the servant fined ;

(ii) no servant shall be removed or dismissed otherwise than on proof of dishonesty or of repeated neglect or disobedience of orders, or of continued inefficiency or of any other circumstances by reason of which the officer or authority concerned is of opinion that his retention in service would be detrimental to the efficient administration of the cantonment ; and

(iii) a list of all punishments inflicted under this rule by the Executive Officer shall be submitted monthly to the Cantonment Authority.

10. Before a servant of the Cantonment Authority, other than a menial servant, is reduced, removed or dismissed the charge against him, his defence and the order thereon shall be committed to writing; he shall be allowed an opportunity of cross-examining witnesses against him and of producing witnesses in his own behalf. If reduced, removed or dismissed, he shall be furnished with a copy of the document showing the grounds on which his reduction, removal or dismissal was ordered. In the event of the reduced, removed or dismissed servant appealing, these documents, together with his character roll or service book, if any, shall be forwarded with the memorandum of appeal.

11. Any servant who has been reduced, removed or dismissed by the Executive Officer shall, within 30 days from the date of the order of reduction, removal or dismissal, be entitled to appeal to the Cantonment Authority, and the decision of the Cantonment Authority shall be final.

12. Any servant who has been reduced, removed or dismisse by the Cantonment Authority shall, within 30 days from the date of the order of reduction, removal or dismissal, be entitled to appeal to the Officer Commanding the District, whose decision shall be final.

Gratuity on Retirement.

13. (1) If a servant of a Cantonment Authority is not a Government official, and is not eligible to subscribe to the Cantonment Provident Fund, the Cantonment Authority may grant him a gratuity, but no pension, on retirement. The amount of such gratuity shall not exceed the sum which would be payable if the service, in respect of which it is paid, had been service under Government.

(2) In this rule "Government" shall mean the Government of India or any Local Government.

Service Books.

14. A service book shall be kept for every servant of the Cantonment Authority whose salary is Rs. 20 a month or over, and shall be maintained in the form prescribed in the Civil Service Regulations.

15. The service book shall be supplied to every such servant at his own cost on his first appointment. It shall be kept in the custody of the Executive Officer, and may be given up to the servant if he resigns or is discharged without fault, an entry being first made therein to this effect.

16. (1) Full details of the service, pay, leave, periods of suspension from employment or other interruptions in service and references to any records, especially to any good or bad services, shall, as occasion arises, be entered in the service book by the Executive Officer.

(2) The Executive Officer shall see that all entries in the service book are duly made and attested. There shall be no erasure or overwriting, all corrections being neatly made and properly attested.

17. It shall be the duty of every servant of the Cantonment Authority to see that his service book is properly kept up, and that the entries on the first page are attested annually.

Termination of Service.

18. No servant, other than a menial servant, shall ordinarily be retained in the service of a Cantonment Authority after he attains the age of 55 years, and, if any such servant is so retained, the reasons for his retention shall be recorded in writing by the Cantonment Authority.

Security to be furnished by Certain Servants of the Cantonment Authority.

19. (1) The Executive Officer shall require every servant of the Cantonment Authority who is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of property or monies or securities for money to furnish security for the due discharge of his office of a value equivalent to the aggregate value of the maximum amount of monies or securities for money which the servant concerned is ordinarily likely to have in his hands at any one time.

(2) No security shall be accepted, other than a deposit of—

(a) Cash, or

(b) Government securities, or

(c) Shares in the Imperial Bank of India, or

(d) Debentures or other securities for money issued by, or on behalf of, a local authority.

Explanation.—For the purposes of clause (a), "cash" shall be deemed to include a Savings Bank deposit if pledged to the President of the Cantonment Board, or, where there is no Board, to the Officer Commanding the Station.

(3) The securities, shares and debentures referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-rule (2) shall be accepted at their market value at the time of deposit.

20. Every servant to whom rule 19 applies shall execute a bond in the appropriate form included in schedule I to these rules. Such security bonds shall be kept in the same custody as the other valuables belonging to the Board.

21. The Executive Officer shall, on or about the first day of January in each year, submit to the Cantonment Authority a report as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by, or on behalf of, its servants.

22. The Executive Officer shall deal in the manner prescribed in the Government Securities Manual with all monies and securities deposited as security by, or on behalf of, servants of the Cantonment Authority.

23. Any servant failing to furnish the security required by these rules for more than one month after he has been called on to do so shall be liable to forfeit his appointment.

24. Deposits given as security shall not be claimable till after the lapse of six months from the date on which the depositor leaves the service of the Cantonment Authority.

Casual Leave.

25. No servant shall be entitled as of right to casual leave, and such leave shall not be granted to any such servant, save in exceptional circumstances, at the discretion of the Executive Officer, for more than ten days in any one year.

Travelling Allowance.

26. A Cantonment Authority may fix the rate of travelling allowance to be drawn by its servants; such rate shall not exceed the rate for the time being admissible to Government servants of the corresponding class employed under the Local Government of the province in which the cantonment is situate.

Pension.

27. Save in the case of a servant who is a Government official, service paid for from the Cantonment Fund shall not qualify for pension.

PART II.—PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Establishment of Fund.

28. The Cantonment Authority shall establish and maintain a Provident Fund for the benefit of its servants.

Rate and Realization of Subcriptions.

Every servant employed by a Cantonment Authority, and appointed or promoted on or after the date of the commencement of these rules to an office of which the salary is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 6¼ per cent, or one anna in the rupee, on his salary to the Provident Fund. Subscriptions, shall be recovered b the Cantonment Authority by deduction from every salary bill presented, and shall be credited at once to the fund. In making such deductions fractions of a rupee of salary shall be omitted.

30. All servants employed by a Cantonment Authority under the Cantonments Act, 1910, who were subscribers to a Provident Fund maintained by the Cantonment Authority, and who are continued in the employment of the Cantonment Authority under the Cantonments Act, 1924, shall be continued as subscribers to the Provident Fund established under these rules, and the amount at the credit of every such servant shall be brought forward in the accounts maintained under these rules.

31. At the time of making his first deposit a depositor shall be required to furnish a written declaration in the form included in schedule II particularizing the person or persons by whom he is desirous that the whole or any portion of his deposit shall be received in the event of his death. Such declaration shall, whenever possible, be in the handwriting of the depositor, and shall be signed by him. The declaration shall be attested by two witnesses. The depositor shall be empowered to revise or revoke any declaration at any time, and from time to time. A fresh declaration shall become operative only on being received by the Executive Officer. All declarations for the time being in force shall be carefully recorded by a responsible officer.

Contribution by the Cantonment Authority to the Deposit Account of each Servant.

32. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall make a contribution to the deposit account of each depositor equal to, but not exceeding, one-half of the amount of the deduction made from his salary under rule 29. Such contribution shall be credited to the Provident Fund, month by month, in favour of such servant, together with the deduction from his salary. The contribution shall be charged in the cantonment accounts to head "H—Contributions for General Purposes."

(2) In addition to the contribution made under sub-rule (1), the Cantonment Authority may, if it deems fit, make further contributions, hereinafter called bonuses, to be credited to the Provident Fund in favour of any servant as follows :—

after 10 years' approved service—2 months' pay;

after 15 years' approved service—3 months' pay;

after 20 years' approved service—3 months' pay;

after 25 years' approved service—4 months' pay ;

after 30 years' approved service -4 months' pay.

Such bonuses are cumulative ; that is, a servant who has received a bonus after serving ten years may, after serving five more years, receive a second bonus, and so on. Approved service may be reckoned as from the date of commencement of service, but no application for a bonus shall be considered unless it is preferred within six months from the date at which the depositor becomes eligible for a bonus.

(3) For the purpose of sub-rule (2) " Pay " means the pay of the depositor on the date on which he becomes eligible for a bonus.

(4) No contribution shall be made by the Cantonment Authority on the subscription paid by the depositor for any period during which he has been suspended as a penalty for misconduct.

Investment.

33. All subscriptions and contributions under these rules shall be credited into the Provident Fund, and paid into the Imperial Bank of India (Savings Bank) or in the Post Office Savings Bank, as the case may be, between the 1st and 4th of the month on which they become due. Such other money as may subsequently become due in any month shall be credited to the Provident Fund, and paid into the Imperial Bank or the Post Office Savings Bank as quickly as possible in order that interest may accrue.

These deposits may be invested in Government securities in accordance with rule 46 of the " Rules for the Guidance of Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank ". The deposit may also be invested in Government of India loans.

Withdrawal on Retirement or Death.

34. The amount of the subcriptions and contributions, with interest thereon, at the credit of any servant, shall be withdrawn from the Provident Fund—

(1) On the decease of the depositor, when such amount, with interest up to the date of withdrawal, shall be divided among the beneficiaries in accordance with the directions contained in the declaration form ;

(2) On his ceasing to be a servant of the Cantonment Authority otherwise than by transfer to the employment of another Cantonment Authority, when such amount shall be paid to him :

Provided that the amount of the contributions, with interest thereon, may be withheld in the case of a servant who has been dismissed for misconduct or has resigned the service of the Cantonment Authority within five years of his appointment thereto otherwise than on medical grounds established to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority ;

(3) On his transfer to the employment of another Cantonment Authority, when such amount shall, at the option of the depositor, either be paid to the depositor, or transferred by money order to the Cantonment Authority to which he transfers, for credit into his account in the Provident Fund of that cantonment.

Advance for Special Purposes.

35. (1) No withdrawal of the amount at the credit of a depositor in the Provident Fund shall be allowed, except as provided in rule 34, provided that, when the pecuniary circumstances of a subscriber are such that in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a temporary advance, nor ordinarily exceeding three months' pay, and in no case exceeding the amount of the depositor's own subscriptions to the fund, with interest thereon, may be allowed from the sum at his credit.

(2) The following are instances of the objects for which such advances may legitimately be allowed :—

(a) to pay expenses incurred in connection with the illness of a subscriber or of a member of his family ;

(b) to pay for the passage of any member of a subscriber's family coming from beyond the sea to join him, or requiring to make a journey beyond the sea ;

(c) to pay expenses in connection with marriages, funerals or ceremonies, which by the religion of the subscriber it is incumbent upon him to perform, and in connection with which it is obligatory that expenditure should be incurred ; or

(d) to build a house for occupation by the subscriber himself at the place where he is actually serving, or at which he is permitted to reside while in active service.

(3) Advances are not confined rigidly to the objects set forth in sub-rule (2), but shall be made with due regard to the requirement contained in the proviso to sub-rule (1) as illustrated by the examples set forth in sub-rule (2).

36. (1) The order sanctioning the advance shall state the specific purpose for which the advance is granted. Where this purpose is of a confidential nature, it may be communicated to the audit officer personally and confidentially.

(2) When an advance has been granted to a susbcriber, subsequent advances shall not be granted to him, except for strong reasons to be recorded in writing by the Cantonment Authority, until at least twelve months have elapsed since the complete repayment of the last advance taken.

37. (1) Advances will be recovered at the discretion of the Cantonment Authority in not less than twelve instalments or more than twenty-four. A subscriber may, however, at his option, make repayment in less than twelve instalments, or may repay two or more instalments at the same time.

(2) In determining the advance to be sanctioned, due regard shall be paid to the amount of subscriptions lying to the credit of the applicant. The amount of the advance shall be a sum expressed in whole rupees, and ordinarily the monthly instalments shall also be in whole rupees, the advance applied for being raised or reduced, if necessary, to enable instalments to be thus fixed.

(3) Recoveries shall be made monthly, commencing from the first payment of a full month's salary after the advance is granted, but no recovery shall be made from a subscriber while he is on leave of any kind, other than casual leave.

(4) When, in accordance with rule 36, two or more advances are made, each advance shall be treated separately, and the monthly deduction of not less than one twenty-fourth of each advance shall be made until that advance is cleared.

(5) The instalments shall be paid by compulsory deductions from salary, and shall be in addition to the usual subscription.

38. When an advance is repaid, as regards principal, in not more than twelve instalments, a thirteenth instalment, representing interest, and equivalent to 4 per cent of the amount of the advance, shall be paid in the month following that in which the last instalment is paid. Similarly, an additional instalment, equivalent to 8 per cent of the total amount of the advance, shall be paid when the advance is repaid in more than twelve instalments. In calculating such additional instalments, a fraction of a rupee, if it exceeds eight annas, shall be taken at the next higher whole rupee, and, if it does not exceed eight annas, shall be ignored.

39. The sum at the credit of a depositor shall not be liable to forfeiture on dismissal or on conviction by a criminal court, except for an offence for which the penalty of forfeiture of the whole of the offender's property is prescribed by law.

40. If any payment has to be made during the year on an individual deposit account under rule 34, interest shall be calculated on that account only as nearly as possible in accordance with the rules in force in the Imperial Bank or Post Office Savings Bank.

41. A copy of the account of each depositor shall be furnished to him as soon as possible after the close of the financial year to which the account relates, and not later than the fifteenth day of the following month, or at the time of payment in the case of accounts closed in accordance with rule 34.

Prohibition of Voluntary Deposits.

42. No deposits from servants, other than those authorized by these rules, shall be credited to the Provident Fund.

Subscription during Leave.

43. Servants shall not be permitted to subscribe to the Provident Fund while absent on leave, other than leave on full average salary. They may, at their option, subscribe while absent on leave on full average salary.

44. (1) A servant who desires to subscribe during such leave shall notify his intention in advance in order to allow of the deductions from his leave allowances being noted in his leave and pay certificate. A servant who has notified such intention shall not be permitted to discontinue subscribing during leave.

(2) A servant who fails to notify his intention to continue to subscribe when proceeding on leave may therefore be allowed to pay his subscription in cash.

Dead Accounts.

45. On a depositor leaving the service, his account shall be closed ; and, unless the amount at his credit be withdrawn, in the case of balances not exceeding Rs. 10, within one year, and in the case of balances exceeding Rs. 10, within three years, it shall be written off as a dead account, and not repaid, save under the orders of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command.

46. The Cantonment Authority may withdraw from the Post Office Savings Bank all monies lying in deposit on or after the date of the commencement of these rules on account of the Provident Fund, and deposit them in the Imperial Bank of India (Savings Bank).

Schedule I.

A.

(See rule 20.)

SECURITY BONDS FOR CANTONMENT SERVANTS.

FORM OF SECURITY BOND WHERE CASH IS TAKEN AS SECURITY.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents :

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him :

And Whereas the said has by the direction of the Cantonment Authority delivered to and deposited with the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment the sum of Rs. in cash as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the purposes of securing and indemnifying the Cantonment Authority and Cantonment Fund of the said Cantonment against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or Fund may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible :

And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in said the penal sum of Rs. as a further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid :

Now the condition of the abovewritten bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force, provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said sum of Rs. so deposited as aforesaid shall be and remain with the Executive Officer for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to apply the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid : And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether such as aforesaid or otherwise the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall then be in deposit and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the

termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered
by the abovenamed
in the presence of .

B.

FORM OF SECURITY BOND WHERE CASH IS TAKEN BY INSTALMENTS AS SECURITY.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents :

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him And Whereas the said has by the direction of the said Cantonment Authority agreed to deliver to and deposit with the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment the sum of Rs. in cash by monthly deductions of Rs. to be made from the salary of the said by the head of his office until the full sum of Rs. shall be so delivered and deposited as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the purposes of securing and indemnifying the Cantonment Authority and Cantonment Fund of the said Cantonment against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or its successors may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as a further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid Now the condition of the abovewritten bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force, provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall for the time being be deposited shall be and remain with the Executive Officer for the time being of the Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to apply the said sum of Rs. or any part thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid :

And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall then be in deposit and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered
by the above named
in the presence of .

C.

FORM OF SECURITY BOND WHERE GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE TAKEN AS SECURITY.

KNOWN ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and firmly bound unto the Cantonment Authority of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents :

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District : And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true and faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may form time to time be required of him : And Whereas the said has by the direction of the said Cantonment Authority delivered to and deposited with and endorsed over to the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment Government securities to the extent of Rs. as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the purposes of securing and indemnifying the Cantonment Authority and Cantonment Fund of the said Cantonment against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or Fund may in any way suffer or sustain by reason of the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible : And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as further security for the due performance by him of the duties of his said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund against all such loss injury damage as aforesaid : Now the condition of the abovewritten bond is such that if the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and Fund from all and every loss injury or damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid or in any such other office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or of any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force, provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said Government Promissory Notes for Rs. so delivered and endorsed as aforesaid or such other Government security or securities to the same amount as the said Executive Officer may consent from time to time to accept and receive in lieu or exchange for the same and the interest thereof shall be and remain with the Executive Officer for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to sell and dispose of the said Government securities or a sufficient portion thereof with the interest thereon and to supply the proceeds thereof in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid but that nevertheless the interest accruing on the said Government securities may in the meantime be paid over as the same shall be realized if such Executive Officer shall think fit to the said : And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said Government Promissory Notes for Rs. or any notes that may have been substituted therefor and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 .

Signed sealed and delivered by the abovenamed in the presence of }

D.

FORM OF SECURITY BOND WHERE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ARE TAKEN AS SECURITY.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that I of am held and finally bound unto the Cantonment Authority of in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Cantonment Authority for which payment I bind myself my heirs executors administrators and legal representatives by these presents :

WHEREAS the above bounden was on the day of 19 appointed to and now holds the office of in the Cantonment of in the District : And Whereas the said by virtue of such office is bound to keep true said faithful accounts of his dealings with all property and money which may come to his hands or possession or under his control such accounts to be kept in the form and manner that may from time to time be prescribed by duly constituted authority and also to prepare and submit such returns and such accounts and other documents as may from time to time be required of him : And Whereas the said has by the direction of the Cantonment Authority has agreed to delivered to and deposited with the Executive Officer of the said Cantonment the Post Office Savings Bank Pass Book of him the said showing a sum of Rs. at credit of the said in the Postal Savings Bank at as security for the due and faithful performance by the said of the duties of his said office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the purposes of securing and indemnifying the Cantonment Authority and Cantonment Fund of the said Cantonment against all loss injury or damage which the said Cantonment Authority or Fund may in any way suffer or sustain by the misconduct neglect oversight or otherwise by means of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible : And Whereas the said has entered into the above bond in the penal sum of Rs. as further security for the due performance by him of the duties of the said office and of any other office to which he may be appointed at any time and of other the duties which may be required of him and for the indemnity of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund against all such loss injury or damage as aforesaid : Now the condition of the abovewritten bond is such that the said has whilst he has held the said office of as aforesaid always duly performed and fulfilled the duties of his said office and if he shall whilst he shall hold the said office or any other office to which he may be appointed or in which he may act always duly perform and fulfil all and every the duties thereof respectively and other the duties which may from time to time be required of him and shall also at all times indemnify and save harmless the said Cantonment Authority and Fund from all and every loss injury and damage which has been or shall or may at any times or time hereafter during the service or employment of the said in such office as aforesaid be sustained incurred or suffered by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund by reason of any act neglect failure misconduct default disobedience omission or insolvency of the said or any person or persons acting under him or for whom he may be responsible then this obligation shall be void and of no effect otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force, provided always and it is hereby declared and agreed that the said Postal Savings Bank Pass Book and all money for the time being standing to the credit of the said in the Post Office Savings Bank at and the interest on all such monies shall be and remain with and at the disposal of the Executive Officer for the time being of the said Cantonment as such security as aforesaid with full power for such Executive Officer as occasion shall require to withdraw from the said Postal Savings Bank the monies deposited therein and for the time being at the credit of the said and the interest thereon or so much thereof respectively as shall be required and to apply the same in and towards the indemnity as aforesaid of the said Cantonment Authority and Fund or otherwise as aforesaid but that nevertheless the interest accruing on the said monies may in the meantime be paid over as the same shall be realized if such Executive Officer shall think fit to the said : And it is hereby lastly agreed that on the final termination of the service of the said whether as such as aforesaid or otherwise the said Postal Savings Bank Pass Book and the monies for the time being at credit of the said in the said Postal Savings Bank and this bond shall remain with such Executive Officer as aforesaid for calendar months as security against any loss injury or damage that may have been sustained or incurred by the said Cantonment Authority or Fund owing to the act neglect or default of the said or any such other person or persons as aforesaid and which may not have been discovered until after the termination of his said service and that his liability hereunder shall continue until the expiry of the said term of calendar months.

IN WITNESS whereof the said has hereunto set his hand and seal this day of 19 ..

Signed sealed and delivered
by the abovenamed
in the presence of }

Schedule II.

Depositor No.

(See rule 31.)

THE CANTONMENT PROVIDENT FUND.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

(For depositor.)*

I HEREBY declare that in the event of my death the following persons shall be entitled to receive payment of the amount to my deposit in the Cantonment Provident Fund in the proportions noted against their names, and I make this my will so far as regards such deposit.

I also request that the amount payable as above to the minors be paid to the persons named below :—

Name and address of the nominee	Relationship with the subscriber.	Whether major or minor; if minor, state age.	Share of the deposit payable.	Name and address of the person to whom share is to be paid on behalf of minor.	Sex and parentage of person referred to in previous column.

Two Witnesses to signature

Signature

* Here state married or unmarried.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th July, 1925.

No. F.-57-13/25.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 93-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the approval of a majority of votes at a meeting of Council held this 23rd day of June 1925, hereby makes the following amendment in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Rule 4 of the said Rules :—

In clause (c) for the words "in Europe" the words "resident elsewhere than in Asia" shall be substituted. And the said rules shall have effect, and be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been enacted as so amended."

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

533 PGG

PUBLIC.

The 14th July, 1925.

No. F.-121/5/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45-A, read with section 129-A, of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely:—

For sub-rule (2) of Rule 18, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) the contribution payable thereunder by the local Government of Bengal in the financial years 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28, and out of the contributions payable thereunder by the local Governments of Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam, in the financial year 1925-26 the sums of 22 lakhs, 13 lakhs, 9 lakhs and 6 lakhs respectively, shall be remitted by the Governor-General in Council:

Provided that for the purposes of sub-rule (1)—

(*a*) the sum determined by the Governor-General in Council as the total amount of the contributions of the local Governments for the financial year 1925-26 shall include the amount of the contribution of the local Government of Bengal remitted for that year and the amounts remitted for that year from the contributions of the local Governments of Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam;

(*b*) the sum determined by the Governor-General in Council as the total amount of the contributions of the local Governments for the financial years 1926-27 and 1927-28 shall include the amount of the contribution of the local Government of Bengal remitted for those years;

(*c*) for the financial year 1926-27 the last previous annual contributions of the local Governments of Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces and Berar and Assam shall be deemed to include in each case the amount remitted out of the contribution of each of the said local Governments for the financial year 1925-26; and

(*d*) for the financial year 1928-29 the last previous annual contribution of the local Government of Bengal shall be deemed to be the remitted contribution for the financial year 1927-28.

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1925.

No. 352-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the First Schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3510-I.B., dated the 3rd November 1913, applying certain enactments to Berar, namely:—

After entry No. 155 the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

156. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925).

The 15th July, 1925.

No. 354-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the First Schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2365-I.B., dated the 14th November 1912, applying certain enactments to the Administered Areas in Central India, namely:—

After modification (5) in the entries in column 3 relating to the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), the following further modification shall be inserted, namely:—

"(6) In sub-section (1) of section 280 the words "after previous publication" shall be omitted".

No. 355-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 872-I.B., dated the 15th March 1921, namely :—

To paragraph 1 of the said notification the following shall be added, namely :—

"and the Indian Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior shall exercise the powers of a magistrate of the first class as described in the said Code".

No. 356-I.—In pursuance of sub clause (b) of clause (40) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Indian Assistant to the Resident at Gwalior, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent under section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), for the States of Gwalior and Khaniadhana.

S. B. A. PATTERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1925.

P.F.No. 1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (2) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce, No. 318, dated the 13th January 1923, as subsequently amended, namely :—

In the third column of the second item of the table, for the words and figures "$\frac{3}{19}$ of a rupee, *i.e.*, 95 francs = Rs. 15" the words and figures "$\frac{1}{7}$ of a rupee, *i.e.*, 105 francs = Rs. 15" shall be substituted.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 14th July, 1925.

R. Dis. No. 244-I.T./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely :—

In entry 2 of the statement in Rule 8 of the said Rules, for the word "Collieries" the words "Mines and Quarries" shall be substituted.

2. In entry 8 of the statement in Rule 8 of the said Rules, for the heading "Mines" the heading "Mines and Quarries" shall be substituted, and for the word "Collieries" in the Remarks column the words "Mines and Quarries" shall be substituted.

The 15th July, 1925.

R. Dis No. 53-I.T./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely :—

1. For rules 21 and 22 of the said rules, the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

"21. An appeal under section 30 shall in the case of an appeal against a refusal of an Income-tax Officer to make a fresh assessment under section 27, be in Form A; in the case of an appeal against an order of an Income-tax Officer under section 25 (2) in Form C; in the case of an appeal against an order of an Income-tax Officer under section 28 in Form D and in other cases in Form B."

FORM A.

Form of appeal against an order refusing to reopen an assessment under section 27.

To

The Assistant Commissioner of

The day of 19 :

The petition of of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, your petitioner has been assessed on the sum of Rs. for the year commencing the 1st day of April 19 .

2. Your petitioner was prevented by sufficient cause from making the return required by section 22 or did not receive the notice issued under sub-section (4) of section 22, or sub-section (2) of section 23, or had not a reasonable opportunity to comply or was prevented by sufficient cause from complying with the terms of the notice under sub-section (4) of section 22 or sub-section (2) of section 23, as more particularly specified in the statement attached.

3. Your petitioner therefore presented a petition to the Income-tax Officer under section 27, requesting him to cancel the assessment. This petition the Income-tax Officer by his order, dated of which a copy is attached, has rejected.

4. Your petitioner therefore requests that the order of the Income-tax Officer may be set aside and that he may be directed to make a fresh assessment in accordance with the law.

(Signed) ____________

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Form of verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein and in the above statement of facts is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed.) ____________

FORM B.

Form of appeal against assessment to Income-tax.

To

The Assistant Commissioner of

The day of 19 .

The petition of of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, your petitioner has been assessed on the sum of Rs. for the year commencing the 1st day of April 19 . The notice of demand attached hereto was served upon him on

2. Your petitioner's income accruing or arising or received or deemed under the provisions of the Act to accrue or arise or to be received in British India for the year ending the day of 19 amounted to Rs.

3. Such income and profits actually accrued or arose or were received during the period of months and days.

4. During the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

5. Your petitioner has made a return of his income to the Income-tax Officer under section 22, sub-section (2) of the Act and has complied with all the terms of the notice served on him by the Income-tax Officer under section 23 (2) and/or [section 22 (4)].

Your petitioner therefore prays that he may be assessed accordingly (or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the Act).

(Signed) ____________

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Form of verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to be best of my information and belief.

(Signed) ____________

FORM C.

Form of appeal against an order under section 25 (2).

To

The Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

The day of

The petition of of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under section 25 (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a penalty of Rs. has been imposed on your petitioner. The notice of demand attached hereto was served upon him on

2. Your petitioner was prevented by sufficient cause as more particularly explained below from giving notice within the time prescribed by section 25 (2) to the Income-tax Officer of the discontinuance of his business, profession or vocation.

3. Your petitioner therefore requests that the order of the Income-tax Officer imposing a penalty of Rs. upon your petitioner may be set aside.

(Signed) ______

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Form of verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein and in the above statement of facts is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) ______

FORM D.

Form of appeal against an order under section 28.

To

The Commissioner of Income-tax.

The Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

The day of 19 .

The petition of of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under section 28 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, a penalty of Rs. has been imposed on your petitioner by the $\frac{\text{Income-tax Officer}}{\text{Assistant Commissioner}}$. The notice of demand attached hereto was served upon him on

2. Your petitioner did not conceal the particulars of his income or deliberately furnish inaccurate particulars thereof but as will be seen from the statement of facts attached returned it at its real amount to the best of his knowledge and belief.

3. Your petitioner therefore requests that the order of the $\frac{\text{Income-tax Officer}}{\text{Assistant Commissioner}}$ imposing a penalty of Rs. upon your petitioner may be set aside.

(Signed) ______

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Form of verification.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) ______

"22. An appeal under section 32 (2) shall in the case of an appeal against an order of an Assistant Commissioner under section 28 be in Form D attached to Rule 21 and in other cases in Form E."

FORM E.

To

The Commissioner of Income-tax.

The day of 19 .

The petition of sheweth as follows :—

1. Under section 31 (3) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, the Assistant Commissioner of has increased the tax payable by

your petitioner from Rs. to Rs.

2. Your petitioner prays that the enhancement may be set aside or reduced to Rs. for the reasons stated below :—

(Signed) ____________

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

I, , the petitioner, named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) ____________

A. TOTTENHAM,

Member, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SHIPPING.

Simla, the 18th July, 1925.

No. 346-S.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1889, which in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), it is proposed to make with effect, in the application to an existing ship of an amendment necessitating structural alteration in such ship, from the 1st October 1926, and save as aforesaid, with effect from the 1st April 1926, is published, as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the 1st November 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

1. For rules XII to XVII of the said rules and the headings thereto the following headings and rules shall be sustituted, *namely* :—

E.—*Apparatus for extinguishing and precautions against fire.*

STEAMSHIPS.

Spaces occupied by passengers and crew.

XII.—(1) On every steam ship of more than 4,000 tons gross tonnage at least three, and on every other steamship at least two, steam or equivalent pumps shall be available for the spaces occupied by passengers and crew. Each such pump shall be capable of providing a full supply of water, in accordance with the requirements specified in sub-rule (1) of rule XVII, to one or more ranges of water service pipes. The service pipes shall be of metal, with branches so arranged that the fire hoses may be coupled thereto, and two powerful jets of water may be rapidly and simultaneously brought to bear, by means of single lengths of hose from each branch, upon any part of each deck space occupied by passengers or crew, when the watertight and fire doors are closed. Where the water service is on an exposed deck, the branches necessary to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be fitted on both sides of the deck.

Provided that the main engine sanitary pump shall be allowed to count as one of the pumps required to be available if it is so fitted as to be capable of serving the purpose of such pump :

Provided further that where the sanitary pump is counted as one of the fire pumps and where the water service is on an exposed deck there shall be a lead on each side, one lead being from the sanitary tank and the other direct from the auxiliary pumps.

(2) Every steamship shall carry an efficient portable hand pump with suction and hose complete.

(3) Portable chemical fire extinguishers shall be carried in every compartment wherein passengers and crew are accommodated. There shall be two extinguishers in each such compartment, and when passengers are carried in enclosed spaces above the upper deck, there shall be at least one extinguisher on each side of such spaces at intervals of not more than 60 feet.

XIII.—On every steamship arrangements shall be made to enable two powerful jets of water to be poured into each cargo compartment, and, save in the case of a steamship of less than 1,000 tons gross tonnage, satisfactory means shall also be provided whereby steam or some other approved fire extinguishing medium may be conveyed to each such compartment.

Cargo spaces.

XIV.—(1) In any steamship which uses coal as fuel, there shall be provided in the machinery and firing spaces, in addition to the apparatus hereinbefore or hereinafter required, at least two chemical fire extinguishers in each compartment. In the coal bunkers, arrangements shall be made whereby two powerful jets of water can be brought to bear upon any part of the bunker space by means of single lengths of hoses.

Machinery and bunker spaces.

(2) In any steamship which uses oil fuel, in addition to the usual water service and hose pipe conductors, one of which shall be provided with a nozzle having perforations in it to spray the discharge, steam from the auxiliary range of piping shall be led to pipes perforated for the emission of steam into the lower parts of the boiler room. The control of this steam supply shall be outside the boiler room. There shall be in each stokehold a receptacle, holding about 10 cubic feet of sand, saw dust impregnated with bicarbonate of soda, or other approved dry material suitable for extinguishing fire. Suitable scoops for distributing the same shall be provided, and also a chemical fluid extinguisher of an approved type for use in any specially confined or dangerous space.

SAILING SHIPS.

XV.—(1) Sailing ships not exceeding 300 tons burden shall be provided with an efficient steam or hand pump of a suitable size and with sufficient hose to reach any part of the vessel. If the tonnage exceeds 300 tons two such pumps of adequate size together with sufficient hose shall be provided to enable two powerful jets of water to be brought to bear rapidly and simultaneously on any part of the ship.

(2) In passenger sailing ships chemical fire extinguishers shall be provided on the scale specified in sub-rule (3) of rule XII.

MOTOR SHIPS.

XVI.—Motor ships shall have the same appliances as steamships, and if a donkey boiler burning oil-fuel is fitted, sand or impregnated sawdust shall, in addition, be provided in the engine room.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

XVII.—(1) In steamships each of the steam or equivalent pumps, shall be capable of supplying simultaneously two powerful jets of water for use in any part of the vessel. The pumps shall be worked by steam or by some other equally efficient motive power, and shall always be available for immediate use when the passengers are on board.

Pumps.

(2) In sailing ships, the steam pump required for the distilling apparatus shall be adapted for use as a fire pump. Each hand pump shall be at least double acting and shall have not less than one cubic inch lifting capacity of pump chamber for every 25 tons gross of the vessel; and a total lifting capacity not less in any case than 60 cubic inches: provided that, subject to the capacity of each single pump being not less than 60 cubic inches, the total capacity required may be obtained by fitting two or more pumps. Each hand pump shall be of the fly-wheel type and permanently fixed in position, and shall have metal suction pipes, other than lead fitted, with cocks on the ship's side.

(3) All steam or equivalent pumps shall be provided with effective escape valves suitably adjusted, and so placed as to prevent excessive pressure in any part of the water service system.

XVIII.—The main water service pipes shall be made of wrought material, and, if of iron or steel, shall be galvanised. They shall be sufficiently large in diameter for the adequate supply of water to the fire hoses which shall be secured to them for simultaneous operation. The branches shall be so placed that the fire hoses may be conveniently coupled to them, and cocks or valves shall be fitted where required to admit of any hose being removed, if desired, while the pumps are at work.

Water service pipes.

XIX.—(1) The fire hoses shall be made of leather, seamless hemp, or flax canvas, of first class quality or other approved material. Each hose shall be provided with suitable metal unions and conductors, and with goose-neck connections where necessary, and each complete hose shall be of such length that, when in position, a jet of water may be projected to any part of the space in which it is to be used. In the case of vessels requiring a twelve months' declaration, there shall be 50 per cent. more lengths of hose than the minimum quantity necessary to meet the requirements of this and the preceding rules.

Fire hoses.

(2) The fire hose, conductors, etc., shall be kept ready for use, in suitable and conspicuous positions, two fire hoses forward, two fire hoses aft and the spare hoses amidships, and shall be used only for the purpose of extinguishing fires, or testing the apparatus at fire drills and surveys. Working wash-deck hose shall not be accepted as fire-hose.

Pipes to holds, etc.

XX.—(1) The pipes for conveying steam to holds or other compartments shall be provided with controlling valves readily accessible from the deck, and suitably marked to indicate the compartments to which the pipes are respectively led. Suitable provision shall be made for locking these valves, as a precaution against the inadvertent admission of steam to any compartment, and if any pipe is led to a space to which passengers have access, it shall be furnished with an additional stop valve, capable of being locked, or some other device providing the requisite security from danger.

(2) In any ship in which pipes are not specially fitted for admitting steam to the holds, flexible steam pipes shall be used and suitable provision made for rapidly connecting them with the winch steam pipes and the various hold sounding pipes. The connection with the latter shall be such that it will not be blown out when steam pressure is admitted, and air will not be carried down with the steam into the hold. In such cases small holes shall, if practicable, be bored in the sides of the sounding pipes for the steam to escape into the holds.

(3) All openings to the compartment to which steam is admitted shall be shut, and the volume of steam shall be such that, should there be any leakage through the walls of the compartment, steam will escape and thus prevent air entering.

Portable chemical fire extinguishers.

XXI.—Portable chemical fire extinguishers shall be of an approved fluid type, with a capacity of not less than two gallons. The extinguishers on any one ship shall not be of more than two kinds. They shall be kept where most likely to prove serviceable in cases of emergency, and shall be ar on each apparatus printed instructions regarding its use, and the maker's dated guarantee as to the sufficiency of the extinguisher for the pressure generated when it is put into action.

Fire Buckets.

XXII.—(1) Every ship shall be provided with fire buckets in the proportion of 3 for every 100 tons up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600, provided that 50 buckets in all shall suffice.

(2) Fire buckets shall be painted a distinctive colour and shall be kept filled, and distributed about the vessel in conspicuous positions. Wash deck buckets shall not be accepted as fire buckets.

Smoke helmets and safety lamp.

XXIII.—At least two smoke helmets and a safety lamp of an approved type shall be included in the fire extinguishing equipment of vessels and the helmets shall be stowed separately. The members of the crew shall be practised regularly in their use.

Emergency appliances.

XXIV.—The necessary emergency fire appliances, such as knives, axes and hand lamps shall be kept in places readily accessible at all times from different parts of the ship.

Fire drill.

XXV.—Fire drill shall be observed at least once a week on board all vessels and during such drill all fire appliances shall be put into use and the fact entered in the Log Book. The great utility of woollen or asbestos blankets for smothering small fires shall always be impressed on all persons taking part in a fire drill.

Custody of fire apparatus and fire petrol.

XXVI.—(1) The fire apparatus shall be placed by the Master under the special charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and of the ship's carpenter, who shall both be held responsible that the apparatus is kept in a state fit for immediate use. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire.

(2) A continuous patrol system shall be organised so that any outbreak of fire may be promptly detected.

Stowage of cargo and disposal of inflammables.

XXVII.—(1) The cargo of every ship shall, before she leaves port, be properly stowed away, and the decks shall be cleared of any loose straw, hay and other inflammable material. Any goods which are dangerous by reason of their inflammability or liability to explosion shall be stowed, subject to the provisions of any law or rules in force, in such manner as to safeguard the ship from danger of fire or explosion.

(2) Before a ship leaves port, every passenger shall deliver up any lucifer matches, gunpowder or other inflammable article in his possession.

Use of naked lights and spirits.

XXVIII.—Naked lights shall not be used in the holds or store rooms or between decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall read in bed with a naked light. Casks or drums containing spirit shall not be opened in the hold but shall be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

F. *Appliances for making Signals of Distress.*

Signals of distress.

XXIX.—Any of the following commonly recognised night signals of distress may be used either together or separately :—

(1) A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute.

(2) Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar or oil barrel).

(3) Rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description fired one at a time at short intervals.

(4) A continuous sounding with any fog signal apparatus.

Means of making signals of distress to be provided.

XXX.—All ships shall be provided with the means for making signals of distress at night specified in rules XXXI to XXXIV, or in lieu thereof, with such other means of making signals of distress as have been previously approved by the Local Government.

Gun.

XXXI.—(1) One gun at least 3½ inches in the bore, or one mortar at least 5½ inches in the bore, shall be carried on all ships, with 24 charges of ammunition in the case of foreign going ships, and 12 charges in the case of home-trade or excursion passenger ships.

(2) Each charge shall contain 16 ozs. of powder in a flannel bag. The necessary requisites for firing the gun, *namely*, rammers, sponges, wads, priming wires, friction tubes, powder flask, with fine powder for priming and means for firing and withdrawing the charges shall also be provided.

(3) Approved socket distress signals and sound signal rockets may be carried in lieu of a gun, provided that the number of signals so carried shall be equal to the number of charges of ammunition required under sub-rule (1).

Deck Flares.

XXXII.—Two deck flares, self-igniting in water, shall be provided in every ship. Such deck flares shall be capable of burning brightly for at least 40 minutes. Full instructions for use shall be attached to each flare, and suitable receptacles for containing the water required for their combustion shall be provided, efficient means being adopted for ensuring a free flow of water to the bottom of the light.

Rockets and socket signals.

XXXIII.—(1) Twelve rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description, shall be supplied, each rocket containing 16 ozs. of composition.

(2) Approved socket distress signals may be supplied in lieu of rockets, provided that the number of signals so supplied shall be equal to the number of rockets required under sub-rule (1). If socket signals are also carried in lieu of a gun and charges of ammunition, the number shall be equal to the total number of charges of ammunition and of rockets required under sub-rule (1) of rule XXX and sub-rule (1) of this rule. Sockets signals shall be fired only from the sockets supplied by the makers of the signals.

(3) The socket used for firing the socket signals shall in all cases be fixed at an angle of about, but not less than, 20 degrees from the perpendicular, so as to obviate the risk of a signal falling on the vessel's deck if it fails to rise to the usual height. The sockets shall be of sufficient strength, and of such a gauge as to ensure that the signal will rise to a safe height before exploding.

(4) In all cases where socket signals are carried there shall be at least two sockets, one forward and one aft, on opposite sides of the vessel.

Life-buoy lights.

XXXIV.—Life-buoy lights, all of which shall open and release automatically and the self-igniting, and provided with means for attachment to life-buoys, shall be supplied in every ship for half the number of life-buoys carried subject to a maximum of six, Life-buoy, lights fitted with prickers shall not be accepted. Ships fitted with bridges shall carry a life-buoy in beckets or cleats attached to or adjoining each side of the navigating bridge in such a manner as to admit of their instantaneous release and to ensure their dropping clear of the ship's side. Each such life-buoy shall have a self-igniting light attached to it. The other life-buoy lights shall be distributed among and attached to the other life-buoys to the Surveyor's satisfaction. All of the life-buoy lights shall be capable of burning brightly in water for at least 40 minutes. Full instructions as to how the lights should be used shall be attached to each of them.

Testing and renewal of signals.

XXXV.—All pyrotechnic signals shall be clearly and permanently marked or stamped with the date of manufacture. Adhesive labels or painted figures alone shall not be accepted in lieu of such marking or stamping. Where sheet brass labels are used in contact with tin cases, the brass plates shall be properly soldered on and there shall be no corrosion of the canister.

XXXVI.—(1) A separate, detached and completely enclosed receptacle shall be provided for each of the following kinds of explosives :—

Stowage of signals and combustibles.

(1) gun powder or cartridges made therewith ;

(2) rockets ;

(3) Socket signals ;

(4) deck flares and life-buoy lights ;

(5) any other description of pyrotechnic signal.

(2) Such separate receptacles shall not be made merely by divisions or partitions in a cup-board or locker or chest, but each such receptacle shall be a separate magazine, exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives of the kind in question. Charges of powder, if carried, shall be contained in flannel bags, and the magazine in which they are kept shall be made of copper and strongly constructed. To prevent injury to the rockets and other signals, the receptacles shall either be internally divided in such a way that the signals can be stowed vertically, or they shall be of roughly the same length as the signals but sufficiently narrow to prevent the signals being turned round. The lids shall be secured by hinges or brass screws so as to permit of an inspection being made without injury to the case. The receptacles shall, where possible, be kept in a house on deck, and stowed or ranged as far apart as circumstances will permit so that in the event of spontaneous combustion, or of risk of any sort arising, any of the cases may be at once removed.

Where the socket signals are supplied by the manufacturer in wooden boxes with a tin box inside containing the friction tubes, no other receptacle shall be required for the latter.

(3) No article of an explosive or highly inflammable character shall be carried in any room or place in which any receptacle containing distress signals is deposited.

G.—Penalty.

XXXVII.—Whoever does any act in contravention of any of the provisions of rules XII to XXXVI shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

2. Rules XVIII, XIX and XX of the said rules shall be re-numbered XXXVIII, XXXIX and XL, respectively.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

The 16th July, 1925.

No. 988.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*i*) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Home Department notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely :—

For rule 50 of the said rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"50. (1) No petroleum as defined in the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), (except such petroleum as is necessary for use as fuel for the ship during the voyage and the return voyage to India), or explosive as described in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely, by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims, shall be carried on board any pilgrim ship.

(2) Where petroleum is carried in bulk for use as fuel for any pilgrim ship —

It shall have a flash point of not less than 150° Fahrenheit by Abel's close test and shall be carried in cellular double bottoms under engine and boiler compartments, or under ordinary holds, or in peak tanks, deep tanks or bunkers of approved construction :

Provided that the oil fuel storage tanks and installations in connection therewith fully comply with the conditions described in the Instructions to Surveyors contained in the Board of Trade Circular No. 1647 (Oil Fuel Installation in Passenger Steamship), dated January 1924.

With each supply of oil taken on board a written guarantee shall be supplied by the vendor, and signed by a responsible official in his employ of the actual close test flash point, the type of instrument by which the test was made being in every case specified. These particulars shall be entered in the engine room log."

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th July, 1925.

PART B.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1027.—Under paragraphs 52 and 53 of the Regulations under the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, notice is hereby given :—

First.—That information has been received by me of the death of the officer named and described in the subjoined table.

Secondly.—That there has been received by me, as the surplus of his property, the amount set opposite his name in the same table.

Thirdly.—That all claims by creditors against the property of the deceased are to be lodged with the official referred to in the column of remarks within two calendar months from the date of this notice :—

Rank and name.	Corps or Department.	Place of death.	Date of death.	Testate or intestate.	Amount of surplus.	REMARKS.
Captain E. D. M. Humphries.	Royal Army Service Corps.	Ambala ...	5th January 1925.	Intestate ...	Rs. 971-11-5	The Administrator General, Punjab, Lahore.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," JULY 18, 1925.

No. F.-478/25-Judl.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th July 1925.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department Nos. 713-734 (Judicial), dated the 2nd June 1913, relating to the execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council :—

I. For heading II under part B the following shall be substituted, namely :—

II. Contracts and other instruments for the Department of Master General of Supply :—

(*a*) All contracts, deeds and instruments for Ordnance and Clothing Factories.	By the Master General of Supply, Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufature, Superintendents of Ordnance Factories and Officers in charge of Clothing Factories.
(*b*) All contracts, deeds and instruments for the Artillery Directorate including Inspection Section.	By the Master General of Supply, Director of Artillery, Inspectors of Lethal weapons, Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, and the Proof and Experimental Officer.
(*c*) All contracts, deeds and instruments for the Directorate of Contracts.	By the Master General of Supply and the Director of Contracts.
(*d*) Farms Department.	
(*i*) Agreements entered into in India with civilian employees for a specified period of service in the Military Farms Department.	By the Master General of Supply.
(*ii*) Leases of land, purchases or leases of harvesting or cutting rights and renewal of such leases, provided the period of each lease or each separate renewal does not exceed :— (*a* five years ; (*b*) twelve months.	(*a*) By the Director of Farms. (*b*) By the Assistant Controllers of Grass and Dairy Farms.
(*iii*) Contracts for supplies and service to, and purchases from, the Farms Department.	By the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, the Master General of Supply, the Director of Farms and the Assistant Controllers of Grass and Dairy Farms.

2. Heading " VII-Contracts and other intruments for the Farms Department " and the entries under it shall be omitted.

3. Headings VIII, IX and X shall be renumbered VII, VIII and IX.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, the several Departments of the Government of India and the Solicitor to the Government of Bengal, for information and guidance [with reference to its Office Memorandum No. 526 (M.G.-1-A.), dated the 29th June 1925] (and for communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan) and that it be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[ ] To Army Department.

( ) To Foreign and Political Department.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

588 PGG—741—24-7-25—SGPP Lahore.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st July, 1925.

No. F. 122/II/24-A. C.—In pursuance of the provisions of Rule 15 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 147, dated the 11th July 1923, namely :—

In the Schedule to the said Regulations, after the entry relating to the West Punjab (Muhammadan) Constituency, the following entry shall be inserted, namely :—

East and West Punjab (Muhammadan) combined constituency.	The Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab, Lahore.	The Assistant to Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, Punjab, Lahore.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1925.

No. F.-58/8/25.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 23rd day of June 1925, hereby declares that the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if they had been enacted as amended on 19th May 1925."

No. F.-583-iv-22.—In exercise of the power conferred by rule 2 of the Fundamental Rules, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the jemadars, daffadars and peons employed in the Government of India Secretariat and its attached and subordinate offices may be brought on to any new scales of pay sanctioned for their respective classes according to the length of their qualifying and approved service. This rule shall have effect from the 1st March 1925.

T. SLOAN,

Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1925.

No. F.-412/25/1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Council of State Electoral Rules, namely :—

(1) In sub-rule (2) of rule 5 for the words "six months" the words "one year" shall be substituted, and the following proviso shall be added to the said sub-rule, namely :—

"Provided that, on application made by a person disqualified under this sub-rule, and with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, the local Government of a Province may by order in this behalf remove the disqualification in respect of the eligibility of such person for election as a member of the Council of State to represent any constituency within that province.

(2) In sub-rule (2) of rule 22 for the words "six months" the words "one year" shall be substituted, and the following proviso shall be added to the said sub-rule, namely :—

"Provided that, on application made by a person disqualified under this sub-rule, the disqualification may be removed by order in this behalf :—

(a) in respect of the eligibility of such person for nomination as the result of an election held in Berar, by the local Government of the Central Provinces with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, and

(b) in respect of the eligibility of such person for nomination otherwise than as the result of such election, by the Governor General in Council."

No. F.-412/25/2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 64 and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, namely :—

(1) In sub-rule (2) of rule 5 for the words "six months" the words "one year" shall be substituted, and the following proviso shall be added to the said sub-rule, namely :—

"Provided that, on application made by a person disqualified under this sub-rule, and with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, the local Government of a Province may by order in this behalf remove the disqualification in respect of the eligibility of such person for election as a member of the Legislative Assembly to represent any constituency within that province."

(2) In sub-rule (2) of rule 22 for the words "six months" the words "one year" shall be substituted, and the following proviso shall be added to the said sub-rule, namely :—

"Provided that, on application made by a person disqualified under this sub-rule the disqualification may be removed by order in this behalf :

(a) in respect of the eligibility of such person for nomination as the result of an election held in Berar, by the local Government of the Central Provinces with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, and

(b) in respect of the eligibility of such person for nomination otherwise than as the result of such election, by the Governor General in Council."

No. F.-412/25/7.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 72-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Punjab Electoral Rules, namely :—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 5 and in sub-rule (2) of rule 22 of the said rules, for the words "six months" the words "one year" shall be substituted, and the following proviso shall be added to the said sub-rules, namely :—

"Provided that, on application made by a person disqualified under the sub-rule, and with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, the local Government may remove the disqualification by order in this behalf."

H. TONKINSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1925.

No. 367-N.—In pursuance of Article 7, sub-clause (3), of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, the Governor-General in Council, with the previous assent of the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to direct that the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (Act XXI of 1923) shall come into operation within the limits of the said Order to the Persian Coast and Islands with effect from the 25th July 1925.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1925.

No. 1019.—The following draft of a further amendment in the rules published with the Home Department notification No. 1902, dated the 14th October 1910, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 1st October 1925.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In sub-rule (1) of rule 50 of the said rules after the word "jute" the word "cotton" shall be inserted.

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July, 1925.

No. G.-(Elec.)-1.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published, as required by section 38 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1925.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In rule 107 of the said rules after the words "commits a breach of these rules," the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or being a person specified in rule 62 (3) (*a*) commits a breach of that rule,"

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 18th June, 1925.

No. 260-T.-(37).—In their Resolution, No. 260-T.-(15), dated the 27th November 1924, the Government of India accepted the finding of the Tariff Board that the Indian Steel Industry was at that date in need of further protection than was afforded by the duties imposed by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act (XIV of 1924), and expressed the opinion that bounties not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs in the aggregate should be given to the industry for one year from 1st October 1924 to 30th September 1925. The Government of India also announced at the same time that, before the period indicated expired, the whole matter would be reviewed in the light of the circumstances then prevailing in order that it might be decided before the opening of the Autumn session whether it was necessary or advisable to place fresh proposals before the Assembly. In pursuance of this Resolution, a bounty is being paid, with the sanction of the Assembly, on rolled steel manufactured in India subject to certain conditions. The Tariff Board is now requested to re-examine the whole question in accordance with the undertaking given therein. They will consider—

(1) whether in view of the conditions of the industry and of the probable level of prices of steel articles, the protection afforded by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act to the manufacture of the articles enumerated therein should be supplemented beyond the 30th September 1925;

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th July, 1925.

No. G.-(Elec.)-1.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published, as required by section 38 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1925.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In rule 107 of the said rules after the words "commits a breach of these rules," the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or being a person specified in rule 62 (3) (*a*) commits a breach of that rule,"

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(1) whether in view of the conditions of the industry and of the probable level of prices of steel articles, the protection afforded by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act to the manufacture of the articles enumerated therein should be supplemented beyond the 30th September 1925;

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(2) If so, for which of those articles is further assistance required and in what form and for what period should it be given.

2. Firms or persons interested, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board, should address their representations to the Secretary, Tariff Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and to the Secretary, Tariff Board.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Circular No. 1.

R. Dis. No. 693-Cus-25.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

Simla, the 6th July 1925.

RESOLUTION.

CUSTOMS.

Appeals to Central Board of Revenue—Sea Customs Act, Section 188—Court fee payable—rate to be applied.

The Central Board of Revenue desires to make generally known the rate of court fee which is payable on an appeal presented to the Board under section 188, Sea Customs Act.

2. Section 6 of the Court Fees Act provides that no document which falls within the purview of this section shall be received by any public officer unless the proper fee has been paid thereon. As the payment of such fee is a condition precedent to such presentation, the proper fee is the fee in force at the place where such document has to be presented, *viz.*, the office of the public officer whose duty it is to receive the same. It follows that an appeal to the Central Board of Revenue should be stamped at the rate in force where it has to be presented, *viz.*, the office of the Central Board of Revenue. Under the Punjab Act, VII of 1922,—which applies to Delhi as well as to Simla—the present rate of fee for such appeals is Rs. 1.

A. H. LLOYD,

Member, Central Board of Revenue.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA,

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.

Simla, the 29th July 1925.

No. F.-37-IV-F.E.—The despatch below from the Secretary of State, No. 4-Accounts, dated the 9th July 1925, and its enclosures, relating to the decisions taken by the Secretary of State in connection with the Valuation of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme as at 31st March 1923 are published for general information.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

India Office, London,
9th July 1925.

Accounts,
No. 4.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions. Decisions regarding Valuation as at 31st March 1923.

I have considered in Council the Despatch from Your Excellency's Government, No. 5 (Financial), dated 26th March 1925, and your Financial Secretary's letter, No. 30, II. F.E., dated 21st April, on the subject of the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme.

2. I am in agreement with the opinion of Your Excellency's Government that, in view of the opposition of the Provincial Associations, it is undesirable to proceed further with the recommendation for the institution of a Board, and I am prepared, subject to unimportant reservations, to accept the alternative proposed by the Associations as set out in the last paragraph of the letter from the Central Association. I agree, therefore—

(1) that facilities shall be allowed from time to time to an Actuary appointed by the subscribers and approved by myself to examine the position of the Scheme and report thereon to the subscribers ;

(2) that any question regarding the method of distribution of a surplus or important alteration of the rules or conditions of the Scheme shall be referred, before action is taken, to all subscribers (including retired members of the Service), and due weight given to their opinions.

The acceptance of these conditions will not, of course, affect, either in theory or in practice, the power of the Secretary of State in Council to give a final decision on any question that may arise.

3. On the questions now at issue the opinions of subscribers, both active and retired, have for some time been available, and there is therefore nothing to prevent immediate decisions. With regard to the distribution of surplus the views expressed are to some extent conflicting. The weight of opinion among active subscribers appears, however, to be in favour of the scheme proposed by the Central Association, which may be briefly summarised as follows :—

20 per cent. permanent increase in pensions.

20 per cent. temporary increase in pensions.

20 per cent. temporary reduction in subscriptions, including donations.

This scheme is opposed to the views expressed by the Retired Association, who would devote to the enhancement of pensions the entire surplus available, and is not universally accepted by active subscribers, some of whom have expressed views similar to those of the Retired Association. Even apart from this opposition, I should have been unable for several reasons to approve the scheme. Before discussing further these reasons and the alternative scheme I propose, it is perhaps desirable to explain the principles on which I consider the distribution of surplus should, in present circumstances, be carried out.

4. In all valuations prior to that made as at 31st March 1918 the rate of interest employed in the calculations was the same as that allowed on the balances, the permanence of which was in effect assumed. In the period immediately succeeding 1918, however, conditions were such that this assumption, perhaps too lightly made on previous occasions, was clearly untenable. The rate allowed on the balances was then 5½ per cent. ; but it was clear that so high a rate could not be anticipated throughout the period, possibly upwards of a century, which would elapse before the death of the last dependant of the existing subscribers. It was decided, therefore, to make the valuation at a rate of interest of 4 per cent., that being regarded as the highest figure which could prudently be assumed as likely to be realised, on average, during the period covered by the calculations.

The employment in the valuations of a rate considerably lower than that actually realised involves certain complexities. So long as the higher rate is received a considerable profit will accrue, and successive valuations may be expected, in the absence of any disturbing factor of the opposite tendency, to show a series of surpluses available for distribution in the form of increased pensions or reductions of subscription. These benefits may be declared either on a permanent basis or as temporary measures subject to reconsideration after the next valuation. Either course, pursued to the exclusion of the other, entails certain disadvantages. If the entire surplus is distributed in permanent form the result will be that present benefits will be unduly low, while those of the future will be correspondingly high. If, on the other hand, the entire distribution is made on a temporary basis, very high benefits will be possible in the immediate future, but owing to the increasing number of pensioners the maintenance of the benefits at the initial level would prove impossible, even were there no reduction in the rate of interest.

Excessive benefits which have subsequently to be withdrawn in whole o part will clearly be productive, in the long run, of less satisfaction than ben of more moderate amount which can be continued without substantial reduction moreover, would favour unduly the existing beneficiaries. Conversely, a system mounting benefits, though familiar in ordinary life assurance, is unsuited to circumstances of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme. The best p ticable course, therefore, is to allocate the surplus to permanent and tempor awards in such proportions that the position created is one which, on assumpti as to the future which err, if in any direction, on the side of optimism, it may be ho to maintain in perpetuity ; and to devote future surpluses, not to varying this positi save under stress of necessity, but to consolidating it by the conversion of tempor into permanent benefits.

5. The scheme proposed by the Central Association has two main defects. grants benefits the permanence of which cannot reasonably be anticipated ; and is open to criticism on the score of equity, as it emphasises the difference betw recent entrants and those who will enter in the near future, and grants to the form (indeed to all subscribers in the lower classes) large benefits which they have earned. I am unable, therefore, as stated above, to accept the scheme. In vie however, of the evident desire for the retention of some rebate on subscriptions, have consulted the Government Actuary as to the possibility of a scheme which wou permit the continuance of the present rebate to members now subscribing in the high classes. On his advice I have decided on the following scheme :—

Subscribers in Classes I and II on the valuation date to receive a permaner rebate of 12½ per cent.

Subscribers in Classes III and IV on the valuation date to receive a permanen rebate of 6¼ per cent.

Subscribers in Class V on the valuation date to contribute at full tabular rates

The above rates will take effect from the 1st of the month following the publication of this Despatch.

No reduction to be made in donations.

Annuities to be increased permanently by 20 per cent. and to receive a temporary addition of 30 per cent. of the original rates, both increases to take effect from 1st January last, and the temporary addition to be subject to reconsideration in the light of the next quinquennial valuation report.

The entire increase will be met as from the above date from the balance of the Scheme, and there will be no increase in the donations payable to daughters on marriage, which are provided by Government.

6. Copies are enclosed of letters from the Deputy Government Actuary dealing with the manner in which the cost of these measures can be met from the available surplus and the prospects of renewing the temporary increase. It will be seen from the letter of 18th June that it should be possible to continue the latter for a considerable period, if not in perpetuity, provided that the rate of interest allowed on the balances is maintained at a figure not less than 5 per cent. It must be distinctly understood that no guarantee can be given of the fulfilment of this condition, and that the rate will be reduced, if and when necessary, to accord with the market yield on long-dated Government Stocks. Prophecy as to the future course of market conditions is obviously impossible; but in view of the present conditions, and of the fact that interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. has actually been received for more than two years since the valuation date, it seems possible to state without undue rashness that pensioners need feel no apprehension of the sudden and early withdrawal of the temporary increase.

7. With regard to the position of future European entrants, I note with satisfaction the general agreement, both on the part of Your Excellency's Government and on that of the various Service Associations, with the view expressed in my Despatch of 28th August last, No. 5, Accounts, that they should be admitted to the present Scheme. I observe, moreover, that it is generally held to be desirable that they should subscribe at enhanced rates for the same benefits as existing members. I have accordingly decided that European entrants into the Service after this date shall subscribe at rates 12½ per cent. in excess of the present tabular rates. The increase will not apply to donations.

It will be seen from the Deputy Government Actuary's letter of 21st May that it was contemplated in the calculations that all entrants since the valuation date, 31st March 1923, would pay the full subscriptions necessary to secure for their dependants the benefits which those of earlier subscribers will receive in virtue of the surplus, that is to say, 12½ per cent. above tabular rates; and he recommends that they should be charged these enhanced rates from the 1st July 1925. I recognise that any concession to this body of individuals will represent an anticipation of future profits, which might otherwise have been used to make permanent some portion of the temporary increase sanctioned above. But, while I regret any action which may have the effect of retarding or preventing the fixation of that increase, I feel that, as no warning was given to these officers that they would be subject to conditions

differing from those applicable to their immediate predecessors, it would be harsh to make any distinction now. Their numbers are small, and the financial effect of the concession will not be serious. I have, therefore, decided that they shall be treated in the same manner as subscribers who on the valuation date were in Class V.

8. I concur in the view expressed by the Actuary to the Government of India, and endorsed by Your Excellency's Government, that the provision for future Indian members of the Service can most suitably be made in the form of a Provident Fund, to which assistance should be granted from Indian Revenues equivalent, as nearly as can be ascertained, to that granted to European members under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations. The preparation of a detailed scheme will be taken in hand without delay, and the results forwarded on completion for your observations. Meanwhile, Indian entrants must continue to subscribe under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations, subject to the special conditions now in force.

9. I request that you will publish this Despatch, with the Actuary's letters of 21st May and 18th June, in the *Gazette* of *India*, and advise me by telegram of the date of publication. Copies of the amended Regulations will be furnished as soon as possible.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble

Servant,

(Signed) BIRKENHEAD.

ENCLOSURE No. 1:—*Letter from the Deputy Government Actuary, dated 21st May 1925.*

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S. W. 1,

21st May 1925.

Sir,

Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme.

I have to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Turner's letter of 12th instant (A.G.-5598/25) regarding the proposals made for the distribution of the surplus revealed by the valuation of the above Scheme as at 31st March 1923, and to refer to my Report, dated 22nd March 1924.

The position of the new entrant in relation to the scheme adopted for the distribution of surplus among the existing members must be considered with regard to the source of the surplus and to the incidence of the distributed profits. If the distribution takes the form wholly of (*a*) a permanent increase in benefits of 20 per cent., and (*b*) a further temporary increase for five years, the real benefit of (*b*) will fall firstly to the incumbents and then mainly to the families of the older existing members. The new entrant pays for (*a*) in his enhanced contribution, and in the rare case in which (*b*) will actually accrue, the cost may be regarded as being provided out of current profits. The grant of (*b*) to a new entrant is, therefore, an anticipation of future profits, but this is unlikely to impose an undue strain on the finances of the scheme.

If, however, the distribution also includes (*c*) a uniform reduction in the rate of contributions of all existing members, the incidence of the cost of which is radically different from that of (*b*), a relatively larger proportion of the surplus would be absorbed by the younger existing members, who would receive an immediate benefit. Clearly the contribution of the new entrant, which must be the equivalent of the total permanent benefit, cannot be reduced, and an anomaly would arise between the position of a subscriber who entered immediately after and that of a subscriber who entered immediately before, the commencement of the new scheme. Not only would the latter pay a smaller basic contribution for the same pension benefits, but he would in addition receive a rebate on this contribution. He would thus be placed in an exceptionally favourable position compared both with the later entrant and with the older subscribers, to whom the surplus mainly belongs. The proposal for a differential rate of reduction in the various classes appears to be the only way of securing rough equity in a benefit of this nature.

If the current reduction of 12½ per cent. in contributions is continued up to 30th June 1925 to all subscribers, and as from 1st July 1925 the following scheme substituted—

A permanent reduction of 12½ per cent. to subscribers in Classes I and II on the valuation date,

A permanent reduction of 6¼ per cent. to subscribers in Classes III and IV on the valuation date,

(the reduction remaining at 6¼ per cent. when these subscribers reach Classes II and I),

no reduction to subscribers in Class V on the valuation date or to later entrants (who

would continue on full rates throughout Classes IV to I) a possible allocation of surplus would be as follows :—

	£
Value of permanent increase of 20 per cent. in pensions as from 1st January 1925	583,022
Value of temporary increase of 30 per cent. in pensions during the five years 1st January 1925 to 31st December 1929 ...	91,320
Value of total reductions in contributions of subscribers in Classes I-IV inclusive, as from 1st April 1923, as described above...	68,200
Value of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. reduction in contributions of subscribers in Classes III and IV between 1st April 1923 and 30th June 1925 (say)	2,000
Value of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction in contributions of subscribers in Class V between 1st April 1923 and 30th June 1925 (say)...	1,200
Balance of surplus to be carried forward	3,815
Total surplus ...	749,557

The balance of 3,815*l*. would be insufficient to provide any appreciable reduction in donations, but apart from this the practical equity of any such allowance is a matter for consideration. An existing subscriber marrying after the scheme comes into force would receive a substantial advantage over a subscriber who married immediately before, and the latter would probably feel, not unjustifiably, that he had some ground for dissatisfaction. I feel, therefore, that the request for this reduction should not be granted.

The values of the increases in benefit shown in the above scheme are based on the assumption that the total cost of the increase is to be borne by the Fund.

I have assumed throughout my remarks that for new entrants after 30th June 1925, the tabular rate of subscription will be increased by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and that they will be entitled to the full increased pension benefits.

Entrants since the valuation date have, of course, been paying the reduced contribution, and so will have given rise to some loss. It would therefore seem desirable, if practicable, to charge these subscribers the full revised rate as from 1st July 1925.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED HENRY.

The Under-Secretary of State for India.

ENCLOSURE No. 2 :—*Letter from the Deputy Government Actuary, dated 18th June 1925.*

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1,
18th June 1925.

Sir,

In my letter of 21st May last I included a statement showing under various heads the estimated cost of a proposed scheme for the distribution of the surplus disclosed by the valuation as at 31st March 1923 of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Scheme.

The main feature of the proposals was that pensions were to be increased by 50 per cent., of which, however, 20 per cent. only was to be a permanent increase and the remaining 30 per cent. was to be definitely guaranteed up to 31st December 1929, by which time the results of the next valuation should be known.

The surplus was not in itself sufficient to provide for a permanent increase of the full 50 per cent., and in view of the large amount of the temporary increase which was recommended, subscribers and beneficiaries may feel some anxiety as to the prospects of the continuance of this large increase after 1929. It may, therefore, be desirable to indicate the circumstances in which the enhanced rates of pensions may be expected to be maintained.

As stated above, the accrued profits were sufficient to provide for a permanent increase of 20 per cent. and a temporary increase of 30 per cent. in pensions in respect of existing subscribers and beneficiaries. In the case of future subscribers, the permanent increase can be provided by increasing the rates of subscription by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The position of these subscribers is referred to in more detail in my letter of 21st May. The sums required for the continuance of any increase in excess of 20 per cent. after 31st December 1929 must therefore be obtained from time to time out of profits earned and disclosed at the periodical valuations.

The profits which normally accrue to the Scheme in an inter-valuation period arise from :—

(1) Interest earnings on the accumulated funds in excess of interest at the rate assumed in the valuation ;

(2) The balance of various items of profit and loss resulting from differences between the actual experience of the Scheme in the inter-valuation period and the assumptions made in the valuation as to the rates of mortality, marriage, retirement, &c., expected to prevail in the period.

It should be pointed out that, owing to the changes made in the valuation basis, which, as explained in the Valuation Report, has been brought as nearly in accord with the actual experience of the Scheme as is compatible with safety, future profits under heading (2) above will probably be relatively smaller than they have been in the past. Unless, however, the rates of mortality, &c., take a violent and unexpected course adverse to the Scheme, the profits accruing from these elements may be expected still to be appreciable.

The principal source of profit, however, lies in the rate of interest. So long as the valuations are made on a 4 per cent. basis and the interest earnings are at 5½ per cent., it is clear that substantial profits will continue to accrue in increasing importance as the balance at the credit of the Scheme grows. It would, nevertheless, be improper to make a large permanent addition to the benefits of the Scheme on the basis of hypothetical future profits, with the result that any adverse fluctuation would throw the Scheme into deficiency. The correct course is, clearly, to make such permanent addition as can undoubtedly be justified without endangering the solvency of the Scheme, and to make further additions to benefits as profits are realised.

On this it may be said that, so long as the rate of interest credited to the Scheme remains as high as 5 per cent. (the present rate being 5½ per cent.), it would appear that, in the absence of any unforeseen circumstances, there is no reason to doubt that the results of future valuations will enable the increase of 50 per cent. in benefits to be continued for further periods. After each valuation the question will arise as to whether the permanent increase of 20 per cent. should not be added to with a corresponding diminution in that part of the pension which is granted by way of temporary increases and which is dependent for its continuance upon future profits.

I am, &c.,

ALFRED HENRY.

The Under-Secretary of State for India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1925.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 27th July, 1925.

C. No. 28-I.T./25.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 26th September 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft amendment.

In paragraph 1 of the form of Notice of demand set forth in rule 20 of the said rules, for the words "you have been assessed for the current year", the words "you have been assessed for the year......" shall be substituted.

V. S. SUNDARAM,

Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 1st August, 1925.

No. 16-T. (4).—The Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the application of the cement industry for protection was published for general information on Wednesday the 29th July.

2. The main fact brought out by the Report is that the present demand for cement in India approximates to 390,000 tons per annum, or if Burma be excluded, to 355,000 tons per annum, whereas Indian factories can already produce 550,000 tons per annum, and this figure may rise in the near future to 600,000 tons per annum.

The industry therefore is suffering from over-production with the result that the price of cement in India is governed not by the price at which it can be imported, but by internal competition among Indian manufacturers. The finding of the Tariff Board is that, as long as these conditions subsist, there is no action that Government can usefully take to assist the industry, and the Governor General in Council accepts this finding.

3. The Tariff Board, however, consider that present conditions in the industry must necessarily be of a temporary character, and that the time cannot be long delayed when as the result either of the operation of economic forces or of concerted action by the Indian manufacturers, the price of cement in India will again be governed by the price at which it can be imported. They have examined therefore the question whether there is any action which Government can properly take to assist the industry when conditions have become stable. There is a difference of opinion among the members of the Board whether anything can be done to assist the Indian manufacturer to capture the Burma market. If Burma be excluded from consideration, the salient facts are that in 1924 Indian production amounted to 264,000 tons and imports to 89,000 tons, and the problem before the Indian cement industry is how it can capture for itself that portion of the Indian market which is still held by cement imported almost entirely from the United Kingdom. British cement finds its market mainly in the ports and in South India. It commands a premium over Indian cement by reason of its established reputation (in which respect this Report should be of assistance to the Indian industry), and Indian cement is further handicapped by the long lead of most of the factories either from the coalfields or to the ports. In order to remove these disabilities, the Tariff Board recommend that legislation should be introduced to authorize the Government to pay bounties on cement consigned from an Indian factory to the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, or to railway stations within a specified radius of these ports. But they add a rider that the Act should not come into force until the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the price of Indian cement in the Ports is in such relation to the price of imported cement that the payment of bounties will not lead to a reduction in the price of Indian cement, and that the Act should lapse if this result is not attained within one year from the date on which the Act became law.

4. The Governor General in Council acknowledges the care and thoroughness with which the case has been investigated by the Tariff Board, but he considers that there are objections of principle to conditional legislation, and he thinks it premature to discuss what action might properly be taken if an entire change were to come over the conditions of the industry. As things are at present, he is satisfied that there is no justification for the intervention of Government, and as at present advised, he proposes to take no action on the Report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and to the Secretary, Tariff Board.

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 24th July, 1925.

No. 897.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the order published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture No. 580-240, dated the 26th June 1922, namely :—

For paragraph 11 of the said order the following shall be substituted, namely :—.

"11 (1) Unginned cotton shall not be imported by sea.

(2) Cotton seeds shall not be so imported except after fumigation with carbon bisulphide and at a prescribed port ".

2. This Department's notification No. 756, dated the 24th June 1925, is hereby cancelled.

J. W. BHORE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

610 CS— 41—14-8-25—SGPP Lahore.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th August 1925.

No. F.-294-24.—With reference to the Home Department notification No. F.-294-24-Ests., dated the 1st June 1925, the following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council amending the rules for the Indian Civil Service examination in India is published for general information:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 97 (1) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 14th day of July 1925, hereby makes the following amendments in the rules for competitive examinations in India for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, namely:—

In rule 8, after the words "British subject", where they first occur, the words "of Indian domicile" shall be inserted.

For rule 12 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(12) A candidate must hold a degree of a University approved by the Governor-General in Council or the Senior Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer"

2. In exercise of the power conferred by rule 12 of the rules as now amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve the undermentioned Universities :—

Indian Universities.

The Universities of Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, the Punjab and Rangoon.

The Aligarh Muslim University.

The Benares Hindu University.

The Mysore University.

The Osmania University.

English and Welsh Universities.

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield and Wales.

Scotch Universities.

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities.

The University of Dublin (and Trinity College), The Queen's University of Belfast.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th August 1925.

No. F.-212-C S R -25.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96 B of the Government of India Act the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on 16th July 1925, hereby makes the following amendments of the Fundamental Rules, namely :—

For rule 20 of the said rules there shall be substituted the following, namely :—

"20. When a Government servant is treated as on duty under rule 9 (6) (*b*), the Local Government may, at their option, authorize payment to him of the pay of his substantive appointment, or of any lower rate of pay which the Local Government may consider suitable. If the duty consists in a course of training or instruction, the pay admissible may, if the Local Government so direct, be, instead of either of the rates just specified, the pay of any officiating appointment held by the officer at the time he was placed on such duty, but this rate of pay shall not be allowed for a period longer than that for which the officer would have held the officiating appointment had he not been placed upon a course".

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOTIFICATION.

COMMERCE.

Simla, the 8th August 1925.

No. 236-C. (2).—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the 8th August 1925 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

No. 236-C. (2).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Indian Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.

(2) They shall come into force on the eighth day of August 1925.

2. In these rules—

Definition.

"Act" means the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925;

"Section" means a section of the Act.

3. The owner or lessee of every cotton pressing factory shall apply to the authority appointed to receive returns under sub-section (1) of section 5 for the allotment of the mark required by section 4 to be used for such factory. Such application shall be made, in the case of factories in existence at the commencement of these rules, on or before the 1st September 1925, and, in case of factories constructed thereafter, not less than one month before work commences in the factory:

Provided that the authority aforesaid may at any time allot the mark to be used in a factory in respect of which no application has been made, and may intimate the allotment to the owner of such factory.

Special mark.

4. (1) The special mark allotted to each factory shall consist of a letter denoting the province in which the factory is situated, together with a number denoting the factory.

(2) The letters denoting the province shall be as follows:—

For presses situated in the Madras Presidency the letter	M.
For presses situated in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, the letter	B.
For presses situated in Sind the letter	S.
For presses situated in Bengal the letter	L.
For presses situated in the United Provinces the letter	U.
For presses situated in the Punjab the letter	P.
For presses situated in the Central Provinces the letter	C.
For presses situated in Bihar and Orissa the letter	Q.
For presses situated in Assam the letter	A.
For presses situated in the North-West Frontier Province the letter ...	F.
For presses situated in Ajmer-Merwara the letter	J.
For presses situated in Delhi the letter	D.

(3) The numbers denoting the factory shall run consecutively within each province.

Marks not transferable.

5. No special mark once allotted shall be transferred to an other factory:

Provided that when a press is transferred from one province to another, the original allotted mark shall no longer be used and application shall be made to the prescribed authority for the allotment of a fresh mark.

Serial No.

6. The serial number shall consist of two parts. The first part shall consist of two numerals being the last two integers of the calendar year in which the cotton year has commenced, and the second part shall be the running number of the bale according to the press factory register. A new series of running numbers shall be started at the commencement of each cotton year. The cotton year shall commence on the 1st day of September in each calendar year, and shall terminate on the thirty-first day of August next following, except in the Madras Presidency, where the dates for the commencement and ending of the cotton year shall be the first day of February and the 31st day of January, respectively.

7. On and after the 1st October 1925 every bale of cotton pressed in a cotton pressing factory shall be marked in the following manner:—

Manner of marking.

The special mark and the two integers denoting the cotton year shall be indelibly punched or stamped on any part of the central hoop of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable: Provided that, if the bale is lashed with less than three hoops, the marks shall be punched on either of the hoops (if two hoops be used) or near the middle of the hoop if one hoop only be used. The letters and numbers used shall in no case be less than one-quarter of an inch in length; English letters and numbers only shall be used.

The running number of the bale shall be punched or stamped on the hoop as described above and shall be stencilled in ink on the hessian covering of a lashed flat side of the bale in such a manner as to be clearly decipherable, English numbers only being used, which shall not be less than two inches in length.

The following order shall be observed for marks punched on the hoops :—

Number denoting factory—letter denoting province—numerals denoting cotton year.

If the running number be punched on the hoop, it shall follow the second of the two numbers denoting the cotton year and separated from it by a star. Where the running number is stencilled on the hessian, a star shall be placed before the first integer and after the last integer.

Illustration.

A bale of cotton pressed at a factory in the Bombay Presidency in February 1926 would be marked in either of the following ways :—

On the hoop.		On the hoop.	On the hessian.
1 6 1 B 2 5 * 3 4 5 6	or	1 6 1 B 2 5	* 3 4 5 6 *

In this mark 161B is the factory mark, B denoting the province and 161 the number allotted to the factory; 25* 3456 is the serial number, 25 denoting the cotton year commencing on September 1st, 1925, and 3456 the running number of the bale pressed in the factory.

Note.

(*i*) In order to reduce to the minimum any risk of weakening the hoops by the punching or stamping of marks, it is advisable to place the numbers and letters as in diagram (*a*), and not as in diagram (*b*).

Diagram (*a*)

1 6 1 B 2 5

Diagram (*b*)

161 B 25

(*ii*) The stencilling of the running number on an end or unlashed side of a bale does not fulfil the requirements of this rule.

Compilation and publication of returns.

8. The statements to be compiled by Local Governments under sub-section (2) of section 5 shall be published weekly in the local Official Gazette and in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* in the form appointed for the province concerned in the annexed schedule.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—MADRAS.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending ....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5
Variety of Cotton.	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED	
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since..................19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.
1. Tinnevellies				
2. Salems				
3. Cambodia				
4. Northerns and Westerns				
5. Coconadas				
TOTAL ...				

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM B.—BOMBAY.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since...............19 (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay.					Thana, Kolaba and the Island of Bombay.
2. Gujerat					Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals and Surat.
3. North Deccan					East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.
4. East Deccan					Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur.
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.					Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri. Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara.
6. Sind					All districts in Sind
Total for the Presidency excluding the Konkan, and Port.					NOTE.—Cotton pressed in the Konkan and Port block is mainly re-pressed cotton or cotton waste

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM C.—BENGAL.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Bengal Presidency for the week ending ....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of division or block.	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since..............19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period l st year.	
The Bengal Presidency					All districts in the Presidency.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM D.—UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the week ending... ... ... 19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since .... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. Upper Doab					Dehra un, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar.
2. Middle Doab					Muttra, Farrukhabad, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah.
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand					Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur Banda.
4. Rohilkhand					Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Almora, Garhwal.
5. Rest of the Province ...					Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh. Ballia, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Kheri, Sitapur, Unao, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Partabgarh.
TOTAL ..					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM E.—PUNJAB.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Punjab for the week ending..19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since...... ...19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
1. Ambala					Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala.
2. Jullundur					Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana.
3. Lahore					Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Sheikhupura.
4. Rawalpindi					Gujrat, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Attock.
5. Multan					Montgomery, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan.
6. Ferozepore ...					Simla, Ferozepore, Mianwali.
TOTAL ...					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM F.—CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Central Provinces for the week ending..............................19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of division or block.	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		Districts included in the block.
	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since .... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	
1. Jubbulpore					Jubbulpore, Saugor, Damoh.
2. Nerbudda					Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad.
3. Nimar					Nimar.
4. Nagpur					Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Wardha, Balaghat.
5. Satpura					Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Mandla.
6. Chhatisgarh					Drug, Raipur, Bilaspur.
Total ...					

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM G.—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Bihar and Orissa during the week ending........ ....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since...... ..... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Province of Bihar and Orissa...					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM H.—ASSAM.

Statement of cotton pressed in the Province of Assam during the week ending..............................19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since............19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	District included in the block.
The Province of Assam ...					All districts in Assam.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM I.—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Statement of cotton pressed in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending ....19 .

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since......... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	District included in the block.
The North-West Frontier Province					All districts in the Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM J.—AJMER-MERWARA

Statement of cotton pressed in Ajmer-Merwara during the week ending...... 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	NO. OF BALES PRESSED		NO. OF BALES PRESSED		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since............. 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
Ajmer-Merwara					The whole of Ajmer-Merwara.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

FORM K.—DELHI.

Statement of cotton pressed in Delhi for the week ending......... 19

[Section 5 (2) of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.]

1	2	3	4	5	6
	No. of bales pressed		No. of bales pressed		
Name of division or block.	During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	Since... .... 19 . (The date prescribed by the Local Government as the commencement of the season.)	During the corresponding period last year.	Districts included in the block.
The Delhi Province					The whole of Delhi Province.

(Columns 3 and 5 to be filled in after September 1st, 1926.)

No. 455-C.-2.—The following statement of the accounts of the Indian Tea Cess Committee for the year ended 31st March 1925, is published in the *Gazette of India* in accordance with rule XIII of the rules promulgated in the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 6479-S. R., dated the 12th October 1904.

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

Statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March 1925.

Income.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Expenditure.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
To Balance 1923-24	..	7,49,246 1 4	By Office Rent and Establishment	12,000 0 0	...
To Sums received from Customs Officers under section 5 (1) of the Act.	12,92,055 14 2	...	By promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in India ...	4,48,319 7 0	...
Less Cost of Collection ...	8,663 10 1	12,83,392 4 1	By promoting the sale and increasing the consumption of tea in other countries	9,81,936 12 4	...
To Interest ...	...	6,405 3 7	By Miscellaneous	65,801 9 10	...
					15,08,057 13 2
			By closing Balance of the year ...	..	5,30,985 11 10
		20,39,043 9 0			20,39,043 9 0

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Simla, the 30th July 1925.

No. 80.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1925 (Punjab Act I of 1925), to the Province of Delhi with the following modifications, namely :—

In section 12 for the words and figures "ninth day of May 1923" the words and figures "seventeenth day of February 1925" shall be substituted.

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th August 1925.

No. 15-II-25-P.—The following Statute is published for general information :—

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING (EQUIVALENT PROVISIONS) ACT, 1925.

[15 AND 16 GEO. 5, CH. 37.]

CHAPTER 37.

A. D. 1925. AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXEMPTION, IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, OF FOREIGN SHIPS AND BRITISH SHIPS REGISTERED OUTSIDE THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS.

[*30th June 1925.*]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Power to exempt foreign ships from certain provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts.

1. Where His Majesty is satisfied that—

(*a*) ships of a foreign country are required by the law of that country to comply with any provisions which are substantially the same as, or equally effective with, any provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts which apply to foreign ships while they are within a port of the United Kingdom ; and

(*b*) that country has made or has undertaken to make provision for the exemption of British ships, while they are within a port of that country, from the corresponding requirement of the law of that country ;

His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that any such provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts as aforesaid shall not apply to any ship of that country within a port of the United Kingdom if it is proved that the ship complies with the corresponding provision of the law of that country applicable to that ship.

Power to exempt British registered outside the United Kingdom from certain provisions of Merchant Shipping Acts.

2. Where His Majesty is satisfied that British ships registered in a part of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom, or ships registered in a port of a territory over which His Majesty exercises jurisdiction, are required by the law of that part of His Majesty's dominions or the law in force in that territory to comply with any provisions which are substantially the same as, or equally effective with, any of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts which apply to such ships if, but only if, they are within a port of the United Kingdom, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that any such provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts as aforesaid shall not apply to any ship registered in that part of His Majesty's dominions, or in that territory, whilst within a port in the United Kingdom, if it is proved that the ship complies with the corresponding provision of the law of the part of His Majesty's dominions or territory in which the ship is registered.

Short title, construction, etc.

3. (1) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Equivalent Provisions) Act, 1925, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1923, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1925.

(2) In this Act the expression "the Merchant Shipping Acts" means the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1923, and includes any Orders in Council, rules and regulations made thereunder, and the expression "United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The 13th August 1925.

No. 120/25/G.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 72D read with section 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Punjab Legislative Council Rules, namely—For rule 6 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"6. The Governor, after considering the state of business of the Council, shall allot so many days as may, in his opinion, be possible, compatibly with the public interests for the business of non-official members of the Council, and may allot different days for the disposal of different classes of such business; and on days so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence. On other days no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Local Government."

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th August 1925.

No. F.-58-14-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to add the temporary post of Financial Adviser to the Government of the Punjab in schedule III to the rules.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The 11th August 1925.

No. 405-S.I.—Under the provisions of section XXII of the Statutes of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S.I., to be Secretary to the Order.

By order of the Grand Master,

K. S. FITZE,

for Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The 11th August 1925.

No. 406-I.E.—Under the provisions of section XXII of the Statutes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, His Excellency the Grand Master has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S.I., to be Secretary to the Order.

By order of the Grand Master,

K. S. FITZE,

for Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCE.

Simla, the 12th August 1925.

No. F.-96-F. of 25.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Standard Reserve are published for general information :—

STATEMENT I.

Statement of receipts and charges and of the balance of the Reserve for the quarter ending the 30th June 1925.

	£		£
Opening balance	40,000,000		
Profit on investment	394,429	Closing balance	40,394,429
Total ...	40,394,429	Total ...	40,394,429

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the form in which the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve was held on the 30th June 1925.

	£	£
Cash at the Bank of England		639
British Treasury Bills	10,265,000	
Dominion of Canada Bills 1925	1,000,000	
3½ % National War Loan 1925-28	1,050,000	
5 % Treasury Bonds 1927	4,050,000	
5 % National War Bonds 1927	3,480,000	
4½ % Treasury Bonds 1927-34	3,275,000	
5 % National War Bonds 1928	7,765,000	
5 % National War Bonds 1929	1,990,000	
5½ % Treasury Bonds 1929	150,000	
5½ % Treasury Bonds 1930	4,625,000	
4 % Treasury Bonds 1931-33	1,000,000	
5 % National War Loan 1929-47	941,352	
Total	39,591,352	
Estimated market value		40,393,790
Total		40,394,429

The 10th August 1925.

No. F.-91-C.S.R.-25.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held on the 7th day of July 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to the Fundamental Rules :—

1. In rule 78 of the said rules —

(*i*) In clause (*a*), after the word "force", the following shall be inserted namely, "but excluding special disability leave on average pay under rule 83 (*g*)".

(*ii*) For clause (*b*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) Half the period of leave on half average pay (other than special disability leave) or on quarter average pay or on leave salary equal to subsistence grant under the note to rule 88, or of special disability leave on average pay under rule 83 (*g*)".

2. In rule 81 of the said rules, at the end of clause (*a*), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that special disability leave on half average pay shall not be taken into account in calculating the maximum prescribed by this clause, and, in the case of such leave taken on average pay, account shall be taken of only half the period thereof".

3. In rule 83 of the said rules, for clauses (*f*) and (*g*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*f*) Special disability leave shall count as duty in calculating service for pension, and shall not, except as provided in rule 78 (*b*), be debited against the leave account.

"(*g*) Leave salary on special disability leave shall, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in rules 89 and 90, be equal to half average pay, or, at the Government servant's option, for a period not exceeding the period of leave on average pay which would otherwise be admissible to him, to average pay".

And the said rules shall have effect, and be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been enacted as so amended.

The 12th August 1925.

No. F.-243-C.S.R.-25.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held this 23rd day of June 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to appendix 7-A of the Civil Service Regulations :—

(1) In the entry in part I of the said appendix, beginning " Attendants, warders and keepers in Lunatic Asylums ", the following shall be inserted after the word " Asylums " : " other than Asylums in the Bombay Presidency."

(2) In the entry in part II of the said appendix, beginning " Lunatic Asylums, Bombay Presidency ", the word " Head " shall be deleted.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 15th August 1925.

No. 464-C.(3).—The Reverend John Henry Bradbury, Associate of King's College, London, and Honorary Chaplain to the Forces, has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill a vacancy in the Lahore Diocese.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August 1925.

No. G.(Elec.)-1.—The following draft of further amendments to the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), is published as required by section 38 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th November 1925.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

1. After rule 40 of the said rules the following heading and rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" *Precautions to be adopted by consumers.*

40-A.—(1). No electrical installation work, including additions, repairs and adjustments to existing installations, upon the premises of or on behalf of any consumer for the purposes of a supply of energy to such consumer, shall be carried out except by or under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency issued by the Local Government in accordance with rules made by the Local Government for the grant and cancellation of such certificates.

(2) This rule shall come into force in any province or part thereof on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local Official Gazette, appoint ".

2. After rule 106 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 106-A.—Consumers shall be responsible for the observance of rule 40-A., and for every breach of that rule the consumer upon whose premises or on whose behalf the installation was carried out shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees and in the case of a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day after the first during which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach ".

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

649 CS—741—21-8-25—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, SIMLA, SATURDAY AUGUST 22, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd August 1925.

No. F.-223-25.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant, under sub-section (2) of section 86 of the Government of India Act, to the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Kt., a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence for urgent reasons of health for a period of three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd August 1925.

No. F.-223-1-25.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Kt., the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint, under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 92 of the Government of India Act, Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, to be a temporary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The Hon'ble Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain has, on the forenoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PGG

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th August 1925.

No. F.-58-26-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to the rules :—

In schedule I, under the table relating to the Indian Police Service, insert—

"The Assistant Director, Intelligence Bureau of the Home Department, Government of India, will draw pay on the scale of Rs. 950—80—1,350, and, if entitled to overseas pay, overseas pay at £30, or Rs. 300 per mensem.

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th August 1925.

No. F.-284-25.—The following amendments to the revised rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Indian High Courts, which were published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. F.-70, dated the 29th December 1922, as subsequently amended, have been approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and are published for general information :—

In rule 7 of the said rules, in clause (*iv*) of sub-rule (*a*), and in clause (*ii*) of sub-rule (*b*), after the words "Vacation Judge" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"or in the performance of such other functions as he may have been directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council :

Provided that no credit shall be given under this clause for any such period by reason of the performance of functions other than those of Vacation Judge unless the functions were performed after the 1st April 1924."

H. TONKINSON,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th August 1925.

No. 412-A.—Captain R. B. Harward, O.B.E., Assistant Military Adviser (Infantry), Punjab States Forces, is appointed officiating Military Adviser, Punjab States Forces, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 15th July 1925, and until further orders.

Simla, the 18th August 1925.

No. 415-P.—In pursuance of clause 9 of the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. J. P. Thompson, C.S.I., Political Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, to be Secretary of the said Chamber, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

EDUCATION.

Simla, the 18th August 1925.

No. 1688.—In pursuance of section 10 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (VIII of 1922), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Delhi University is pleased to appoint the Honourable Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Kt., to be the Pro-Chancellor of the said University.

J. W. BHORE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th August 1925.

No. 383-H.—*Erratum.*—In the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 18-H., dated the 1st January 1925, *for* "Risaldar Malik Fateh Khan, Tiwana, Hoshiarpur District, Punjab" *read* "Ressaidar Malik Fateh Khan, Tiwana, Shahpur District, Punjab."

J. P. THOMPSON,

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd August, 1925.

No. F.-3-XV—25-A. C. (1).—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Kt., of his office of Member of the Council of State.

No. F.-3-XV—25-A. C (2).—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 63-E. of the Government of India Act and of the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 26 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to nominate the Honourable Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, Kt., being a Member of his Executive Council, to be a Member of the Council of State.

L. GRAHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th August, 1925.

No. F.-58—27—25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules :—

1. In Schedule IV, Appendix A, under heading B (Posts) add to item 3—

The post of General Manager, Rajputana Salt Sources ;

The post of General Manager, Salt Mines.

2. In Schedule V under 5 add--

General Manager, Rajputana Salt Sources ;

General Manager, Salt Mines.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1925.

No. D.-2404-A.—The following draft of further amendments to the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st October 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council :—

Draft Amendments.

1. For sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*f*) of rule 2 (1) of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*i*) The Public Debt Office on the books of which a Government security is registered."

2. For rules 13, 14 and 15 of the said rules, the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

Issue of duplicate note and taking of indemnity.

13. After the publication of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, the Controller of the Currency shall, if he is satisfied of the loss or destruction of the note and of the justice of the claim of the applicant, cause the particulars of the note to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the Public Debt Office—

(1) if only a portion of the note has been lost or destroyed, and if a portion of the note sufficient for its identification has been produced, to issue to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond *such* as is hereinafter mentioned a duplicate note in place of that of which a portion has been so lost or destroyed, six months after the date of the publication of the said list, and

(2) if no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed has been produced, on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned—

(*a*) to pay to the applicant, two years after the publication of the said list, the interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and

(*b*) to issue to the applicant a duplicate note in place of the note so lost or destroyed six years after the date of publication of the said list ; provided that—

(*i*) if the date on which the note is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the said period of six years expires, the Controller of the Currency shall, within six weeks of the former date, invest the principal amount due on the note in the Post Office Savings Bank, and shall repay this amount, together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in such Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate note would otherwise have been issued, and

(*ii*) if at any time before the issue of the duplicate note the original note is discovered or it appears to the Public Debt Office for other reasons that the order should be rescinded, the matter shall be referred to the Controller of the Currency for further consideration and in the meantime all action on the order shall be suspended.

Alteration of order, etc.

14. A provisional order passed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to therein, become final ; provided that the Controller of the Currency may, at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate note, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel any such order, and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note shall be extended by such period not exceeding six years, as he may think fit.

Indemnity bonds.

15. (1) Indemnity bonds—

(a) when executed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 shall be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the amount of all back interest accrued due on the note *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon during the period which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate note can be made, and

(b) in all other cases shall be for twice the face value of the note *plus* twice the amount of interest calculated in accordance with clause (a).

(2) The Controller of the Currency may direct that such indemnity bond shall also be executed by such number of sureties not exceeding two as he may think fit, or that the applicant shall furnish collateral security in the shape of Government securities to be deposited with him for such amount and period as he may think fit."

(3) In Rules 15-C, 24, 25 and 26, the words " as nearly as may be in Form V " shall be omitted.

(4) For rule 32 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

Powers of the Deputy Controllers of the Currency.

32. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of the Currency, the powers conferred under these rules on the Controller of the Currency may be exercised by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, or the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Madras.

(5) Forms V and VI in the Schedule to the said rules shall be omitted.

(6) In Form XII in the Schedule to the said rules, for the words, " Controller of the Currency " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Controller of the Currency.

Deputy Controller of the Currency.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 25th August, 1925.

R. Dis. No. 291-I. T.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 681-F., dated the 28th December 1912, and No. 718-F, dated the 8th March 1922, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following class of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Act, namely :—

" The profits of any Co-operative Society other than the Sanikatta Salt-owners' Society in the Bombay Presidency for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), or the dividends or other payments received by the members of any such Society on account of profits."

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

721 CS—745—4-9-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1925.

No. F.-58/29/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules :—

1. In item 5 (4) under heading B-Posts in Appendix A to Schedule IV, add—" and the Postmaster, Rangoon ".
2. In item 7 (4) of Schedule V, add—" and the Postmaster, Rangoon ".

J. CRERAR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 28th August, 1925.

No. F./21-II-C.S.R./24.—The Secretary of State in Council has been pleased to sanction the grant of the concessions mentioned below to civil officers who rendered military service in the Great War :—

(1) If a civil officer who served with the Forces during the Geat War, and who was granted sick leave during that service (other than the 3 months' absence on full pay allowed to officers wounded or invalided), has reason to think that the amount of civil leave earned by him in respect of his military service was less than the amount debited in his leave account in respect of the same service, his leave account will, on his making application, be examined and, if such should be found to be the case, the excess debit will be cancelled.

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(2) Sick leave taken by an officer during military service will count for pension up to a maximum of two years (as in the case of special disability leave) irrespective of whether he was eventually invalided from military service or not. If he was invalided from military service, any such period of sick leave allowed to count for pension should be deducted from any period of disability leave that might otherwise be admissible to him on his release from military service.

2. Pensioners who retired before the date of this Resolution, who have reason to think that their pension will be increased by the concession now sanctioned, should make an application for re-calculation of their pensions to the authority which sanctioned their pension. Any increase of pension which may be admissible as a result of the concession will have effect from the 5th July 1925.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* (Part I).

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd September, 1925.

R. Dis. No. 313-Salt./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and by section 2 of the Indian Salt-duties Act, 1908 (X of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in rule 4 of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Industries No. B.-316, dated the 14th October 1922, namely :—

(1) In clause (*h*) the word 'or' shall be omitted.

(2) After the figures '1933' in clause (*i*) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"or

(*j*) 5 per cent. ten-year Bonds, 1935."

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th September, 1925.

No. F.-58-20-25.—In exercise of the power conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to Schedule III to the Rules :—

"The Principal, Punjab Veterinary College (while the post is held by Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., M.R.C.V.S.)."

T. SLOAN,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th September, 1925.

No. D.-2986.—The following amendment to the rules fixing the salaries, allowances furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Indian High Courts, which are published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F.-70, dated the 29th December 1922, and subsequently amended, was made by the Secretary of State in Council at a meeting held on the 5th August 1925, and is published for general information :—

At the end of Note (2) to Rule 7 (*a*) (*ii*), as amended on the 27th January 1925, the following shall be inserted, namely :

"This note has effect from the 17th October 1925."

H. TONKINSON,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th September, 1925.

No. F.-10-III-F.E.-25.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 12th day of August 1925, hereby makes the following amendments in the General Provident Fund Rules :—

1. In Rule 18 of the said Rules—

(*i*) for clauses (1) and (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) A subscriber proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement, at any time between the date of his proceeding on leave and the date of retirement, subject, however, to the condition that he may be required, should he return to duty at the end of his leave, to repay to the Fund the whole amount withdrawn by him with interest thereon."

(*ii*) Clause (3) shall be renumbered as clause (2).

2. In Rule 21 of the said Rules :—

(*i*) In clause (*viii*) (*b*) the words "Sub-rule (*viii*) (*d*)" shall be substituted for the words "Sub-rule (*viii*) (*c*)."

(*ii*) After clause (*viii*) (*b*), the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*c*) Save as provided in Sub-rule (*viii*) (*d*), the policy may also be reassigned to the subscriber before the date of his actual retirement in the cases and subject to the conditions laid down in Rule 18, and subject also to the further condition that, should he return to duty at the end of his leave, he may be required to reassign the policy to the Secretary of State, or, in the event of the policy having lapsed or become incumbered or otherwise incapable of assignment, to repay into the Fund either the amounts of substituted payments or of subscriptions withdrawn from the Fund, as the case may be, with interest thereon, or, in the event of the policy having matured the sum realised from the Insurance Company."

(*iii*) Clause (*viii*) (*c*) shall be renumbered as clause (*viii*) (*d*).

And the said Rules shall have effect as though they had been so amended with effect from the 27th March 1922.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th September, 1925.

D. Dis. No. 948-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Industrial and Trade Review for India" published in Germany.

INCOME-TAX.

The 7th September, 1925.

R. Dis. No. 381-I.T.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following class of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Act and that it shall not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee for the purpose of the said Act, namely :—

Such portion of the income of any person to whom a loan has been granted by Government as a measure of relief on account of loss suffered by him in the riots which took place at Kohat in the year 1924 as is expended in the payment of interest on or the repayment of the capital of such loan.

RESOLUTION.

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT (XVI OF 1925)—OVERSEAS PAY PAID IN ENGLAND.

Simla, the 10th September, 1925.

R. Dis. No. 932-I.-T.-25.—There seems to have been some misapprehension in regard to the object and effect of the Indian Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act (XVI of 1925). It seems to have been supposed that salary paid in the United Kingdom for work done in India was not liable to Indian income-tax until the passing of the Amendment Act of 1925. This view is incorrect. Salary so paid—for example, overseas pay paid in sterling in England to officers of the Indian Civil Service and others—would have been liable to Indian income-tax even if the Amendment Act had not been passed. Though paid outside India, it accrues or arises in India and is therefore liable to Indian income-tax. Similarly, leave salaries paid in England are liable to Indian income-tax but they have been exempted from this liability by a notification under section 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, XI of 1922. Had such salaries not been liable to Indian income-tax, there would, obviously, have been no necessity to issue such a notification. The object of passing the Indian Income-tax (Second Amendment) Act of 1925 was to render salaries paid in England, such as overseas sterling pay, liable to taxation in India *by deduction at source* which would not otherwise have been legal under section 18 (2) of the Indian Income-tax Act, XI of 1922, since such salaries are not paid in India. The Amendment Act was passed because it was thought that deduction at source was the method of levying the tax on these salaries that would be most convenient alike to the officers concerned and to the Department.

ORDERED that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 5th September, 1925.

C. No. 621-I.T.-25.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 5th November 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendment.

In the form set forth in rule 19 of the said Rules, in Schedule A—

(*i*) after column 6, the following column shall be inserted, namely :—

"6-A. Period during which the property remained vacant."

(*ii*) after column 13, the following column shall be inserted, namely :—

"13-A. Amount claimed on account of property remaining vacant."

(*iii*) in column 14 for the figures "13" the figures and letter "13-A" shall be substituted.

V. S. SUNDARAM,
Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 12th September, 1925.

No. 464-C. (3).—The Reverend William Leonard Pollard Willison has been appointed to be a chaplain on probation on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill a vacancy in the Lahore diocese.

No. 703-C. (2).—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India, Burma and Ceylon, is published for general information :—

14th October	...	Wednesday	...	Leave Calcutta	...	16-45	
15th ,,	...	Thursday	...	Arrive *Bezwada*	...	22-08	
17th ,,	...	Saturday	...	Leave ,,	...	...	By motor for Masulipatam.
21st ,,	...	Wednesday	...	Return ,,	...	...	By motor.
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Leave ,,	...	23-42	
22nd ,,	...	Thursday	...	Arrive *Nandyal*	...	12-16	
26th ,,	...	Monday	...	Leave Nandyal	...	14-13	
27th ,,	...	Tuesday	...	Arrive *Bezwada*	...	4-55	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	...	...	...	By Motor to Kodapalli.
29th ,,	...	Thursday	...	Return Bezwada	...	...	By motor.
30th ,,	...	Friday	...	Leave ...	...	7-15	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Arrive *Dornakal*	...	10-11	
2nd November	...	Monday	...	Arrive Dornakal	...	0-55	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Arrive Bezwada	...	3-30	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Leave ,,	...	5-38	
3rd ,,	...	Tuesday	...	Arrive Calcutta	...	12-44	
12th ,,	...	Thursday	...	Leave Calcutta	...	20-06	
14th ,,	...	Saturday	...	Arrive Rawalpindi	...	20-10	
15th ,,	...	Sunday	...	Halt ,,	...	...	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Leave Rawalpindi	...	22-10	
16th ,,	...	Monday	...	Arrive *Peshawar*	...	6-00	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Halt ,,	...	...	
17th ,,	...	Tuesday	...	Leave ,,	...	...	By Aeroplane for Razmak.
18th ,,	...	Wednesday	...	Halt Razmak	...	...	
19th ,,	...	Thursday	...	Leave ,,	...	...	By Aeroplane for Quetta.
20th ,,	...	Friday	...	Halt *Quetta*	...	...	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Leave Quetta	...	13-10	
21st ,,	...	Saturday	...	Arrive Khanewal	...	13-47	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Leave ,,	...	18-30	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Arrive Ghojra	...	22-02	
22nd ,,	...	Sunday	...	Halt ,,	...	...	
23rd ,,	...	Monday	...	Leave ,,	...	22-02(*Viâ* Sangla Hill Junction).	
24th ,,	...	Tuesday	...	Arrive *Lahore*	...	5-39	
,, ,,	...	,,	...	Halt Lahore	...	...	Up to 28th.
28th ,,	...	Saturday	...	Leave ,,	...	20-18 or 14-20.	
29th ,,	...	Sunday	...	Arrive Delhi	...	6-35 or 0-57.	
30th ,,	...	Monday	...	Leave ,,	...	1-17	
1st December	...	Tuesday	...	Arrive Calcutta	...	6-30	

Letters may be addressed to the Stations marked in italics.

Matters of a routine nature requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Ven'ble John Godber, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Bishop's House, Calcutta.

N. J. ROUGHTON,

For Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

(POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.)

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 12th September, 1925.

No. 57-P. T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st October 1925 the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

In rule 3 of the said rules :—

(a) for the entries under the head "*Blind literature packets*" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"For a packet not exceeding two pounds in weight—Half-an-anna.

For every additional two pounds up to six pounds—Half-an-anna.

For a packet exceeding six pounds and up to six pounds and eight ounces—Two annas."

(b) Under the head "*business papers (legal and commercial documents)*", for the entry—

"For a packet not exceeding ten ounces in weight—Three annas."

the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"For a packet not exceeding twelve ounces in weight—Three annas."

TELEGRAPHS.

The 12th September, 1925.

No. 36-P. T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6975-137, dated the 16th September, 1909, namely :—

1. For rule 118 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"118. *Postage.*—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, *e.g.*, Aden and Ceylon, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, the letter charges given in the Foreign Post Directory in the Post and Telegraph Guide must be paid. Telegrams can be posted as registered letters on payment of the registration charges."

2. In rule 120 of the said rules for the words beginning with "The charge for such a telegram would be" and ending with "five annas under rule 138", the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"The charge for such a telegram would be the current inland rate according to the class (Express or Ordinary at Sender's choice) *plus* the letter postage given in the Foreign Post Directory in the Post and Telegraph Guide under rule 118. If the Sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he should pay the registration charges and insert the Special Instruction *Post Registered* (or *P. R.*) before the name of the Telegraph Office from which the message is to be posted."

3. In rule 120 of the said rules for the words "according to the charges laid down in Rule 118" the words "under rule 118" shall be substituted.

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

808 CS—574—18-9-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SATURDAY, SIMLA, THE 22ND AUGUST 1925.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 19th August 1925.

C. No. 725-Cus./25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 (c) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rule regarding the submission of appeals and applications for revision under the Sea Customs Act :—

Rule.

Every appeal presented to the Chief Customs authority under section 188 of the Sea Customs Act, and every application made to the Governor-General in Council under section 191 of the said Act, shall be accompanied by a copy of the decision or order by which the appellant or the applicant, as the case may be, is aggrieved.

V. S. SUNDARAM,

Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

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FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SIMLA, THE 29TH AUGUST 1925.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 27th August 1925.

R. Dis. No. 670-Cus./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking of copper out of the North-West Frontier Province to the tribal territories adjoining that Province :

Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to copper taken out of the said Province to the said territories under a permit issued by the District Magistrate of the district from which it is so taken.

R. Dis. No. 871-Cus./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification in this Department R. Dis. No. 868-Cus./25, dated the 9th July 1925, published on page 596 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 11th July 1925, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 1st January 1926, the bringing into British India of any goods manufactured in any place outside His Majesty's dominions and bearing as a mark or label a portrait of His Majesty the King-Emperor, Her Majesty the Queen Empress or any member of the Royal Family of England who was alive on the date of this notification or who died not more than thirty years before the said date.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" EXTRAORDINARY, DATED SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th September 1925.

No. 482-P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has learned with deep regret of the death, on the 23rd instant, of Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., A.-D.C., LL.D., Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

At the age of 35 His Highness was called upon to assume the high responsibilities of Rulership, on the demise of his illustrious father His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, on the 12th September 1885. The late Ruler was distinguished for his liberality and benevolence, and during the forty years of his rule, the resources of the State were largely developed, and much was done for the good of those over whom he ruled.

On various occasions and particularly during the Great War, he maintained undimmed the traditional loyalty of his illustrious House and gave practical proofs of his devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor. By his death the Indian Empire has been deprived of a very staunch friend.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 17th September 1925.

No. F.-57-24-25.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council held this 5th day of August 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

For Regulation 9 of Schedule IV of the said Rules there shall be substituted the following, namely :—

"9.—(1) Payment for all sea passages shall be made from the General Passage Fund to the Steamship Companies either direct or through recognised firms of passenger agents.

" (2) Payment on account of journeys by land shall be made either to the officer making the claim or to the Steamship Company or a recognised firm of passenger agents."

PGG

No. F.-58-21-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to Schedule V to the Rules :—

" Agricultural Department—

Second Imperial Economic Botanist,

Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, while held by Mrs. G. L. C. Howard."

No. F.-868-22.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information : —

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) and (3) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held this 5th day of August 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Premature Retirement Rules, namely : —

(*i*) In the Second Schedule to the said Rules in sub-paragraph (*b*) of paragraph 3, for the expression " £ $\frac{n}{25}$ × 800" there shall be substituted the words " £ $\frac{1}{30}$ × 800 for each completed year of service qualifying him for ordinary pension as an officer of the Indian Army, *plus* £ $\frac{1}{12}$ × $\frac{1}{30}$ × 800 for each completed month of such service in excess of the completed years."

(*ii*) In sub-paragraph (*c*) of the same regulation for the expression " £ $\frac{n}{14}$ × 400" there shall be substituted the words " £ $\frac{1}{17}$ × 400 for each completed year of service qualifying him for ordinary pension as an officer of the Indian Medical Service *plus* £ $\frac{1}{12}$ × $\frac{1}{17}$ × 400 for each completed month of such service in excess of the completed years."

and the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as though they had been enacted as so amended, provided that the pension of an officer who was given permission before the date of this amendment to retire under these Rules shall not be reduced by reason only of this amendment.

POLICE.

The 14th September 1925.

No. F.-21-XLII-25—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

In clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 15 of the said Rules *for* the words " Calicut, Karachi or Aden " the words " Calicut, Karachi, Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin or Aden " shall be substituted.

The 17th September 1925.

No. F.-21-XXIX-25.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules for entry (9) the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

" (9) The Officer Commanding a unit in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces, and when he is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Officer Commanding, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces.	Such arms and ammunition as are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the Officer Commanding the unit.	This exemption shall apply in the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass and in the case of Officers Commanding only in respect of the purchase and stocking of arms and ammunition which are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15."

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 17th September 1925.

No. F.-325-25.—The following resolution by the Secretary of State in Council making an amendment in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules is published for general information : —

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of

votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 26th day of August 1925, hereby makes the following amendment in the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, namely :—

In sub-rule (3) of rule 2, *for* the words "Any Government Servant may" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Subject to the provisions of any general or special order of the local Government any Government Servant may."

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th September 1925.

No. F./35-III-C.S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 15 in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added as rule (7) in Part I of the Supplementary Regulations published in Finance Department, notification No. F./25-C.S.R./25, dated the 6th February 1925 :—

(7) Any amount forfeited by the officer as a result of cancelling a passage in circumstances where the steamship company is entitled to claim such forfeiture, shall be debited to the passage account concerned.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 17th September 1925.

D. Dis. No. 983-Cus./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any issue of the newspaper entitled "The Canton Gazette" published at Canton, China.

D. Dis. No. 984-Cus./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "Direct Road to National Emancipation" printed in Constantinople by Rahmat Ali, Zakaria.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 17th September 1925.

C. No. 664-IT./25.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 19th November 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board :—

Draft Amendment.

In the certificate set forth in sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the said Rules after the words and figures "day of April 19 " the words and figures "up to the 31st day of March 19 " shall be inserted.

V. S. SUNDARAM,

Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th September 1925.

No. M.-1055 (1).—The following draft of regulations which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of that Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th December 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council :—

Draft Regulations for Coal Mines.

1. (*1*) These regulations may be called the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, 1925.

(*2*) They shall apply only in respect of coal mines.

2. In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Indian Mines Act, 1923 ;

(*b*) "the District Magistrate", in relation to any mine, means the District Magistrate of the district in which the mine is situated :

Provided that in the case of a mine which is situated partly in one district and partly in another, the District Magistrate for purposes of these regulations shall be the one authorised in this behalf by the Local Government ;

(*c*) "Form" means a Form as set out in the Schedule ;

(*d*) "Schedule" means the Schedule to these regulations.

CHAPTER I.

RETURNS, NOTICES AND RECORDS.

3. (*1*) On or before the tenth day of every month, the owner, agent or manager of every mine shall send to the Chief Inspector a correct return in Form I of all raisings and despatches during the preceding calendar month.

(*2*) On or before the twenty-first day of January in each year the owner, agent or manager of every mine shall forward to the District Magistrate and to the Chief Inspector annual returns in respect of the preceding year in Forms II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII.

(*3*) If any mine is abandoned or the working of any mine has been discontinued over a period exceeding three months or if a change occurs in the ownership of any mine, the returns required by sub-regulation (2) shall be submitted within one month from the date of abandonment or change of ownership or within four months from the date of discontinuance :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by order in writing extend the period for the submission of such returns up to any date not later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which they relate :

Provided further that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to authorise the submission of any return later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which it relates.

4. The notice required by section 14 of the Act shall be furnished in duplicate and, shall specify the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and, in the case of a new mine, the date on which it was opened. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

5. When a mine or seam has been abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding two months, the owner of the mine shall, within one month after the abandonment or within seven days after the expiry of the said period, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector notice in writing, specifying the name and situation of the mine, the name and address of the owner, and the date and cause of the abandonment or discontinuance.

6. When a mine or seam is re-opened after abandonment or discontinuance, the owner, agent or manager shall, within one month after the date of the re-opening send to

the District Magistrate notice in writing in duplicate, specifying the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and the date of the re-opening. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

7. When a change occurs in the name of, or in the ownership of, a mine, notice in writing of the change and of the date thereof, shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the change.

8. When any new appointment is made of an agent or manager of a mine, or any change of address of any agent or manager occurs, notice of the appointment or change and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the change.

9. When the ownership of a mine is transferred, the previous owner or his agent or manager shall make over to the new owner all plans, books and other records required to be kept under the Act, and all correspondence relevant to the working of the mine with the Department of Mines and other Government departments.

10. If the owner, agent or manager of any mine intends to commence or extend any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public work in respect of which this regulation is applicable by reason of any general or special order of the local Government under clause (*u*) of sectoin 29 of the Act, he shall, not less than sixty days before commencing to carry out his intention, give, in the case of a railway, to the Railway Administration concerned or, in the case of any such public work as aforesaid, to such authority as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct, and in any case to the Chief Inspector, notice in writing of such intention.

11. If the operations in respect of which notice is given under regulation 10 are not commenced within twelve months from the expiry of the period of sixty days therein referred to, the notice shall be held to have lapsed and the provisions of that regulation shall apply as if no such notice had been given.

12. The notice to be given under regulation 10 shall specify the position of the workings of the mine in relation to the railway or public work in question, the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the intended new operations, the limits to which it is proposed to carry the said operations, and shall include a plan showing the existing and the intended mining operations in so far as they affect the railway or public work in question.

13. When any accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious* bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion, ignition, outbreak of fire or irruption of water occurs in or about a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall forthwith inform the inspector by telephone or telegraph, and shall also, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, explosion, ignition, outbreak or irruption, send notice thereof in Form IX to the District Magistrate, or to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

14. When any person dies from the result of an injury already reported as serious under regulation 13, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall, within twenty-four hours of his being informed of the death, send notice thereof to the District Magistrate or to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

* See definition of the words "serious bodily injury" given in section 3 (*k*) of the Act.

CHAPTER II.

PLANS.

15. (*1*) All plans prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall, so far as possible, be accurate and shall—

(*a*) bear the name of the mine and of the owner;

(*b*) show the scale together with the magnetic meridian and the date of the latter;

(*c*) be properly inked on durable paper, or on tracing cloth; and

(*d*) be on a scale of 100 feet to the inch:

Provided that where plans have been prepared on any other scale before the passing of these regulations, the plans need not be re-drawn unless the Chief Inspector by order in writing expressly so directs.

(*2*) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall keep a plan of the workings of the mine. The position of the workings at the time of the last survey shall be shown by a

dotted line drawn through the ends of the workings; such dotted line shall be marked with the date of the last survey. The plan shall also show all shaft incline openings, all goaves, the boundaries of the underground leasehold, where possible, and all important features, such as railways, roads, rivers, streams and reservoirs which overlie any part of the workings or any point within 600 feet of any part of the workings measured on the horizontal plan: also the general direction and rate of dip of the strata, the depth of every shaft, a section of the seam being worked and the position of all faults and dykes, with the amount and direction of their throw. There shall be a separate plan of the workings of each seam, and of each separate section of each seam.

(3) The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall also keep a separate tracing of a surface plan showing all surface features referred to in sub-regulation (2), and in addition all buildings and erections on the surface and within the boundaries which over-lie the workings of the mine or any point within 600 feet of the workings measured on the horizontal plane.

(4) The plans required by this regulation shall be maintained up to date within six months, and shall be kept in the office at the mine.

(5) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to apply to any mine in which the workings do not extend below the super-jacent ground:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may direct that the regulation shall apply to any such mine to such extent as he may think fit

16. The Governor-General in Council may direct that after such date as he may appoint in this behalf the plans required to be kept under regulation 15 shall be prepared by or under the supervision of a surveyor who has been granted a surveyor's certificate under these regulations.

17. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall at any time on the request of the Chief Inspector or of any Inspector produce to him at the office at the mine such plans and sections, and also, on the like request, mark on such plans and sections the then state of the workings of the mine; and the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plans and the sections, and for official purposes to make or have a copy made of any part thereof respectively.

18. Where any mine or seam is abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding one year, the person who was the owner of the mine at the time of the abandonment or discontinuance shall, within three months after the abandonment or within fifteen months after the discontinuance of working, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector accurate plans and sections of the workings of the mine or seam up to the time of the abandonment or discontinuance, showing the pillars of coal remaining unworked and all other features required in compliance with these regulations, or a true and accurate copy of the same:

Provided that if a change of ownership occurs after the abandonment or discontinuance and before the expiry of the three months or the fifteen months aforesaid, as the case may be, such plans and sections shall be sent forthwith.

19. After the expiry of ten years from the date of abandonment or discontinuance of working in any mine or seam, the Chief Inspector may, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, permit any person having an interest in the said mine or seam to inspect the plan or section of such mine or seam sent to him in accordance with the provisions of regulation 18; and he may further on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, supply to any such person copies of the like plan or section.

CHAPTER III.

MINE OFFICIALS.

20. For the purposes of this Chapter every system of underground workings interconnected in such a manner that communication is practicable from any one part of the system to any other part by means of underground channels shall be deemed to constitute one mine. If access from one system of underground workings to another such system is not so practicable, each such system shall be deemed to constitute a separate mine.

21. A duly qualified manager may be permitted by order in writing of the Chief Inspector to manage more than one mine, if the Chief Inspector is of opinion that the mines supervised by him are near enough to one another to permit of effective supervision being exercised, and that an adequate subordinate supervising staff is maintained at such mines. The Chief Inspector may at any time by order in writing revoke any such permission and such order shall be final.

22. Save as provided by regulation 21 no person shall act as manager of more than one mine.

23. Save as hereinafter provided in regulation 24—

(*a*) no person shall act as manager of a mine, the average output of which exceeds 2,500 tons a month, unless he holds a first class manager's certificate granted under these regulations ;

(*b*) no person shall act as manager of a mine, the average output of which exceeds 600 tons a month, unless he holds a first or second class manager's certificate granted under these regulations ; and

(*c*) no person shall act as the manager of a mine, the average output of which does not exceed 600 tons a month, unless he is the holder of a first or second class manager's certificate or of a mana ger's permit granted under these regulations :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by order in wrtting, direct that in the case of any such mine as is referred to in clause (*b*) the manager thereof shall be the holder of a first class manager's certificate granted under these regulations, and that in the case of any such mine as is referred to in clause (*c*) the manager thereof shall be the holder of a first or second class manager's certificate granted under these regulations :

Provided further that an appeal from any order passed by the Chief Inspector under the foregoing proviso shall lie to the Mining Board constituted under section 10 of the Act or, if no Mining Board has been so constituted for the Province in which the appellant is employed, to the local Government and the order of the Mining Board or of the local Government thereon shall be final.

24. (*1*) The Chief Inspector may by order in writing authorise any person whom he may consider competent, to act as manager of any mine or mines, for a specified period notwithstanding that such person does not possess the qualifications prescribed in that behalf by regulation 23 ; and may by a like order revoke any such authority at any time, without giving any reason for his action and at his sole discretion, and such order shall be final.

(*2*) In every mine daily personal supervision shall be exercised by the manager.

(*3*) Where by reason of absence or for any other reason the manager is unable to exercise daily personal supervision the owner, agent or manager shall authorise in writing a person whom he considers competent to act as manager of the mine :

Provided that —

(*a*) such person holds a first or second class manager's certificate or an underground sirdar's certificate ;

(*b*) no such authority shall have effect for a period in excess of one month ;

(*c*) the owner, agent or manager, as the case may be, shall send to the Chief Inspector with the least possible delay, a written notice intimating that such an authorisation has been made, and stating the reason for the authorisation, the qualifications and experience of the person authorised and the dates of the commencement and ending of the authorisation ; and

(*d*) the Chief Inspector may by order in writing revoke any authority so granted, and such order shall be final.

25. The manager of every mine shall appoint in writing such number of competent persons as will be sufficient to secure a thorough supervision of all the operations in the mine and the enforcement of the requirements of the Act and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws made thereunder. He shall assign to every such person his particular duties, shall on his appointment make over to him a copy of the regulations, rules and bye-laws which affect him and shall take all possible steps to ensure that every such person understands and carries out and enforces the provisions therein contained. Copies of all appointments made by the manager shall be kept in the office at the mine.

26. Every person employed in a mine as an underground official subordinate to the manager, and superior to the underground sirdar shall hold either a first or second class manager's certificate or an underground sirdar's certificate granted under these regulations :

Provided that this regulation shall not come into force until the 1st day of July, 1926.

27. With effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India* no person shall be employed as a surveyor in a mine unless he holds a surveyor's certificate granted under these regulations.

28. No person shall be employed as a winding engineman unless he has attained the age of 21 years ; and the manager or some competent person appointed by the manager for the purpose shall before appointing any such person satisfy himself that such person is competent to perform the duties assigned to him.

CHAPTER IV.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, PERMITS AND AUTHORISATIONS.

29. (*1*) There shall be constituted a Board of Examiners for the purposes of these regulations, which shall consist of the Chief Inspector, who shall be the Chairman of the Board, and of two other persons, possessing technical qualifications fitting them to serve on the Board, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council for a term of three years :

Provided that on the expiry of any term for which he has been appointed, any such person shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(*2*) A person appointed under sub-regulation (*1*) shall receive such remuneration as the Governor-General in Council may fix.

30. (*1*) Certificates under these regulations shall be granted by the Board of Examiners, and all decisions of the Board regarding the grant of such certificates shall be final.

(*2*) Certificates granted by the Board shall be valid throughout British India, and shall be of the following kinds :—

(*a*) first and second class certificates of competency to manage a mine (in these regulations referred to as manager's certificates) ;

(*b*) certificates of competency to survey the workings of a mine (in these regulations referred to as surveyor's certificates) ;

(*c*) certificates of competency to make the inspection hereinafter required by regulation 70 [in these regulations referred to as undergro und sirdar's (or examiner's) certificates].

31. (*1*) Certificates shall be granted to candidates after such examination and in such form as the Board of Examiners may prescribe.

(*2*) The examinations shall be held at such times and at such centres, as may be fixed by the Board, and shall be conducted by local examiners, who shall be appointed by the Board.

(*3*) The local examiners so appointed shall be subject to the orders of the Board in respect of all matters relative to the conduct of the examinations, and shall receive such remuneration as the Board, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may fix.

(*4*) The Board may make rules as to the conduct of the examinations ; and shall, so far as may be practicable. provide that the standard of knowledge requisite for the grant of certificates of any particular class shall be uniform throughout British India.

(*5*) Every rule made by the Board under this regulation shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and in such local official gazettes as the Board may direct, and, except as regards examinations for underground sirdar's certificates held before the 1st day of July, 1926, no such rule shall have effect until six months from the date on which it was first so published.

32. Full information regarding the date and place of each examination for manager's and surveyor's certificates shall be published under the orders of the Board of Examiners in each issue of such local official gazettes, and in such other publications, as the Board may direct, for a period of not less than three months prior to the date fixed by the Board for receiving applications.

33. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a manager's certificate unless he has gained a First Aid Certificate of the St. John Ambulance Association or other Society or Body approved by the Government of India :

Provided that the Board of Examiners may dispense with such qualifications in the case of any candidate if it is satisfied that a candidate has not had sufficient opportunity to obtain such a certificate.

34. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a first class manager's certificate unless he has attained the age of 23 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than five years :

Provided that this period may, if the Board of Examiners thinks fit, be reduced to three years in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at an University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

35. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a second class manager's certificate unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than three years :

Provided that this period may, if the Board of Examiners thinks fit, be reduced to two years in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at an University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

36. The periods of practical experience in a coal mine prescribed in regulations 34 and 35 may, subject to such conditions as the Board of Examiners thinks fit, be reduced at the discretion of the Board in the case of a candidate part of whose experience has been obtained in mines other than coal mines.

37. The nature of the practical experience required of a candidate under regulations 34 and 35 shall be experience gained in one or other of the following capacities in a coal mine, namely :—

(a) as an underground workman having direct practical experience in the work of getting coal, and of stone work, timbering and repairing ;

(b) as an underground sirdar, deputy, overman, foreman, assistant or undermanager, or other underground official ;

(c) as a mining apprentice, mine surveyor or colliery engineer, whose practical experience has included—

(1) actual practical work (other than the work of mine surveying or colliery engineering) of not less than two years in the case of candidates for first class certificates, and of not less than one year in the case of candidates for second class certificates, in any part of the underground workings of a coal mine, or

(2) direct supervision of such work during a like period.

38. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for a surveyor's certificate unless he has attained the age of 21 years and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had two years' practical experience of surveying, of which at least six months shall have been practical experience of surveying the underground workings of a mine.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this regulation approved attendance at classes in theoretical and practical surveying at a technical institution approved in this behalf by the Board of Examiners shall be considered to be practical experience of surveying other than practical experience of surveying the underground workings of a mine.

39. No person shall be admitted as a candidate at any examination for an underground sirdar's certificate unless he has attained the age of 21 years, and has satisfied the Board of Examiners that he has had practical experience in a coal mine for a period of not less than three years :

Provided that this period may, if the Board of Examiners thinks fit be reduced to one year in the case of a candidate who has received a diploma in scientific and mining training after a course of study of at least two years at an educational institution approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, or who has taken a degree in scientific and mining subjects at an University approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council.

40. Examinations for underground sirdars' certificates shall be conducted orally in English or in the vernacular language of the district in which the examination is held and shall be designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the following subjects, namely :—

(a) timbering,

(b) methods of examination of the roof and sides of working places and travelling roads,

(c) short-firing,

(d) mine gases and ventilation,

(e) the provisions of the regulations, rules and bye-laws under the Act, relating to the safety of persons employed in mines,

(f) in the case of candidates for the endorsement referred to in the proviso to sub-regulation (1) of regulation 71, the methods of testing for and detecting the presence of inflammable gas.

41. Applications for admission to an examination for first or second class manager's or surveyor's certificates shall be made to the Chief Inspector not less than one month prior to the date fixed for the examination. Every such application shall be submitted on a form which shall be supplied free of charge by the Chief Inspector on application made in this behalf.

42. (*1*) An application for admission to an examination shall be rejected, unless the fee hereinafter prescribed in respect thereof has been paid to the Chief Inspector within not less than one month prior to the date fixed for the examination, or, in the case of an examination for an underground sirdar's certificate, before the date so fixed.

(*2*) The fees referred to in sub-regulation (*1*) shall be chargeable according to the following scale, namely :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	in the case of an examination for a first class manager's certificate ...	25
(*b*)	in the case of an examination for a second class manager's certificate ...	15
(*c*)	in the case of an examination for a surveyor's certificate ..	15
(*d*)	in the case of an examination for an underground sirdar's certificate ...	5

(*3*) The amount of any fee referred to in clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-regulation (*2*) less Rs. 5, shall be returnable to the person by whom it has been paid if the application of such person for admission to the examination is rejected.

43. (*1*) The Board of Examiners may grant without examination to any person holding a manager's certificate or a surveyor's certificate or a certificate equivalent to an underground sirdar's certificate granted under any Act for the regulation of mines for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any Colony, a certificate of a similar class under these regulations, and may grant to any person holding a certificate of proficiency in mining or surveying, who satisfies the Board that he possesses the requisite knowledge and experience and that he is of good character, a manager's or surveyor's certificate under these regulations.

(*2*) The Board of Examiners may grant without examination a surveyor's certificate to any person who satisfies the Board that he has had not less than five years' experience of surveying in mines and that he possesses the requisite knowledge and is of good character : Provided that application for such certificate is made within one year of the date on which these regulations come into force.

(*3*) The following fees shall be chargeable in respect of applications for certificates to be issued under this regulation :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	in the case of a manager's or surveyor's certificate	5
(*b*)	in the case of an underground sirdar's certificate	2

The fee shall be paid to the Chief Inspector and the application for the grant of a certificate shall not be considered by the Board until the Chief Inspector has certified that the fee has been paid.

44. If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners that he has without any fault on his part lost or been deprived of a certificate granted to him under these regulations, the Board may, upon such terms and conditions as it thinks fit, cause a copy of the certificate to be delivered to him. The word "Duplicate" shall be stamped across every such copy, and a fee of Rs. 2 in the case of a first or second class manager's or surveyor's certificate and a fee of Re. 1 in the case of an underground sirdar's certificate shall be payable in advance to the Chief Inspector in respect thereof.

45. The Chief Inspector shall issue to every person to whom the Board of Examiners grants an underground sirdar's certificate a metal check marked with the registered number of the certificate.

46. (*1*) The person to whom such metal check is issued shall, so long as the corresponding certificate remains in force, retain such check in his immediate possession, and shall not transfer it or dispose of it in any way. In the event of the corresponding certificate being cancelled, the check shall be returned to the Chief Inspector.

(*2*) No person other than the holder of the corresponding certificate for the time being in force shall be in possession of a metal check issued under this regulation.

(*3*) If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that he has without any fault on his part lost or been deprived of the metal check issued to him under regulation 45, the Chief Inspector may, upon such terms and conditions as he may determine, cause a second metal check bearing the registered number of his certificate to be delivered to him. The letter "D" shall be stamped on the reverse of every such check and a fee of annas 4 shall be payable in advance to the Chief Inspector in respect thereof.

47. (*1*) The holder of an underground sirdar's certificate shall deliver such certificate to the owner, agent, or manager of any mine in which he is for the time being employed; and such owner, agent, or manager shall in exchange for the certificate deliver a receipt for the same to the holder, and shall retain the certificate so long as the holder thereof is employed in such mine, and shall return it to the holder on his ceasing to be so employed.

(*2*) The owner, agent, or manager of any mine shall, on the demand of an Inspector, produce any underground sirdar's certificate held by a person employed in the mine.

48. If at any time a representation is made by the Chief Inspector to the local Government that the holder of a first or second class manager's certificate or of a surveyor's certificate has been guilty of misconduct or incompetency in the discharge of his duties, or has been convicted of any offence made punishable by the Act with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or more, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or more, the local Government may cause an inquiry to be made into the matter; and with respect to such inquiry the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) The inquiry shall be public, and shall be held at such place as the local Government may appoint, and by such person or uneven number of persons as it may direct (hereinafter in this regulation referred to as the Court), either alone or with the assistance of any assessor or assessors appointed by the local Government. Such assessors shall be practical mining engineers or persons with a knowledge of the practical working of mines. The functions of the assessors shall be purely advisory and they shall not be regarded as members of the Court.

(b) The local Government shall, before the commencement of the inquiry, furnish the person whose conduct is under inquiry with a copy of the representation on which the inquiry is instituted.

(c) The local Government may appoint any person to undertake the management of the case.

(d) The person whose conduct is under inquiry may attend the inquiry, and may either conduct his case personally or be represented by any other person approved by the Court.

(e) If a majority of the persons constituting the Court thinks fit, the person whose conduct is under inquiry may be required to deliver up his certificate at any time before or during the inquiry, and such person shall be bound to comply with such requisition, unless he shows sufficient cause to the contrary.

(f) The Court shall, on the conclusion of the inquiry, send to the local Government a report containing a full statement of the case together with its opinion thereon and such account of or extracts from the evidence as it may think fit, and if it considers that the certificate in question should be cancelled or suspended it shall add a recommendation to that effect. In the event of disagreement between the members composing any Court, the dissentient or dissentients from the opinion of the majority may forward a separate report to the local Government with a statement of their recommendations.

(g) After considering the report or reports and the recommendation or recommendations (if any) submitted under clause (f), the local Government may cancel or suspend the certificate, and, if it does so, the fact of such cancellation or suspension shall, if the certificate is produced, be endorsed upon it, and, if it is not produced or if at any time a duplicate has been granted under regulation 44, be notified in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official gazette.

49. If, in the opinion of an Inspector, a person to whom an underground sirdar's certificate has been granted is guilty of misconduct or incompetence in the discharge of his duties, the Inspector may suspend the certificate and recommend its cancellation by the Board of Examiners. The Board shall thereupon, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, either remove the suspension or cancel the certificate, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

50. (1) A permit (in these regulations referred to as manager's a permit) may be granted by the Chief Inspector at his discretion to any person authorising such person to act as the manager of any specified mine the average output of which does not exceed 600 tons a month.

(2) All such permits shall be signed by the Chief Inspector and shall be valid for such period not exceeding one year as he may specify therein.

(3) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be chargeable for the grant of a manager's permit.

(4) The Chief Inspector may at any time renew any managers' permit for a further period not exceeding one year, notwithstanding that such permit has already been so renewed. No fee shall be chargeable in respect of any such renewal.

(5) A manager's permit may be cancelled at any time by the Chief Inspector by order in writing without assigning any reason for such cancellation and such order shall be final.

(6) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained no manager's permit shall be granted on or after the first day of July, 1926, to any person who is not already the holder of an underground sirdar's certificate.

51. A register showing the names and addresses of all holders of certificates or permits granted under these regulations and all cancellations of such certificates or permits shall be maintained in the office of the Chief Inspector.

52. The holders or certificates, permits and authorisations specified in the first column of the table below which may have been issued under the Indian Mines Act, 1901, or under any rule made thereunder and which may be valid at the commencement of these regulations, shall for the purposes of the Act and these regulations, be deemed respectively to be in possession of the certificates, permits and authorisations under these regulations as specified in the second column of the table without being required to obtain the latter.

Manager's certificate of competency, First class ... Manager's service certificate of competency, First class.	Manager's certificate of competency, First class.
Manager's certificate of competency, Second class ... Manager's service certificate of competency, Second class.	Manager's certificate of competency, Second class.
Sirdar's certificate of competency	Sirdar's certificate of competency.
Permit to manage a mine	Permit to manage a mine.
Authorisation to act as Manager of a mine ...	Authorisation to act as Manager of a mine.

CHAPTER V.

SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

53. (*1*) The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall not employ any person in the mine, or permit any person to be in the mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless there are at least two shafts or outlets with which every seam for the time being at work has a communication, so that such shafts or outlets afford separate means of ingress and egress available to the persons employed in the seam.

(*2*) Proper arrangements shall be made for persons to descend to, and ascend from, the mine at each of such shafts or outlets. If apparatus is necessary, it shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine, and shall be constantly available for use.

(*3*) Such shafts or outlets shall not be less than 45 feet distant from one another at any point, and each shall be connected with the other by means of a communication not less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide.

(*4*) Whenever communication between the two outlets which are required to be maintained under sub-regulation (*1*) has been blocked, or fenced off under regulation 137, only such persons as are necessary to clear the obstraction, or to repair the dangerous part of the communication or to make a new second outlet, shall be employed in the mine until such time as the communication has been re-established or a new second outlet has been provided.

(*5*) The foregoing provisions of this regulation with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply—

(*i*) while a shaft is being sunk or an outlet is being made,

(*ii*) to any working for the purpose of making communication between two or more shafts or outlets,

(*iii*) to any working for the sole purpose of searching for or proving mineral,

so long as not more than 40 persons are employed below ground at any one time in the whole of the different seams in connection with a single shaft or outlet :

Provided that nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to authorise the driving of ordinary galleries for development before a second outlet has been made in accordance with the said provisions.

(*6*) The Chief Inspector may exempt from the operation of this regulation, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, any mine in the case of which special difficulties exist which in his opinion make compliance with the provisions of this regulation not reasonably practicable.

(*7*) So much of this regulation as requires two shafts or outlets to be separated by a distance of not less than 45 feet shall not apply to any shafts the sinking of which was commenced before the 10th day of March, 1904.

54. Where the natural strata are not safe, every working or pumping shaft and every shaft in course of being sunk, shall be securely cased, lined or otherwise made secure.

55. Every part of a mine shall, where practicable, be provided with at least two ways affording means of egress to the surface.

56. Where it is necessary for persons to pass from one side of a winding shaft to the other, provision shall be made enabling them to do so without crossing the shaft.

57. A competent person or persons, of not less than 21 years of age, appointed by the owner, agent or manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every week, examine the state of the shafts by which persons ascend or descend, and shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such examination. Every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

CHAPTER VI.

RAISING AND LOWERING PERSONS OR MATERIALS.

58. At every shaft or incline where persons or materials are lowered or raised by means of machinery the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons, except for the short coupling chain attached to a cage, skip, bucket or tub.

(b) Where the apparatus ordinarily used for raising and lowering persons to or from the surface is worked by mechanical power, it shall, if the shaft is vertical and exceeds 150 feet in depth, be provided with a detaching hook. The space between the detaching hook and the detaching plate when the cage is at the normal position at the top of the shaft shall not be less than 6 feet where a geared winding engine is used, and not less than 12 feet where a direct acting engine is used.

The provisions of this clause shall not come into force until one year from the date on which these regulations are made.

(c) There shall be attached to every machine worked by mechanical power, and used for raising and lowering persons, one or more brakes of sufficient power by themselves to hold the cage, skip, bucket or tub, when loaded, at any point in the shaft, and a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing to the person who works the machine the position of the cage, skip, bucket or tub in the shaft ; and, if the drum is not on the crank shaft, there shall be an adequate brake on the drum shaft :

Provided that in the case of a shaft not exceeding 100 feet in depth so much of this clause as requires an indicator shall not apply.

(d) Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in a working shaft, shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except—

(i) in a shaft not exceeding 150 feet in depth where buckets or other appliances are used for winding, or

(ii) in a shaft in course of sinking, or

(iii) where persons are employed at work in a shaft.

(e) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing mineral or for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft, and from every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft, to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft. Signals between the top of a shaft and the winding engine shall be transmitted by mechanical or electrical means.

(f) (i) The first three or principal signals shall be :—

One rap	...	... RAISE when engine at rest.
One rap	...	... STOP when engine in motion
Two raps	...	... LOWER.
Three raps	...	... MEN ready to ascend or descend.
Three raps	...	... IN REPLY. Men may enter the cage or other conveyance.

(ii) Any other signals shall be in addition to, and shall not interfere with, the foregoing.

(iii) A printed copy of the code of shaft signals shall be posted at the shaft top, and at every inset, and also at the winding engine.

(iv) No person other than the banksman or onsetter shall give any signal unless he is an official of the mine or is authorised in writing by the manager to give signals.

(g) Every working shaft (except a shaft in course of sinking) used for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with guides.

(h) At the bottom of every working shaft in which a cage is used, protective roofing shall be provided sufficient to prevent danger from things falling in the shaft.

(i) At all places where persons have to work underground in the immediate vicinity of shafts adequate stationary lights shall be provided and used during working hours, and a similar provision and use shall be made after dark at the tops of all working shafts and at all winding engines used for raising and lowering persons.

(j) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges, horns or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened round an arm or the shaft of the drum, and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket or tub is at the bottom of the shaft. After any stoppage of winding for more than two hours, the cage, skip, bucket or tub shall, before any person is allowed to ride therein, be run a complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft at least once, to ensure that everything is in good working order.

(k) Every cage shall be provided with catches or some other suitable contrivance to prevent tubs from falling out, and if used, for lowering or raising persons, shall be covered in completely at the top and closed in at the two sides in a sufficient manner to prevent persons or things from projecting beyond the sides, and shall be provided with suitable gates or other rigid fences and with a rigid hand bar fixed in a position where it can be easily reached by all persons in the cage.

(l) A competent person or persons, of not less than 21 years of age, appointed by the owner, agent or manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every 24 hours, examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and of the head-gear, ropes, chains, cages, guides, and conductors in the shafts and other similar appliances of the mine which are in actual use, both above ground and below ground, and shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such examination. Every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

59. No person shall get on or off a cage, skip, tub or bucket used for lowering or raising persons after the same has been set in motion, or leave it until it has reached the appointed stopping place ; nor shall any such person ride on the top or edge of any cage, skip, tub or bucket except when engaged upon special work in the shaft.

60. No person, when ascending or descending a shaft, shall take with him any tools or other bulky materials, save when engaged in repairing the shaft or when otherwise specially authorised by the manager :

Provided that, in the case of tools only, the manager may, by general order, permit the same to be carried.

61. No person shall ride in a shaft on, or against, a loaded cage, skip, tub or bucket.

62. Every person, when at or about the top or the bottom of a shaft, shall obey the orders and directions of the shaft attendants on duty at the time.

63. Not more than such number of persons as may be authorised by the manager shall be allowed to ride in the same cage, tub, skip or bucket at one time, and a notice specifying the authorised number shall be posted at the top of every shaft and at every inset in a shaft.

64. No woman or person under 18 years of age shall descend or ascend a shaft in a cage, tub, skip or bucket unless accompanied by at least one person over 18 years of age.

65. When the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding, a point shall be fixed and marked on the indicator of the winding engine at which, when persons are being raised, the cage or other conveyance shall not be raised at a speed exceeding three miles per hour after it is within a distance of twice the circumference of the drum from the surface.

66. (*1*) All cage chains in general use shall be annealed, and all detaching hooks shall be cleaned and refitted, and all winding ropes shall be re-capped, once at least in every six months, or, if necessary, at shorter intervals.

(*2*) The date of each re-capping of a winding rope shall be recorded in a book kept at the mine for the purpose.

CHAPTER VII.

ROADS AND WORKING PLACES.

67. The roofs and sides of all working places and travelling roads, including airways and travelling roads to second outlets, shall be made and kept secure.

68. In any mine or part of a mine where the roof is of such a nature as to require timbering, an Inspector, after consulting with the manager, may require such timbering to be systematic, and may give notice to that effect to the manager, who shall, by notices, posted in conspicuous places at the mine, specify the manner in which timbers are to be set and advanced and the maximum intervals :—

(*a*) between each set or row of timbers,

(*b*) between the last set or row of timbers and the face.

69. (*1*) In open workings the overburden and all loose ground and material shall be removed sufficiently far from the edge, or otherwise made secure, in order to prevent danger to persons employed in the mine.

(*2*) The sides of open workings shall be sloped, stepped or secured, in such a manner as to prevent danger from falls of material.

(*3*) When an open working is worked in steps, the steps shall be of sufficient breadth in comparison with their height to secure safety.

70. (*1*) For the purposes of inspections before the commencement of a period of work constituting a shift at a mine, one or more stations shall be fixed by the manager at the entrance to the mine or to different parts of the mine, as the case may require, and no workman shall pass beyond any such station until the part of the mine beyond that station has been examined and reported to be safe in the manner hereinafter provided.

(*2*) A competent person or persons, having the prescribed qualifications, appointed by the owner, agent or manager, shall within such time, not exceeding two hours before the commencement of work in a shift, as may be fixed by the bye-laws of the mine inspect every part of the mine, situated beyond the station or each of the stations fixed by the manager in which work-persons are to work or pass during the shift, and all working places in which work is temporarily stopped and the edges of all goaves within any ventilating district in which persons have to work, and shall ascertain the condition thereof so far as the presence of gas, ventilation, roof and sides and general safety are concerned. The result of every such inspection shall be recorded in a book kept at the mine for the purpose.

(*3*) A like inspection shall be made twice at least in the course of each shift, and once at least in every five hours during which the shift continues, of all parts of the mine which are situated beyond the station or each of the stations aforesaid and in which work-persons have to work or which they have to traverse during that shift, but it shall not be necessary to record the result of such inspections in a book unless the last inspection in a shift is the inspection required to be made under sub-regulation (*2*).

(*4*) Except in the case of a mine in which inflammable gas has never been found or is unlikely to be found the inspection shall be made with a locked safety lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector and no other light shall be used during the inspection.

(*5*) Every report referred to in sub-regulation (*2*) shall be made by the person inspecting, either when underground or immediately on his return to the surface, and shall be a full and accurate report of the inspection, specifying whether or not, and where, if any, noxious or inflammable gas was found, and whether or not any and, if any, what defects in roof or sides and other sources of danger were observed. The report shall be signed by the person who made the inspection and shall state the date and time of the inspection and the date and time when the report was written.

(*6*) The part of a mine or mines assigned to a competent person under this regulation shall not be of such a size, nor shall any duties which may be assigned to him other than his duties under this regulation be such, as to be likely to prevent him from carrying out such last-mentioned duties in a thorough manner. If any question arises whether the part of a mine or mines assigned to any such person is too large or whether the additional duties assigned to him are too great, the decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final.

(*7*) A competent person or persons appointed by the manager shall inspect all airways and travelling roads leading to second outlets at least once a fortnight, and shall record the result of his inspection in a book kept at the mine for the purpose.

(8) For the purposes of this regulation the period of employment constituting a shift at the mine shall not exceed 24 hours.

71. (1) With effect from the first day of July, 1926, no person shall, save as hereinafter provided, be appointed to make any inspection required by regulation 70 unless he—

(i) has within the preceding five years obtained a certificate from an authority and in a form to be prescribed by the Board of Examiners constituted under these regulations to the effect that his powers of eye-sight and hearing are such as to enable him to make the inspection efficiently, and

(ii) (a) holds a first or second class manager's certificate or a manager's permit or is for the time being authorised under sub-regulation (1) of regulation 24 to act as manager of the mine in which the inspection is to be made, or

(b) holds an underground sirdar's certificate :

Provided that the holder of an underground sirdar's certificate shall not be appointed to make any such inspection in a mine in which safety lamps are used or in which, inflammable gas is likely to occur, unless his certificate bears an endorsement to the effect that he is competent to test for and detect the presence of inflammable gas.

(2) A fee of one rupee shall be chargeable from every person whose eye-sight and hearing are examined for the purpose of enabling the grant to him of a certificate of adequate eye-sight and hearing referred to in clause (i) of sub-regulation (1), unless such examination is made in the course of an examination held under regulation 40.

(3) Where an emergency exists, the owner, agent or manager of a mine may appoint any person to make the inspection required by regulation 70 who, in his opinion, is competent to make such inspection, notwithstanding the fact that such person does not possess the qualifications prescribed in sub-regulation (1) :

Provided that such appointment shall not extend over a period exceeding one month :

Provided further that every such appointment and the reasons therefor shall forthwith be reported to the Chief Inspector. The Chief Inspector may cancel any appointment so made, and such cancellation shall be final.

72. (1) If at any time it is found by the person for the time being in charge of a mine or any part thereof that, by reason of inflammable or noxious gases prevailing in the mine or part, or of any cause whatever, the mine or part is dangerous, every workman shall be withdrawn from the mine or part, and a competent person appointed for the purpose shall inspect the mine or part, and in every case shall make a full and accurate report of the condition of the mine or part and no workman shall except in so far as is necessary for enquiring into the cause of danger, or for the removal thereof, or for exploration, be re-admitted into the mine or part, until the same is reported by the person appointed as aforesaid not to be dangerous. Every such report shall be recorded without delay in a paged book, which shall be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be dated and signed by the person who made the inspection.

(2) If the danger arises from inflammable gas the inspection shall be made with a locked safety lamp.

73. Where any part of a mine is so situated that there is any danger whatever of irruption of surface water into the mine, adequate protection against such an irruption shall be provided and maintained.

74. Where any working has approached within 100 feet of any place containing or likely to contain an accumulation of water or other liquid matter, or of disused workings (nor being workings which have been examined and found to be free from accumulation of water to other liquid matter) the working shall not exceed eight feet in width or height, and there shall be constantly kept extending to a sufficient distance, not being at any time less than 10 feet, in advance at least one bore-hole near the centre of the working, and sufficient flank bore-holes on each side and, where necessary, above and below at intervals of not more than 15 feet.

75. Where work is being done in any seam or part of a seam below another seam or part of a seam containing an accumulation of water, adequate precautions shall be taken against such an irruption of water into the lower seam as would be likely to endanger the lives of the workmen in the mine.

76. (1) No working shall be made within a distance of 25 feet of the boundary of any mine property, or, in the case of a disputed boundary, within a distance of 25 feet of the boundary claimed by the owner of an adjacent mine until such time as a binding agreement has been reached as to the correct boundary or the question has been finally determined by a court of law.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-regulation (1) the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, permit the working of any mine or part of a mine to extend to within any shorter distance than 25 feet of the boundary of the mine, or may require that the working of any mine or part of a mine shall not extend further than any specified distance (not exceeding 50 feet) of the boundary of the mine.

(3) The owner of any mine affected or likely to be affected by any order passed by the Chief Inspector under sub-regulation (2) may prefer an appeal to the Mining Board constituted under section 10 of the Act, or, if no Mining Board has been so constituted for the province in which the mine or part of a mine is situated, to the local Government, and the order of the Mining Board or of the local Government thereon shall be final.

77. In any mine or part of a mine in which persons have to work or which persons have to traverse, the pillars left to support the roof shall be of such a size as to prevent sudden or unexpected collapse of the workings in such a way as would be likely to endanger the lives of the persons in the mine.

78. The extraction of pillars of coal which has been left in the first working of the seam shall be conducted in such a way as to prevent as far as possible a collapse or subsidence of the goaf extending over pillars which have not been extracted. Adequate timber or other supports shall be used where necessary.

79. Where the method of extraction is to remove all the coal, or as much of the coal as is practicable and allow the roof to fall in, operations shall be conducted in such a way as to leave as small an area of uncollapsed roof as possible and, where practicable, means shall be taken to bring down the roof at regular intervals.

80. In any mine in which two or more seams are in close proximity to each other, the pillars in the one seam shall be, as far as practicable, vertically above or below the pillars in the other seam. No work in a higher seam shall be done over an area in a lower seam which may collapse unexpectedly.

81. Reasonable provision shall be made in every mine to prevent—

(a) an outbreak of fire in the mine or the spread of fire to the mine from any mine adjacent to it,

(b) inundation by water from a neighbouring mine, and

(c) the premature collapse of workings, and

to insolate, control or remedy, as the case may require, any such outbreak, inundation or collapse which may occur.

82. No person shall work in any place other than a place in which he has been ordered to work by an official of the mine or by any person in whose charge he has been placed by an official of the mine.

83. Every person shall examine his own working place before commencing work, and also at intervals during the shift. If any dangerous condition is observed by him he shall either remedy it or immediately leave the place and report the fact to an official of the mine, who shall deal with the matter without delay.

84. No person shall cut coal from any pillar, roof or floor unless specially so authorised by the manager, under-manager, or other person empowered by the manager in that behalf.

CHAPTER VIII.

HAULAGE.

85. Every haulage road on which the haulage is worked by gravity or mechanical power shall be provided with sufficient manholes for places of refuge, occurring at intervals of not more than 60 feet, and being not less than 5 feet in height 3 feet in width, and 4 feet depth. Where the inclination is more than 1 in 6 the manholes shall be at intervals of not more than 30 feet. Every manhole shall be kept clean and nothing shall be placed across the entrance thereto so as to impede ingress :

Provided that in any case in which an Inspector considers that there are difficuties which make the provision of a manhole at the above specified distance from another manhole or of the above specified dimensions not reasonably practicable, he may, by order in writing, specify a greater distance or reduced dimensions.

86. Every haulage road on which the haulage is worked by gravity or mechanical power, and which exceeds 100 feet in length, shall be provided with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from all regular stopping places to the place or places at which the persons who control the haulage machinery are stationed :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, at his discretion and by order in writing, require that there shall be means of communicating signals in the reverse direction also.

The first four or principal signals shall be :—

Three raps	START when at rest.
One rap	STOP when in motion.
Two raps	LOWER SLOWLY or HAUL IN SLOWLY.
Four raps	RAISE SLOWLY or HAUL OUT SLOWLY.

Any other signals shall be in addition to and shall not interfere with the foregoing :

Provided that the Chief Inspector by order in writing, may, at his discretion, permit the use of a different code of haulage signals.

87. A printed copy of the code of haulage signals shall be kept posted at the brakewheel or haulage engine, and at both ends of the haulage road and at every signalling station.

88. The signal handle or attachment at every stopping place on any haulage of self-acting incline shall be placed in such a position as will enable the person operating the signals to be safe in the case of a runaway tub or tubs on the incline.

89. At the top of every incline on which the haulage, not being endless rope or endless chain haulage, is worked by mechanical power or gravity there shall be stop-blocks or other similar contrivances to prevent tubs from running away. Additional stop-blocks or runaway switches, or some other appliance for arresting the descent of tubs in the event of a runaway, shall be fixed below the first stop-blocks at a greater distance then the length of a train of tubs. There shall also be provided and attached behind the ascending tub or train of tubs a back-stay, drag or other suitable contrivance for preventing the tub or tubs from running back.

90. No person shall permit a tub or tubs to run uncontrolled except with the consent of the manager :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, prohibit the uncontrolled movement of tubs at any place where, in his opinion, there would be danger of injury to persons.

91. Where haulage is effected by means of an endless rope or chain, automatic catches shall be fixed at such points on the haulage road as may be necessary to prevent tubs from running away.

92. No person shall ride on any tub, truck or wagon, either above or below ground, except with the written permission of the manager.

93. Where the Chief Inspector so requires, travelling roads, to and from the working places, separate from the haulage roads, shall be provided.

CHAPTER IX.

EXPLOSIVES.

94. No owner, agent or manager shall store, or knowingly allow any other person to store, within the premises of the mine, any explosives otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

95. No explosive shall be stored in the workings of a mine or kept in a dwelling house.

96. No explosive shall be used in a mine except that provided by the manager.

97. The manager shall appoint in writing a competent person or persons to be in charge of every magazine for the storage of explosives, and no person shall be in charge of a magazine without such written authority.

98. Explosives shall be issued only to competent persons appointed in writing by the manager, and no unauthorized person shall have explosives in his possession.

99. Gunpowder shall not be issued for use in blasting operations in a mine, or used in a mine, except in the form of cartridges.

100. Explosives unused and left over at the end of a shift shall be returned to the magazine immediately after the end of the shift. Such returned explosives shall be re-issued before fresh stock is used.

101. The person in charge of a magazine shall keep a correct record of the quantity of gunpowder and of the numbers of cartridges of other kinds of explosives and of detonators issued from the magazine to each authorised person, and a similar record of explosives returned to the magazine.

102. The preparation of cartridges from loose gunpowder, the drying of gunpowder, and the reconstruction of damp cartridges shall be carried out only by a competent person or persons appointed in writing by the manager for the purpose, and only in accordance with the conditions laid down in rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and in a place approved by the licensing authority.

103. No explosive shall be taken into a mine except in secure closed cases or canisters containing not more than five pounds each, and no person shall have in use or keep for use, at one time in any one place, more than one such case or canister. The place, in the mine at which any such case or canister is in use, or is kept for use, shall, unless solid ground directly intervenes, not be less than 30 feet from a place at which any other such case or canister is in use or kept for use :

Provided that that the Chief Inspector may, in special cases, and by order in writing, permit, subject to such limitations as he may prescribe, the use at one time in one place of more than one case or canister.

104. Every charge shall be placed in a properly drilled and placed shot-hole and shall have sufficient stemming. A sufficient supply of clay or other suitable stemming material shall be provided at places convenient to the shot firers.

105. No shots shall be stemmed or fired save by, or under the personal direction of, a competent person appointed by the manager, by an order in writing, for the purpose.

106. Any person so authorised, when about to fire a shot, shall give sufficient warning to all persons likely to be endangered by the same.

107. When two working places have approached to within 10 feet of one another, no blasting shall be down in any one of such workings unless the workmen have been withdrawn from the other working, and the same has been fenced.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this regulation, any place to which workmen have lawful access shall be deemed to be a working place.

108. In the process of charging or stemming for blasting, no person shall use or have in his possession any iron or steel pricker, scraper, tamping rod, or stemmer, and only clay or other non-inflammable substance shall be used for tamping or stemming.

109. When a hole has been charged, explosive shall not be unrammed, and no hole shall be bored at a distance of less than 12 inches from any hole where a charge has misfired.

110. Detonators shall be kept in a securely locked box separate from any other explosive and no detonator shall be inserted into the priming cartridge until immediately before it is to be used :

Provided that in the case of a wet working, priming cartridges may be prepared at the nearest convenient dry place adjacent to the working.

111. No explosive shall be forciby pressed into a hole of insufficient size.

112. In any place in which the use of a locked safety lamp is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these regulations, or which is dry and dusty, the shot firer shall not fire a shot or allow a shot to be fired until he has examined both the place itself, where the shot is to be fired, and all contiguous accessible places within a radius of 60 feet, and has found such place safe for firing.

113. If in any mine inflammable gas has been reported to be present in the ventilating district in which a shot is to be fired, the shot shall not be fired—

(*a*) unless a competent person, appointed by the manager, has examined the place where gas has been so reported to be present, and has found that such gas has been cleared away, and that there is not at or near such place sufficient gas issuing or accumulated to render it unsafe to fire the shot; and

(*b*) unless the explosive used is one of the "Permitted Explosives" allowed to be used by any order under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. 1 & 2 Geo. 5, ch. 50.

114. After a shot has been fired the person who fired the shot or a competent person appointed in writing by the manager of the mine shall, before any other person enters the place, make a careful examination and with his assistants make the place safe. No other person shall enter the place until the examination has been made and the place has been declared to be safe in all respects.

115. When a shot has misfired, the entrance to the firing place shall be fenced, and no person shall go beyond the fence until the expiration of one hour from the time of firing; but when the shot has been fired by means of an electric apparatus, this interval may be reduced to such time, not being less than ten minutes after the cable has been disconnected from the firing battery, as the manager of the mine may in each case direct.

116. When a shot has misfired, the official or other competent person in charge the explosive at the time of the misfire shall report the failure to the manager or under-manager, who shall record the fact in a book to be kept for the purpose; and such official or other competent person shall give information of the failure to such person as may relieve or take over charge from him.

117. When a misfired charge of explosive has been blasted out, a careful search for cartridges and detonators, if any, shall be made amongst the debris, and, if not located underground, the tubs into which the debris is loaded shall be marked and a further search made on the surface.

CHAPTER X.

VENTILATION AND LIGHTING.

118. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to clear away smoke and to dilute and render harmless inflammable and noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels and workings of the mine, and the travelling roads to and from these working places, shall be in a safe state for persons working or passing therein.

119. In every mine in which inflammable gas has been found within the previous twelve months or where workings have been walled off on account of fire, the quantity of air in the main air currents or splits shall, at least once in every month, be measured and entered in a book.

120. No lamp or light other than a locked safety lamp of a type approved by the Chief Inspector shall be allowed or used—

(a) in any place in a mine in which there is or is likely to be any such quantity of inflammable gas as to render the use of naked lights dangerous, or

(b) in any working approaching near a place in which there is likely to be an accumulation of inflammable gas, or

(c) in any seam in which an explosion or ignition of inflammable gas has occurred within the previous twelve months :

Provided that in the case of any mine an exemption may be given by the Chief Inspector on the ground that, on account of the special character of the mine, the use of safety lamps is not required.

121. In any mine in which inflammable gas has been found during the previous twelve months, safety lamps shall be used as a precautionary measure in all galleries driven in advance of the ordinary galleries.

122. Where the use of safety lamps has been introduced in any part of a ventilating district, naked lights shall not be used in any other part of the same ventilating district situated between the place where such lamps are used and the return airway, except where the use of safety lamps in that part of the district has been introduced as a precautionary measure, and the conditions are not such as to render necessary the introduction of the use of safety lamps throughout the district.

123. All safety lamps in ordinary use shall be numbered, and such record shall be kept of the persons to whom the lamps are issued that the user of any particular lamp can at any time be identified from the record.

124. In any mine or part of a mine in which the use of safety lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these regulations, the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) A competent person shall be appointed by the manager to clean, trim, examine, and securely lock all such lamps before they are taken into the workings for use, and such lamps shall not be used until they have been so examined and found to be in safe working order and securely locked.

(b) The banksman or other competent person appointed by the manager for the purpose shall examine every safety lamp at the surface immediately before it is taken underground for use and shall assure himself as far as practicable from external observation that each lamp is in safe working order and securely locked.

(c) No safety lamp shall be unlocked except at the appointed lamp station.

(d) No person, unless he has been authorised in writing by the manager either for the purpose of the examining or relighting safety lamps, shall have in his possession any contrivance for opening the lock of a safety lamp.

(e) No person shall have in his possession any unlocked safety lamp, naked light, match, smoking apparatus, or any apparatus of any kind for striking a light

except within a completely closed chamber attached to the fuse of a shot; and if it appears to any person that any safety lamp in his possession is defective or insecure he shall at once remove it from the mine and return it to the person anthorised to issue safety lamps.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this regulation the term "manager" includes an under-manager and any person for the time being carrying on the duties of the manager.

125. Where the use of safety lamps is for the time being required by or in pursuance of these regulations, one or more lamp stations for lighting or re-lighting the lamps shall be fixed by the manager at the entrance to the mine or part of the mine, as the case may require. No such lamp station shall be in a return airway. Every such lamp station shall be in charge of a person authorised in writing by the manager.

126. No person other than a person authorised by the manager to examine and lock safety lamps shall either himself take or give out for use any safety lamp.

127. No person shall wilfully damage, or improperly use, or by improper means extinguish, any safety lamp, and no one except a person duly authorised by the manager in that behalf shall unlock or open or attempt to unlock or open any safety lamp.

128. If any person discovers the presence of inflammable gas in his working place he shall immediately withdraw thereform and inform the sirdar, overman or manager.

129. In any underground part of a mine where stationary lights are not in use, every person shall carry a light.

130. No person shall leave a light or fire in any underground part of a mine unless before doing so, he has placed it in charge of some person remaining therein.

131. Every person after passing through a door or brattice-cloth shall at once close it.

132. No person shall wilfully kindle a "feeder" or an accumulation of gas.

133. After the first day of July 1927, or such later date as the Chief Inspector may fix for any mine in view of the special circumstances thereof, there shall, in every mine in which a mechanical contrivance for ventilation is used, be provided and maintained, in a condition to be put into immediate operation, adequate means for reversing the air current.

CHAPTER XI.

FENCINGS AND GATES.

134. (*1*) Every side entrance to a mine from the surface, and the top and all entrances between the top and the bottom, including the sump (if any), of every working, ventilating, or pumping shaft, and the top of every open excavation, shall be kept properly fenced:

Provided that any fence may be temporarily removed for the purpose of repairs or other operations, if proper precautions are used.

(*2*) Shafts and quarries temporarily or permanently out of use and any place in or about an excavation which is dangerous shall be kept properly fenced.

135. (*1*) Every side entrance to a mine from the surface, by which the mine can be entered on foot and which is regularly used as a travelling or haulage road, shall be provided with a gate, which shall be kept closed and locked when there are no persons underground in the mine, and shall be so constructed as to prevent effectually, when closed, the entrance of persons into the mine.

(*2*) Every side entrance to a mine from the surface by which the mine can be entered on foot, which is not regularly used as a travelling or haulage road, shall be permanently classed or kept properly fenced, across the whole width of the entrance. When an entrance is fenced, the fencing shall be so constructed as not to prevent egress in case of emergency.

136. Every entrance to any place in a mine (including airways and travelling roads to second outlets), which is not in actual use or course of working or extension, shall be kept properly fenced across the whole width of the entrance, and every such fence shall be so constructed as effectually to prevent persons from entering such place inadvertently.

137. Where any place in a mine is found to be dangerous, all approaches to the place shall be kept securely fenced off so that it cannot be entered inadvertently.

138. Every fly-wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery of whatever kind used in or about a mine shall be kept securely fenced, guarded or cased in such a manner as may be necessary to prevent accident.

CHAPTER XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

139. If any person, when in charge of any machinery, apparatus or appliance used in or about a mine, observes any defect or dangerous flaw therein, he shall immediately report the fact to the manager, under-manager or engine-wright, or other responsible official.

140. Every person shall strictly comply with all lawful orders issued by the manager or such other official as may be empowered by the manager to issue the same.

141. No person who has been appointed by the manager in writing for a specific duty shall depute another person to do his work without the sanction of the official to whom he is subordinate; and no such person shall absent himself without having previously obtained permission from such official for the term of his absence or without having been relieved by another person appointed as aforesaid.

142. No person who has been appointed in writing by the manager for a specific duty shall sleep whilst on duty.

143. No person shall negligently or wilfully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligently or wilfully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or the persons employed therein.

144. No person shall damage, destroy or improperly interfere with anything provided for or used in the working of the mine.

145. No person shall remove or pass through any fence, or remove or pass any danger-signal, unless so specially authorised by the manager or an officer empowered by the manager in that behalf.

146. A competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent or manager for the purpose shall keep a correct record of the number of persons going below ground daily and returning from below ground daily and, if required by the manager, every person shall immediately before going below ground and after returning from below ground record his presence in accordance with any system approved for the mine by the Chief Inspector or an Inspector :

Provided that this regulation shall not apply in the case of any person appointed to carry out duties of superintendence, management or control.

147. When wagons are about to be moved, persons likely to be endangered shall be warned by the persons in charge of the work.

148. The movement of railway wagons by gravity or manual power shall only be carried on under the direct supervision of a responsible male person who shall either himself control the brake or depute a competent person to do so. When more than one wagon at a time is being moved the wagons shall be coupled together. Persons employed in moving wagons shall do so only by pushing from behind the last wagon. No child shall be allowed to assist in the movement of railway wagons.

149. After an explosion of fire-damp or coal dust or an outbreak of fire in a mine only such persons as are authorised by the manager or an official appointed by the manager for the purpose, or in the absence of the manager or such official by the principal official of the mine present at the surface, shall be allowed to enter the mine.

150. Where rescue or recovery work is being undertaken in a mine or part of a mine likely to contain an irrespirable atmosphere, no party of less than three shall be allowed to enter.

151. In any mine in which an underground fire exists, whether such fire has been sealed off by means of stoppings of non-inflammable material or not, or in which an explosion of fire-damp or coal dust is likely to occur, two or more small birds or mice for the purpose of testing for carbon non-oxide and two or more safety lamps for the purpose of testing for inflammable and other gases shall be kept at the mine constantly available for use :

Provided that the Chief Inspector or an Inspector mny require compliance with this regulation in the case of any other mine if he thinks that the circumstances of the mine are such as to require it.

152. Where any person required by these regulations or by any rule or bye-law to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written for him, and shall have it read over to him, and shall attach his thumb-mark to it. The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end, together with a statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (*1*).]

Monthly return of coal raisings and coal despatches for the month 19 .

1. Name of mine ____________________

2. Name of owner ____________________

3. Postal address of owner ____________________

4. Raisings of coal of all kinds (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke making). Tons ____________________

5. Despatches of coal. Tons ____________________

6. Signature of owner, agent or manager ____________________

Dated ____________________

FORM II.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (*2*).]

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of mine ____________________

2. Postal address of mine ____________________

3. Date of opening ____________________

4. Date of closing (if closed) ____________________

5. Situation of mine { District ____________________
   Province ____________________

6. { Name of owner ____________________
   Postal address of owner ____________________

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) ____________________
   Postal address of Managing Agents (if any) ____________________

8. { Name of Agent (if any), as defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Indian Mines Act ____________________
   Postal address of Agent ____________________

9. { Name of Manager ____________________
   Postal address of Manager ____________________

10. Means by which coal is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ____________________

FORM III.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Persons employed during the year ending on 31st December 19 .

Classification.	Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked during the year.	Daily average number of persons employed as calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances by the number of days worked during the year.	Average hours worked per week.	Aggregate number of daily attendances in December.	Total amount paid in wages in December.
A. *Underground* [*i.e.*, in the workings of the mine (including quarries)].						
I. Males :—						
Overmen and/or sirdars						
Coal Cutters						
Loaders						
Skilled labour not included above ...						
Unskilled labour not included above ...						
II. Females...						
B. *Above ground* (*i.e.*, on surface and not in the workings of the mine, including all subordinate officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting).						
I. Males :—						
Clerical and supervising staff * ...						
Skilled labour						
Unskilled labour						
II. Females						

*Excluding the superior supervising staff.

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FORM IV.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS* REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of prosecutions instituted by the management, with the sections and rules under which the prosecutions were instituted.	Number of persons convicted, with the sections and rules under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Accidents, which were reported as serious accidents but resulted fatally, should be entered as fatal accidents.

FORM V.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease.*	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Smallpox				
Influenza				

*Figures for any other specified disease which has been epidemic at the mine should be entered in this form.

FORM VI.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Type and aggregate horse-power of electrical apparatus.

1.—System of supply (whether continuous current or alternating current)—

Voltage of supply ... ...

Periodicity ... ...

Source of supply ... ...

2.—Voltage at which current is used for—

Lighting ... ...

Power ... ...

3.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed on surface for—

Winding ... ...

Ventilation ... ...

Haulag ... ...

Coal washing or screening ... ...

Miscellaneous ... ...

Total horse-power ...

4.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed below ground for—

Haulage ... ...

Pumping ... ...

Portable machinery ... ...

Miscellaneous ... ...

Total horse-power ...

5.—Total horse-power (addition of 3 and 4) ... ...

FORM VII.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Explosives, safety lamps, mechanical ventilators, and coal-cutting machines.

Explosives.			Safety lamps.				Mechanical ventilators.			Coal-cutting machines.			
Name of explosives.	Quantity used in lbs.	Number of detonators used.	Name of safety lamp.	No. of safety lamps, and method of looking. Screw.	Lead rivet.	Magnetic.	Name of mechanical ventilator.	Average total quantity of air produced per minute.	Water gauge obtained.	Name and type.	Power used, *i.e.*, electricity or compressed-air.	Number in use.	Total No. of square feet cut.

FORM VIII.

[SEE REGULATION 3 (2).]

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

—	Opening stocks on 1st January 19 .	Raisings (including colliery consumption and coal used for coke-making).	Total value of raisings ("Value" means, and should be calculated upon, actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine).	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Despatches.	Colliery consumption exclusive of coal used for coke-making).	Coal delivered for coking on colliery.	Closing stocks on 31st December 19 .	Total of columns 6, 7, 8 and 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Coal, including rubble, slack and dust									

Coal despatched to coke factories . . . . Tons.

Note.— The total in column 5 must be the same as the total in column 10.
The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

— —	Opening stocks.	Coke made.	Total of columns 1 and 2.	Coke despatched.	Colliery consumption.	Closing stocks.	Total of columns 4, 5 and 6.	Total value of coke made. ("Value" means, and should be calculated upon, actual or estimated selling price into wagons at the mine).
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
Coke (hard)								
Coke (soft)								

NOTE.— The total in column 3 must be the same as the total in column 7.
The figures should be in tons and rupees, omitting cwts. and annas.

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager________________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of signature ________________

FORM IX.

[SEE REGULATION 13.]

Notice of Accident.

From—

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines,

through the District / Sub-divisional Magistrate of

Dated 19

Sir,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal accident / a serious accident / an accidental explosion or ignition / an outbreak of fire / an irruption of water which has occurred at the Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine (Village, Station, District, Province).	
2. Name and postal address of owner	

3. Name and sex of persons—

Killed.	Injured.	Age.	Occupation.

4. Date and hour of the occurrence	
5. Place of the occurrence	
6. Cause and description	
7. Classification of accident*	
8. Nature of injury, and if fatal, cause of death ...	

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner.
Agent.
Manager.

*Under one or other of the following heads, namely—

(1) Explosion and ignitions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of sides; (4) in shafts (overwinding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (while ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling down shafts); (8) in shafts (things falling down shafts); (9) in shafts (miscellaneous); (10) suffocation by gases; (11) by explosives; (12) irruptions of water; (13) haulage; (14) by underground machinery; (15) sundries underground; (16) by surface machinery; (17) boilers or pipes bursting; (18) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (19) by electricity; (20) miscellaneous on surface.

No. M.-1055 (2).—The following draft of regulations which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of that Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th December 1925. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor-General in Council :—

Draft Regulations for All Mines except Coal Mines.

1. (*1*) These regulations may be called the Indian Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1925.

(*2*) They shall apply to every mine of whatever description other than a coal mine.

2. In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Indian Mines Act, 1923;

(*b*) "the District Magistrate", in relation to any mine, means the District Magistrate of the district in which the mine is situated :

Provided that in the case of a mine which is situated partly in one district and partly in another, the District Magistrate for purposes of these regulations shall be the one authorised in this behalf by the local Government.

(*c*) "Form" means a Form as set out in the Schedule ;

(*d*) "Schedule" means the Schedule to these regulations.

CHAPTER I.

RETURNS, NOTICES AND RECORDS.

3. (*1*) On or before the 21st day of January in each year the owner, agent or manager of every mine shall forward to the District Magistrate and to the Chief Inspector annual returns in respect of the preceding year in the following forms :—

Mica Mines ...	In Forms I, II, III, IV, VI and VII.
Manganese Mines ...	In Forms, I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VIII.
Mines other than Mica and Manganese Mines.	In Forms I, II, III, IV, V, VI and IX.

(*2*) If any mine is abandoned or the working of any mine has been discontinued over a period exceeding three months or if a change occurs in the ownership of any mine, the returns required by sub-regulation (*1*) shall be submitted, within one month from the date of abandonment or change of ownership or within four months from the date of discontinuance :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may by order in writing extend the period for the submission of such returns up to any date not later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which they relate :

Provided further than nothing in this sub-regulation shall be deemed to authorise the submission of any return later than the twenty-first day of January in the year following that to which it relates.

4. The notice required by section 14 of the Act shall be furnished in duplicate, and shall specify the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and, in the case of a new mine, the date on which it was opened. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

5. When a mine has been abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued, over a period exceeding two months, the owner of the mine shall, within one month after the abandonment or within seven days after the expiry of the said period, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector notice in writing specifying the name and situation of the mine, the name and address of the owner, and the date and cause of the abandonment or discontinuance.

6. When a mine is re-opened after abandonment or discontinuance, the owner, agent or manager, shall within one month after the date of the re-opening, send to the District Magistrate notice in writing in duplicate, specifying the name and situation of the mine, the names and addresses of the owner and the manager, and the date of the re-opening. The District Magistrate shall on receipt of the notice forward one copy thereof to the Chief Inspector.

7. When a change occurs in the name of, or in the ownership of, a mine, notice in writing of the change and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the change.

8. When any new appointment is made of an agent or manager of a mine, or any change of address of any agent or manager occurs, notice of the appointment or change and of the date thereof shall be sent by the owner, agent or manager to the Chief Inspector within one month from the date of the change.

9. When the ownership of a mine is transferred, the previous owner or his agent or manager shall make over to the new owner all plans, books and other records required to be kept under the Act, and all correspondence relevant to the working of the mine with the Department of Mines and other Government departments.

10. If the owner, agent or manager of any mine intends to commence or extend any mining operations under his control at or to any point within fifty yards of any railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or of any public work in respect of which this regulation is applicable by reason of any general or special order of the local Government under clause (*u*) of section 29 of the Act, he shall, not less than sixty days before commencing to carry out his intention, give, in the case of a railway, to the Railway Administration concerned or, in the case of any such public work as aforesaid, to such authority as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct, and in any case to the Chief Inspector, notice in writing of such intention.

11. If the operations in respect of which notice is given under regulation 10 are not commenced within twelve months from the expiry of the period of sixty days therein referred to, the notice shall be held to have lapsed and the provisions of that regulation shall apply as if no such notice had been given.

12. The notice to be given under regulation 10 shall specify the position of the workings of the mine in relation to the railway or public work in question, the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the intended new operations, the limits to which it is proposed to carry the said operations, and shall include a plan showing the existing and the intended mining operations in so far as they affect the railway or public work in question.

13. When any accident occurs in or about a mine, causing loss of life or serious* bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion, ignition, outbreak of fire or irruption of water occurs in or about a mine, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall forthwith inform the Inspector by telephone or telegraph, and shall also, within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of such accident, explosion, ignition, outbreak or irruption send notice thereof in Form X to the District Magistrate or to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

14. When any person dies from the result of an injury already reported as serious under regulation 13, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall, within twenty-four hours of his being informed of the death, send notice thereof to the District Magistrate or to the Sub-divisional Magistrate, who shall forward it to the Chief Inspector.

* See definition of the words "serious bodily injury" given in Section 3 (*k*) of the Act.

CHAPTER II.

PLANS.

15. (*1*) The following provisions in respect of plans shall apply to all mines for gold, manganese, copper, lead, tin, and wolfram and to such mines or classes of mines as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specify.

(2) Nothing in this regulation shall be deemed to apply to any mine in which the workings do not extend below the super-jacent ground:

Provided that the Chief Inspector may direct that this regulation shall apply to any such mine to such extent as he may think fit.

16. The owner, agent or manager of every mine shall keep in the office at the mine an accurate plan and section or sections, properly inked in on durable paper, of the workings of the mine on a scale of not less than 100 feet to 1 inch, showing the workings up to a date not more than six months previously. The name of the mine and of its owner and the scale shall be shown on the plan and sections, and the magnetic meridian with date shall be shown on the plan. The plans and sections shall also show all shafts, drives, crosscuts, winzes, rises, excavations (stoped ground), and any tunnels and passages connected therewith. They shall also show the boundaries of the underground leasehold, where possible, and all important surface features within the boundaries, such as railways, roads, rivers, streams and reservoirs which overlie any part of the workings or any point within 600 feet of any part of the mine workings; also the general strike of the viens or mineral deposits, with their dips at different points, and the dislocations of the strata.

the workings of the mine; and the Chief Inspector or Inspector shall be entitled to examine the plans and the sections, and for official purposes to make or have a copy made of any part thereof respectively.

18. (*1*) Where any mine or any considerable part of a mine is abandoned, or the working thereof has been discontinued over a period exceeding one year, the person who was the owner of the mine at the time of the abandonment or discontinuance shall within three months after the abandonment or within fifteen months after the discontinuance of working, as the case may be, send to the Chief Inspector accurate plans and sections of the workings of the mine upto the time of the abandonment or discontinuance, or a true and accurate copy of the same:

Provided that if a change of ownership occurs after the abandonment or discontinuance and before the expiry of the three months or the fifteen months aforesaid, as the case may be, such plans and sections sholl be sent forthwith.

19. After the expiry of ten years from the date of abandonment or discontinuance of working in any mine or in any considerable part of a mine, the Chief Inspector may, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, permit any person having interest in the said mine or part of a mine to inspect the plan or section of such mine or part of a mine sent to him in accordance with the provisions of regulation 18 and he may further, on such conditions as he thinks fit to impose, supply to any such person copies of the like plan or section.

CHAPTER III.

MANAGEMENT.

20. (*1*) In every mine daily personal supervision shall be exercised by the manager.

(*2*) Where by reason of absence or for any other reason the manager is unable to exercise daily personal supervision the owner, agent or manager shall authorise in writing a person whom he considers competent to act as manager of the mine:

Provided that :—

(*a*) no such authority shall have effect for a period in excess of one month:

(*b*) the owner, agent or manager, as the case may be, shall send to the Chief Inspector with the least possible delay, a written notice intimating that such an authorisation has been made, and stating the reason for the authorisation, the qualifications and experience of the person authorised and the dates of the commencement and ending of the authorisation; and

(*c*) the Chief Inspector may by order in writing revoke any authority so granted, and such order shall be final.

CHAPTER IV.

SHAFTS AND OUTLETS.

21. Where any part of a mine is so situated that there is any danger whatever of an irruption of surface water into the mine adequate protection against such an irruption shall be provided and maintained.

22. (*1*) At every mine, other than an open quarry, where more than 20 persons are employed below ground, or where in the opinion of the Chief Inspector it is necessary, there shall be at least two shafts or outlets, not nearer to one another than 20 feet, affording separate means of ingress and egress available to all the persons employed in the mine.

(*2*) Proper arrangements shall be made for persons to descend to, and ascend from, the mine at each of such shafts or outlets. If apparatus is necessary, it shall be kept on the works belonging to the mine and shall be constantly available for use.

(*3*) The foregoing provisions of this regulation with respect to shafts and outlets shall not apply—

(*i*) while a shaft is being sunk or an outlet is being made;

(*ii*) to any working for the purpose of making a communication between two or more shafts or outlets.

(*4*) The Chief Inspector may exempt from the operation of this regulation, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, any mine in the case of which special difficulties exist which in his opinion make compliance with the provisions of this regulation not reasonably practicable.

CHAPTER V.

RAISING AND LOWERING PERSONS OR MATERIALS.

23. At every shaft or incline where persons or materials are lowered or raised by means of machinery the following provisions shall have effect, namely :—

(a) A single linked chain shall not be used for lowering or raising persons in any working shaft or plane, except for the short coupling chain attached to a cage, skip, wagon or bucket.

(b) Ropes used in raising and lowering persons and all cappings or sockets and shackles shall be of the best materials and kept in good condition. The working load shall at no time be more than one-sixth of the breaking load of the rope. A similar spare rope shall always be kept in reserve at mines where there is only one hoisting shaft.

(c) There shall be attached to every machine worked by mechanical power, and used for raising and lowering persons, one or more brakes of sufficient power by themselves to hold the cage, skip, wagon or bucket, when loaded, at any point in the shaft, and a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) showing to the person who works the machine the position of the cage, skip, wagon or bucket in the shaft: and if the drum is not on the crank shaft there shall be an adequate brake on the drum shaft :

Provided that in the case of a shaft or winze not exceeding 100 feet in depth or a shaft or winze in course of sinking so much of this clause as requires an indicator shall not apply.

(d) Every apparatus on or in which persons ride in a working shaft, shall be provided with a sufficient cover overhead, except—

(i) in that portion of a shaft which is being extended by sinking, or

(ii) where persons are employed at work in a shaft.

(e) Every working shaft used for the purpose of drawing mineral or for lowering or raising persons shall, if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals from the bottom of the shaft, and from every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft, to the surface, and from the surface to the bottom of the shaft and to every entrance for the time being in use between the surface and the bottom of the shaft.

(f) (i) The first three or principal signals shall be :—

One rap or bell	...	RAISE when engine at rest.
One rap or bell	...	STOP when engine in motion.
Two raps or bells	...	LOWER.
Three raps or bells	...	MEN ready to ascend or descend.
Three raps or bells	...	IN REPLY. Men may enter the cage or other conveyance :

Provided that an alternative code may be used where the written permission of the Chief Inspector has been obtained.

(ii) Any other signals shall be in addition to, and shall not interfere with, the foregoing.

(iii) A printed copy of the code of shaft signals shall be posted at the shaft top and at every inset, and also at the winding engine.

(g) Every working shaft used for lowering or raising persons by machinery, other than machinery operated by hand labour, shall if exceeding 150 feet in depth, be provided with guides to within not less than 100 feet from the bottom of the shaft.

(h) At all winding engines used for raising and lowering persons adequate stationary lights shall be provided and shall be used during working hours after dark.

(i) There shall be on the drum of every machine used for lowering or raising persons such flanges, horns or other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping. The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum, and there shall be at least two turns of the rope on the drum when the cage, skip, bucket or box is at the bottom of the shaft.

(j) Every cage shall be provided with catches or some other suitable contrivance to prevent tubs from falling out, and, if used for lowering or raising persons, shall be covered in completely at the top and closed in at the two sides in a sufficient manner to prevent persons or things from projecting beyond the sides, and shall be provided with suitable gates or other rigid fences and with a rigid hand bar fixed in a position where it can be easily reached by all persons in the cage.

(k) The manager, or a competent person or persons appointed by the owner, agent or manager for the purpose shall, once at least in every 24 hours examine the state of the external parts of the machinery and of the head-gear, ropes, chains, cages, guides, and conductors in the shafts and other similar appliances of the mine which are in actual use, both above ground and below ground, and, if more than 20 persons are employed in the mine simultaneously, shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such examination. Every such report shall be recorded in a paged book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall be signed and dated by the person who made the examination.

24. No person shall get on or off a cage, skip, tub or bucket used for lowering or raising persons after the same has been set in motion, or leave it until it has reached the appointed stopping place; nor shall any such person ride on the top or edge of any cage, skip, bucket or box except when engaged upon work in the shaft.

25. No person, when ascending or descending a shaft, shall take with him any tools or other bulky materials, save when engaged in repairing the shaft or when otherwise specially authorised by the manager :

Provided that, in the case of tools only, the manager may, by general order, permit the same to be carried.

26. No person shall ride in a shaft on, or against, a loaded cage, skip, bucket or box.

27. Every person, when at or about the top or the bottom of a shaft, shall obey the orders and directions of the shaft attendants on duty at the time.

28. Every windlass, whim or whip in use at a shaft or winze shall be provided with a stopper, lynch peg, or other reliable holder.

29. The bucket, skip, or any wagon in the cage shall not be filled up to such a height that any of the contents can fall out, and the bottom of the cage shall be kept clean.

30. When tools, wood, etc., with ends projecting over the top of the cage, skip or bucket are being lowered or hoisted, the projecting ends shall be securely fastened to the rope or bow.

31. Not more than such number of persons as may be authorised by the manager shall be allowed to ride in the same cage, tub, skip or bucket at one time, and a notice specifying the authorised number shall be posted at the top of every shaft and at every inset in a shaft.

32. When the winding apparatus is not provided with some automatic contrivance to prevent overwinding, a point shall be fixed and marked on the indicator of the winding engine at which, when persons are being raised, the cage or other conveyance shall not be raised at a speed exceeding three miles per hour after it is within a distance of twice the circumference of the drum from the surface.

33. In shafts exceeding 300 feet in depth, where persons are raised or lowered by machinery, suitable devices shall be fitted if, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, such are required to provide against the overwinding of cages, skips or other conveyances or to safeguard persons liable to be injured in the case of an overwind.

CHAPTER VI.

MINE WORKINGS.

34. The sides of open workings shall be sloped, stepped or secured in such a manner as to prevent danger from falls of material.

35. When an open working is worked in steps, steps shall be of sufficient breadth in comparison with their height to secure safety.

36. In open workings, trees liable to fall, the overburden and all loose ground and material, shall be removed sufficiently far from the edge, or otherwise made secure, in order to prevent danger to persons employed in the mine.

37. The roofs and sides of all travelling roads and working places shall be made and kept secure.

38. Where the ground is not safe, all shafts in use shall be made secure with suitable timber-work or other means of support.

39. A competent person or persons appointed for the purpose by the manager or underground manager shall inspect, at least once in every shift, every part of the mine in or through which any person has to work or pass, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition thereof as far as ventilation, roof, sides and general safety are concerned, and, if more than 20 persons are employed in the mine simultaneously, shall without delay write or cause to be written a full and accurate report of the result of such inspection in a book to be kept at the mine for the purpose, and shall sign and date his report.

40. Every place where work is carried on or where men are stationed or pass shall be placed under the charge of a competent person appointed by the manager or underground manager.

41. If a working place or travelling road is found to be unsafe, all persons shall be withdrawn immediately from the dangerous area and all access to such working place or travelling road, except for the purpose of removing the danger or saving life, shall be prevented by securely fencing the full width of all entrances to the place.

42. The top and all entrances between the top and bottom of shafts, winzes, shoots or sliding holes and any openings into a stope more than 10 feet deep below a drive and other dangerous openings, shall be provided with a permanent or removable barrier in order to prevent persons or things from falling into them. When a shaft, winze, rise or stope leads directly into a travelling road or place where persons are stationed at work, the traffic at such points shall be protected against danger from anything falling from above.

43. At every shaft station where it is necessary for persons to pass from one side of the shaft to the other, provision shall be made enabling them to do so without entering or crossing a winding compartment.

44. All ladders, ladderways, platforms, doors, fences and other appliances and things, in use underground shall be maintained in proper repair. Temporary ladders, platforms or other means of climbing or keeping a footing while at work shall be provided in sinks, winzes, rises, stopes and other places where they are needed.

45. Where any working is approaching any place containing or likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, the working shall not exceed 6 feet in width or height, and bore-holes shall be constantly kept at such a distance in advance of the face and at such angles from the working as is necessary to obviate the danger of a sudden breaking through of such water.

46. An adequate amount of ventilation shall be constantly produced in every mine to clear away smoke and to dilute and render harmless inflammable and noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of the shafts, levels, and workings of the mine, and the travelling roads to and from these working places shall be in a safe state for persons working or passing therein.

47. Underground workings and shafts, sumps and winzes, which have been in disuse for some time shall be examined before again being used in order to ascertain whether foul air or other dangerous gases have accumulated therein, and also to ascertain the condition of the roof and sides ; and only such workmen as may be necessary to make such examination shall be allowed to proceed to such places until such places are certified to be in a safe state to work and travel in.

48. At all places where persons have to work underground in the immediate vicinity of shafts adequate stationary lights shall be provided and used during working hours, and a similar provision and use shall be made after dark at the tops of all working shafts.

49. In any underground part of a mine where stationary lights are not in use, every person shall carry a light.

50. No person shall work in any place other than a place in which he has been ordered to work by an official of the mine or by any person in whose charge he has been placed by an official of the mine.

CHAPTER VII.

LADDERWAYS.

51. In ladder-shafts making an angle of 25 degrees or less with the vertical, platforms shall be provided at intervals not exceeding 35 feet. Ladders shall be placed so as to cover the openings in the platforms : Provided that in cases where timber and supplies are handled, a portion of this opening may be to one side of the ladder and in the opposite corner of the platform. Except in respect of the lowest 30 feet of a sinking shaft, ladders shall be fixed at an inclination of not less than one foot horizontal for every ten feet vertical : Provided that where exceptional circumstances require they may, with the consent of an Inspector, be fixed at a steeper inclination.

52. In ladder-shafts where the slope is less than 65 degrees and more than 30 degrees with the horizontal, platforms shall be placed at intervals of not more than 55 feet along the underlie or slope of the shaft.

53. All platforms shall be securely fenced.

54. All ladders shall be securely fastened to the sides of timbering of the shaft.

55. All ladders shall project at least three feet above the shaft-top and above every platform, or strong holdfasts shall be provided at these places in convenient positions.

56. A ladderway, which is a compartment of a shaft used also for other purposes, shall be closed off from the other compartments to such an extent as to prevent injury to workmen passing up and down the ladderway.

57. Every ladderway-opening in any travelling road or place where men are stationed or pass shall be provided with a door or with a substantial fence.

58. No person shall carry or be permitted to carry any drill, tool or any loose material on a ladderway in a vertical or steeply inclined shaft or winze, except so far as may be necessary in executing repairs.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXPLOSIVES.

59. The explosives provided for use in the mine shall be of good quality and, as far as can be practically known, in good condition, and only detonators of one strength and of sufficient power for every class of explosive used shall be kept for use in the same mine.

60. Explosives shall not be kept in a dwelling house, but only in a properly constructed magazine.

61. (*1*) Explosives shall not be stored underground in a mine except with the approval of an Inspector in writing, and in a magazine or magazines duly licensed in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

(*2*) The manager shall appoint in writing a competent person or competent persons to be in charge of every magazine for the storage of explosives, and no person shall be in charge of a magazine without such written authority.

(*3*) Explosives shall be issued only to competent persons appointed in writing by the manager, and no unauthorised person shall have explosives in his possession.

(*4*) The person in charge of a magazine shall keep a correct record of the quantity of gunpowder and of the numbers of cartridges of other kinds of explosives and of detonators issued from the magazine to each authorised person, and a similar record of explosives returned to the magazine.

62. Underground magazines shall be placed at a sufficient distance from one another and from any portion of the mine, in which work is going on or which is used as a travelling road, to prevent the risk of injury to any person in the event of the explosion of the maximum amount of explosive stored.

63. The quantity of explosive which may be stored in an underground magazine shall not exceed the supply required for one working day in the level in which the magazine is situated and working places adjacent thereto.

64. Detonators shall be kept in a securely locked box separate from any other explosive and no detonator shall be inserted into a priming cartridge until immediately before it is to be used :

Provided that, in the case of a wet working, priming cartridges may be prepared at the nearest convenient dry place adjacent to the working.

65. Every precaution shall be adopted to prevent the explosion or ignition of explosives stored in an underground magazine. An Inspector may prescribe precautions to be adopted in addition to those required by the terms of the explosives license.

66. No naked light shall be taken into an underground magazine or store.

67. Explosives shall not be sent down in the cage, skip or bucket unless there is a distinguishing mark attached to the cage, skip or bucket, or they are accompanied by a shot-firer or responsible person.

68. All blasting operations shall be conducted by, or under the personal direction of, duly competent persons, not less than 18 years of age, appointed in writing by the manager or underground manager of the mine. The names of these persons shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

69. The number of shots fired, the quantity of explosives used and the number of shots (if any) which have misfired shall be recorded daily in a book to be kept for the purpose.

70. All unused explosives shall be returned to the magazine without delay. Such returned explosives shall be re-issued before fresh stock is used.

71. No explosives shall be taken into a mine except in a secure case, canister or bag containing not more than five pounds each, and a person shall not have in use or keep for use, at one time in any one place within the mine, more than one such case, canister or bag, The place in the mine at which any such case, canister or bag is in use, or is kept for use, shall, unless solid ground directly intervenes, not be less than thirty feet from a place at which any other such case, canister or bag is in use or kept for use :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may, in special cases and by order in writing, permit, subject to such limitations as he may prescribe, the use at one time in one place of more than one of such cases, canisters or bags :

Provided further that nothing in this regulation shall prohibit the conveyance of larger quantities of explosives for supplying an underground magazine.

72. When explosives are being carried on a ladder, each case, canister or bag shall be securely fastened to the person carrying it.

73. In the process of charging or stemming a hole no person shall use an iron or steel tool, scraper or tamping rod, nor shall he forcibly press the explosive into the hole or strike it when at the bottom of the hole.

74. In any working place in an underground mine only those holes which are to be fired in the next round shall be charged, and all holes which have been charged shall be fired together.

75. Before a shot is fired in an underground working place due warning shall be given to persons in the vicinity, and every entrance to the place where a shot is about to be fired shall be guarded so as to prevent any person, not having received warning, from placing himself in dangerous proximity to the shot.

76. (*1*) When two working places in an underground mine have approached to within 10 feet of one another, no blasting shall be done in any one of such workings unless the workmen have been withdrawn from the other working, and the same has been fenced.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this regulation any place to which workmen have lawful access shall be deemed to be a working place.

(*2*) In open workings blasting shall not be commenced until such warning as will prevent danger to the persons working in the mine and in its vicinity has been given by an efficient system of signals or by other means arranged by the manager. Notice shall similarly be given as soon as blasting is finished.

77. When shots are fired, the number of reports shall be counted by at least two persons. The lowest count shall be taken to be correct. Unless it is certain that all the shots have exploded, no person shall re-enter such working place until 30 minutes after blasting, unless the shot has been fired by electrical means when this interval may be reduced to not less than ten minutes after the source of the electricity has been disconnected from the cable, and the place becomes clear of fumes. If the charge is known to have burnt away without exploding no person shall re-enter the working place for an hour.

78. After a shot has been fired in an underground mine the person who fired the shot or a competent person appointed in writing by the manager of the mine shall, before any other person enters the place, make a careful examination and with his assistants make the place safe. No other person shall enter the place until the examination has been made and the place has been declared to be safe in all respects.

79. No person shall bore out a hole that has once been charged or attempt to withdraw a charge either before firing or after a misfire, or deepen or tamper with empty holes or sockets left after blasting.

80. When a misfire occurs, a portion of the tamping may be sludged out with compressed air or water under pressure, but no kind of tool shall be used for this purpose. The hole shall thereafter be reprimed and fired.

81. No person shall drill or cause or permit to be drilled any hole within 12 inches of a misfired hole, and care shall be taken to drill the new hole in such a direction that there is no danger of touching the unexploded charge. The new hole bored shall be in the presence of an authorised shot-firer, and he shall be present during operations undertaken for the removal of rock lying within six feet of the misfired hole. A careful search amongst the debris shall be made for cartridges and detonators, if any.

82. If a place where a misfire has occurred is temporarily vacated a man shall be posted to warn all persons in the neighbourhood of the fact, or the place shall be fenced so as to prevent access. In open workings it will be sufficient to mark the place of misfire with a red flag.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

83. At the top of every incline on which the haulage, not being endless rope or endless chain haulage, is worked by mechanical power or gravity there shall be stop-blocks or other similar contrivances to prevent wagons from running away. Additional stop-blocks or runaway switches, or some other appliance for arresting or diverting the descent of wagons in the event of a runaway, shall be fixed below the first stop-blocks at a greater distance than the length of a train of wagons. There shall also be provided and attached behind the ascending wagon or train of wagons a back-stay, drag or other suitable contrivance for preventing the wagon or wagons from running back.

84. Where wagons are moved by hand no person shall permit a wagon to run uncontrolled, and, if sprags are necessary, a sufficient number shall be provided by the manager.

85. All water tanks and every fly wheel and all exposed and dangerous parts of the machinery used in and about a mine shall be kept securely fenced.

86. Efficient guards shall be provided for such parts of any machinery and any electrical conductors as may be a source of danger.

87. No person shall ride upon any tub, truck or wagon either above or below ground without the permission of the manager.

88. If any person, when in charge of any machinery, apparatus or appliance used in or about a mine, observes any defect or dangerous flaw therein, he shall immediately report the fact to the manager, under-manager or enginewright.

89. Every person shall strictly comply with all lawful orders issued by the manager or such other official as may be empowered by the manager to issue the same.

9 . No person occupying any position of trust in or about a mine shall depute another person to do his work without the sanction of the official to whom he is subordinate; and no such person shall absent himself without having previously obtained permission from such official for the term of his absence or without having been relieved by a competent person.

91. No person shall negligently or wilfully do anything likely to endanger life or limb in the mine, or negligently or wilfully omit to do anything necessary for the safety of the mine or the persons employed therein.

92. No person shall damage, destroy or improperly interfere with anything provided for or used in the working of the mine.

93. No person shall remove or pass through any fence, or remove or pass any danger-signal unless so specially authorised by the manager or an official empowered by the manager in that behalf.

94. No person occupying any position of trust in or about a mine shall sleep whilst on duty.

95. Where any person required by these regulations or by any rule or bye-laws made under the Act to make any report is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written for him, and shall have it read over to him, and shall attach his thumb mark to it. The person writing the report shall also sign his name at the end together with a statement that it has been read over to the person for whom it was written.

96. Whenever the circumstances at any mine or part of a mine are such as to render any provision of these regulations not reasonably applicable to such mine or part of such mine the Chief Inspector may, at his discretion, grant exemption from such provision under such conditions as he may think fit.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM I.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Annual return for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

1. Name of mine ______

2. Postal address of mine ______

3. Date of opening ______

4. Date of closing (if closed) ______

5. Situation of mine { District ______ / Province ______ }

6. { Name of owner ______ / Postal address of owner ______ }

7. { Name of Managing Agents (if any) ______ / Postal address of Managing Agents (if any) ______ }

8. { Name of Agent (if any), as defined in section 3 (a) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 ______ / Postal address of Agent ______ }

9. { Name of Manager ______ / Postal address of Manager ______ }

10. Name of mineral worked ______

11. Means by which the mineral is raised from the mine, *i.e.*, hand labour, mechanical or electrical power ______

FORM II.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Persons employed during the year ending on 31st December 19 .

CLASSIFICATION.	Aggregate number of daily attendances during the year of persons permanently and temporarily employed.	Number of days worked during the year.	Daily average number of persons employed as calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances by the number of days worked during the year.	Average hours worked per week.	Aggregate number of daily attendances in December.	Total amount paid in wages in December.
A. *Underground* [*i.e.*, in the workings of the mine (including quarries)].						
I. Males :—						
Foreman and Mates						
Miners						
Skilled labour not included above						
Unskilled labour not included above ...						
II. Females						
B. *Above ground* (*i.e.*, on surface and not in the workings of the mine, including all subordinate officials and persons employed on sidings, loading wharves, private railways and surface tramways and also in carting).						
I. Males :—						
Clerical and *supervising staff						
Skilled labour						
Unskilled labour						
II. Females						

*Excluding the superior supervising staff.

FORM III.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Accidents and Prosecutions.

NUMBER OF SEPARATE ACCIDENTS* REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of prosecutions instituted by the management, with the sections and rules under which the prosecutions were instituted.	Number of persons convicted, with the sections and rules under which the convictions were obtained.
Fatal.	Serious.	Total.	Killed.	Seriously injured.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

*Accidents, which were reported as serious accidents but resulted fatally, should be entered as fatal accidents.

FORM IV.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Epidemic Diseases.

Name of disease*	Date of appearance.	Date of disappearance.	Number of cases.	Number of deaths.
Cholera				
Plague				
Smallpox				
Influenza				

*Figures for any other specified disease which has been epidemic at the mine should be entered in this form.

FORM V.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

(For mines other than mica mines.)

Type and aggregate horse-power of electrical apparatus.

1.—System of supply (whether continuous current or alternating current)—	
Voltage of supply	
Periodicity	
Source of supply	
2.—Voltage at which current is used for—	
Lighting	
Power	
3.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed on surface for—	
Winding	
Ventilation	
Haulage	
Ore dressing	
Miscellaneous	
Total horse-power ...	
4.—Aggregate horse-power of motors installed below ground for—	
Haulage	
Pumping	
Portable machinery	
Miscellaneous	
Total horse-power ...	
5.—Total horse-power (addition of 3 and 4)	

FORM VI.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

Particulars of Explosives.

EXPLOSIVES.

Name of explosive.	Quantity used in lb.	Number of detonators used.

FORM VII.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

(For Mica mines only.)

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19 .

Total amount of dressed mica raised.	Total amount of dressed mica consigned.	Total value at the mine of mica consigned. (" Value " means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mica outside the mine should not be included.)
1	2	3
Cwts.	Cwts.	
Lbs.	Lbs.	

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager ____________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words " for owners " should be added.)

Date of signature ____________

FORM VIII.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

(For Manganese mines only.)

Output for the year ending on the 31st December 19 .

——	Opening stock on January 1st, 19 .	Raisings in tons.	Total value in rupees of raisings. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mineral outside the mine property should not be included.)	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Despatches in tons.	Closing stock in tons.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manganese							

NOTE.—The total in column 5 must be the same as the total in column 8.

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager ______

(If the form is signed by Managing Agents the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of signature ______

FORM IX.

(SEE REGULATION 3.)

(For all mines except mica and manganese mines.)

Output for year ending on the 31st December 19

Name of mineral raised, and metal (if any) extracted.	Total amount of mineral raised. The figures should be stated— (a) in the case of gem-stones, in carats; (b) in the case of alum, amber, asbestos, graphite, jadestone, steatite, tin-ore, tungsten-ore, in cwts., or where the circumstances require greater particularisation in order to give an accurate estimate of small outputs, in cwts. and lbs. Output of radio-active minerals and rare minerals such as molebdenite, monazite, pitchblende, samarskite, tantalite, triplite, should be returned in cwts. and lbs.; (c) in the case of clay, limestone, magnesite, marble, phosphatic-rock, salt slate, and other stone, and all metalliferous ores except those referred to in (b), in tons.	Total value at the mine of mineral raised. ("Value" means and should be calculated upon actual or estimated selling price at the mine. Any charges incurred in transporting the mineral outside the mine property should not be included.)	Quantity of metal or metals extracted at the mine. Each metal should be shown separately:— (a) in the case of gold, silver and other precious metals, in Troy ounces; (b) in the case of tin, in cwts. and fractions of cwts.; (c) in the case of other metals, in tons and fractions of tons.	Value of metal or metals extracted at the mine. The value of each metal should be shown separately.
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL ...				

Signature of Owner, Agent or Manager ____________________

(If the form is signed by Managing Agent the words "for owners" should be added.)

Date of signature ____________________

FORM X.

(SEE REGULATION 13.)

Notice of Accident.

FROM—

TO—THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES,

(Through the District / Sub-Divisional Magistrate of . . . . .)

Dated 19 .

SIR,

I have the honour to furnish the following particulars of a fatal accident / a serious accident / an accidental explosion or ignition / an outbreak of fire / an irruption of water which has occurred at the Mine :—

1. Situation of the mine. (Village, Station, District, Province.)	
2. Mineral worked	
3. Name and postal address of owner ...	

4. Name and sex of persons—		Age.	Occupation.
Killed.	Injured.		

5. Date and hour of the occurrence ...	
6. Place of the occurrence	
7. Cause and description	
8. Classification of accident*	
9. Nature of injury, and if fatal cause of death	

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Owner.

Agent.

Manager.

* Under one or other of the following heads, namely :—

(1) Explosions and ignitions of fire damp; (2) falls of roof; (3) falls of sides; (4) in shafts (overwinding); (5) in shafts (ropes and chains breaking); (6) in shafts (while ascending or descending by machinery); (7) in shafts (falling down shafts); (8) in shafts (things falling down shafts); (9) in shafts (miscellan-ous); (10) suffocation by gases; (11) by explosives; (12) irruptions of water; (13) haulage; (14) by underground machinery; (15) sundries underground; (16) by surface machinery; (17) boilers or pipes bursting; (18) on surface railways or tramways belonging to the mine; (19) by electricity; (20) miscellaneous on surface.

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1925.

No. 794-P. T.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1915 (XIV of 1915), read with paragraph 1 (XVII) of the India Treaty, of Peace Order 1920, and in modification of Commerce and Industries Department notification No. 5503-W.-II, dated the 8th July 1916, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Strickland, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, to act as Custodian for the province of the Punjab, with effect from the 7th of November 1925, and until further orders, *vice* Mr. H. Calvert, I.C.S., for the purpose of receiving, holding and dealing with such money as may be paid to him in pursuance of the said Act and India Treaty of Peace Order.

R. B. MILNE,
Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd September 1925.

No. 481-E.—Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Nath, of the Political Department, is posted temporarily as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States, with effect from the 18th September 1925 and until further orders.

J. P. THOMPSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd September 1925.

No. D.-3836-F.—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government in India and in England for, and to the end of June, 1925.

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	FOR JUNE.		TO END OF JUNE.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Revised, 1924-25.	Budget, 1925-26.
REVENUE.						
Customs	3,18	3,16	10,24	10,32	44,77	46,35
Taxes on Income	48	61	1,42	1,24	16,48	17,35
Salt	64	47	2,69	1,53	7,74	6,95
Opium	38	40	1,12	1,02	3,68	3,56
Railways—						
Gross receipts	8,34	8,04	25,34	25,00	99,57	1,02,88
Deduct { Working Expenses ..	*4,62*	*5,23*	*14,17*	*14,95*	*64,18*	*67,97*
Deduct { Surplus Profits ..	*52*	*57*	*1,08*	*1,37*	*1,49*	*1,33*
Subsidized Companies	..	..	12	15	29	31
Net receipts ..	3,20	2,24	10,21	8,83	34,19	33,89
Posts and Telegraphs—Net receipts ..	12	18	44	54	91	68
Provincial Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	..	..	..	..	9,25	6,22
Other heads	79	70	2,18	2,05	13,63	11,67
Total ..	8,79	7,76	28,30	25,53	1,30,65	1,26,67

—	For June.		To end of June.		Whole year.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Revised 1924-25.	Budget 1925-26.
Expenditure.						
Railway Revenue Account—						
Interest and other charges ..	20	12	2,95	2,82	28,55	28,66
Interest on Debt—Gross	1,48	1,53	9,30	9,31	37,35	38,02
Deduct—Amount chargeable to—						
Salt	..	..	..	..	*3*	*3*
Railways	..	*1*	*2,27*	*2,43*	*21,52*	*23,37*
Irrigation	..	..	..	..	*12*	*12*
Posts and Telegraphs ..	..	..	..	..	*71*	*70*
Provincial Governments ..	..	..	..	..	*4,30*	..
Provincial Loans Fund ..	..	..	..	..	..	*4,95*
Net charges ..	1,48	1,54	7,03	6,88	10,67	8,85
Military Services (net)	3,28	3,30	10,74	10,96	56,33	56,25
Other heads	1,67	1,65	6,56	6,55	31,11	32,67
Total ..	6,63	6,61	27,28	27,21	1,26,66	1,26,43
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) ..	+2,16	+1,15	+1,02	−1,68	+3,99	+24

NOTE.—In comparing the figures shown in this statement and in deducing monthly figures of surplus of revenue over expenditure of deficit in revenue as compared with expenditure, it should be remembered that large book adjustments are made in the closing months of the year, *e.g.*, on account of contributions from Provincial Governments and interest recoverable from Provincial Governments and the Railway and other Departments.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 23rd September 1925.

No. F.-147-C. S. R.-25.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 19th day of August 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to the Civil Service Regulations, namely :—

For Article 933A of the said Regulations the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"933A. When a pension is stated in sterling, it is payable at the Home Treasury, or, at the option of the pensioner, if he be residing in India, at any treasury in India converted into rupees at the rate of exchange current on the date on which payment falls due :

"Provided that pensioners of the following classes may, at their option, convert their pensions into rupees at the rate of 1*s*. 4*d*. to the rupee so long as they continue to reside in India :—

"(*i*) Pensioners resident in India who were on the 1st February 1921 in receipt of pensions converted at that rate.

"(*ii*) Pensioners of Indian domicile who were on the 1st February 1921 temporarily drawing their pensions in sterling.

"(*iii*) Pensioners who were in Government service on the 1st February 1921, and who at that date were of Indian domicile".

For Article 983 of the said Regulations the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"983.—(1) When payment of annuities or gratuities is taken at the Home Treasury it may be taken, at the option of the recipient, either in rupees converted into sterling at the rate of exchange current on the date on which payment falls due or at the fixed sterling minimum*.

* See Article 561, Civil Service Regulations.

"(2) When payment of annuities or gratuities is taken in India, it may be taken, at the option of the recipient, either in rupees or at the fixed sterling minimum converted into rupees at the rate of exchange current on the date on which payment falls due:

"Provided that annuitants of the following classes may, at their option, receive the fixed sterling minimum converted into rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee, as long as they continue to reside in India:—

"(*i*) Annuitants resident in India who were on the 1st February 1921 in receipt of annuities converted at this rate.

"(*ii*) Annuitants of Indian domicile who were on the 1st February 1921 temporarily drawing their annuities in sterling.

"(*iii*) Annuitants who were serving in the Indian Civil Service on the 1st February 1921 and who at that date were of Indian domicile.

"And the said Regulations shall have effect, and be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been so amended on the 1st February 1921".

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 21st September, 1925.

D. Dis. No. 974-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 5455-82 (Customs), dated the 27th July 1909, prohibiting the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the publication "Justice".

D. Dis. No. 974-1-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 7684, dated the 6th November 1920, namely:—

In entry (4) of the said notification the words "and all other publications issued by the Communist Party (British Section of the Third International)" shall be omitted.

The 23rd September 1925.

D. Dis. No. 1001-Cus.-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of the French book entitled "L'Union des Nations Asiatiques contre L'Imperialisme Britannique", by one Jozico Jorge.

STAMPS.

The 18th September 1925.

C. No. 125-Stamps/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and of all other powers in this behalf and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 348, dated the 13th January 1923, and of all notifications amending the same, the Governor-General in Coucil is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith:—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India. Rs. A. P.
British	£1 sterling	13 5 4
French	1 franc	0 2 3
German	1 Renten mark	0 10 9
United States of America or Canadian	1 dollar	2 12 0
Chinese (Shanghai)	1 tael	2 2 6
Straits (British Asiatic Possessions)	1 dollar	1 8 0
Hong-kong	1 "	1 9 6
Mexican	1 "	1 9 6
Japanese	1 yen	1 2 6
Persian	1 kran	0 5 0

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September 1925.

PART B.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made to the Enrolment Form No. III-F. (Non-combatants) published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 2594, dated the 8th August 1919, namely :—

(1) To question 12 in the said Enrolment Form the following shall be added, namely:—

" and that you will not be entitled to discharge when war is imminent or existing ";

(2) The portion under the heading " Variation of conditions as to discharge " in the said Enrolment Form shall be numbered (1) and the following shall be inserted after the portion so numbered, namely :—

" (2) *For use when a person, who did not agree on enrolment that he shall not be entitled to be discharged when war is imminent or existing, agrees to that condition.*

I agree that I shall not be entitled to be discharged when war is imminent or existing.

Signature or thumb-impression of the person..

Signed................in my presence at..

Thumb-impression affixed this..................day of....................19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer.........................."

E. BURDON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

Simla, the 26th September 1925.

No. 57-P. T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st October 1925, the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industries, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 4 of the said rules the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely :—

" (2) For clearance through the Customs, a fee of four annas recoverable from the addressee shall be levied on all foreign parcels and foreign letters imported by post into British India on which import Customs duty is payable".

A. A. L. PARSONS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1925.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd September 1925.

No. 442-I.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 343-I, dated the 6th July 1925, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following further unit of the Indian State Forces to be a unit desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

Limbdi.

Limbdi State Infantry.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PGG

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st October 1925.

No. F.-166/25.—The following regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to be held in London in July and August 1926 are published for general information.

Copies of this paper may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, Simla/Delhi.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1926.

An Open Competitive Examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service will be held in London in 1926. The viva voce test (Subject 6) will be held in July and each candidate will in due course be informed when he is to appear. The question papers for some written tests that are taken by small numbers of candidates may also be set in July. The examination in Section A subjects which are taken by all candidates will begin on the 2nd August.

The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received, on or before the **15th May 1926**, *an application on the prescribed form, a copy of which is sent herewith. No allegation that an Application Form or a letter respecting such Form has been lost or delayed in the post will be considered by the Commissioners unless the person making such allegation produces a Post Office Certificate of Posting. Candidates who delay their applications until the last days will do so at their own risk.*

Acknowledgments of such Application Forms are sent, and any candidate who has filled up and returned the printed Application Form but has not received an acknowledgment of it within four complete days should at once write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1. Failure to comply with this provision will deprive the candidate of any claim to consideration.

Candidates will be notified in June of the date and place fixed for their viva voce test and of the manner in which the fee (£8) is to be paid. The Time Table of the written part of the examination will be posted early in July to the address given on the Form of Application, and will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates are to attend.

NOTE.

If Open Competitive Examinations for the following Services, *viz.* :—

Eastern Cadetships in the Colonial Service ;

Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service ;

should be held in 1926 concurrently with the Open Competitive Examination for the Indian Civil Service, candidates duly eligible in respect of age, &c., will be admitted to compete for any two or all three of these Services, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for either the Indian or the Colonial Service (or both), as well as for the Home Service, will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Indian or Colonial Service or on the list of candidates for the Home Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for the Home Service.

(2) Every successful candidate who may have been admitted to compete for both the Indian and Colonial Services will be called upon to declare, immediately after the announcement of the result of the competitions, whether he prefers his name to remain on the list of candidates for the Indian Service or on the list of candidates for the Colonial Service.

The name of any candidate who fails to declare his choice when called upon to do so will be removed from the list of candidates for the Colonial Service.

(3) All declarations of choice are irrevocable.

(4) Candidates for all three or any two of the above-mentioned services will be required to pay a consolidated fee of 8.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

August, 1925.

August, 1925.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations for admission to the Indian Civil Service.

** *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council* *

are liable to alteration from year to year.

1. An examination for admission to the Indian Civil Service, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in July and August of each year for such number of appointments to that Service as the Secretary of State may on each occasion determine. The date of the Examination will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. Save as hereinafter provided a candidate must be a British subject. If the candidate (being a British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance then at the time of his birth his father must have been a British subject or the subject of a State in India and such father must be or must have continued to be until his death a British subject or the subject of such State in India. Provided that a ruler or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96-A of the Government of India Act may be considered eligible.

3. A candidate must have attained the age of twenty-one, and must not have attained the age of twenty-four on the first day of August of the year in which the Examination is held.

4. A candidate who is a Native of India must obtain a certificate of age and qualification under Regulations 2 and 3 issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 1114, dated 12th September 1918, and signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.

5. A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Indian Civil Service.*

6. A candidate shall satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the Indian Civil Service.

7. No person who, in a previous year, accepted the offer of a nomination as a Selected Candidate for the Indian Civil Service and subsequently resigned his position as a Selected Candidate, will be admitted to the examination.

8. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries in the case of any Candidate should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects he will be ineligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

9. The Examination will include the following subjects.† The numerical value is shown against each subject.

SECTION A.—Candidates are to take up all the subjects in this section—

	Marks.		Marks.
1. Essay ...	... .00	4. Everyday Science ...	100
2. English ...	... 100	5. Auxiliary Language ...	100
3. Present Day	... 100	6. Viva Voce ...	300

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*The Civil Service Commissioners will regard no person as constitutionally fitted for appointment to the Indian Civil Service who has not been satisfactorily vaccinated within the last seven years.

†A Syllabus defining in general terms the character of the examination in the various subjects is sent herewith.

SECTION B.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS. Candidates are allowed to take up subjects in this section up to a total of 1,000 marks.

		Marks.
	History.	
7.	English History to 1660	200
8.	British History, 1660—1914 ...	200
9.	European History, *either* Period 1 *or* Period 2	200
10.	European History, Period 3 ...	200
	Economics, Politics, Law and Philosophy.	
11.	General Economics ...	200
12.	Economic History ...	100
13.	Public Economics ...	100
14.	Political Theory ...	100
15.	Political Organization	100
16.	Constitutional Law ...	100
17.	Private Law ...	200
18.	Roman Law ...	100
19.	International Law ...	100
20.	Moral Philosophy ...	100
21.	Metaphysics ...	100
22.	Logic ...	100
23.	Psychology ...	100
	Mathematics and Science.	
24.	Lower Pure Mathematics ...	200
25.	Higher Pure Mathematics ...	200
26.	Lower Applied Mathematics ...	200
27.	Higher Applied Mathematics ...	200
28.	Astronomy ...	200
29.	Statistics ...	100
30.	Lower Chemistry ...	200
31.	Higher Chemistry ...	200
32.	Lower Physics ...	200
33.	Higher Physics ...	200
34.	Lower Botany ...	200
35.	Higher Botany ...	200
36.	Lower Geology ...	200

		Marks.
	Mathematics and Science—concld.	
37.	Higher Geology ...	200
38.	Lower Physiology ...	200
39.	Higher Physiology ...	200
40.	Lower Zoology ...	200
41.	Higher Zoology ...	200
42.	Engineering ...	400
43	Geography ...	400
44.	Physical Anthropology	100
45.	Social Anthropology ...	100
46.	Agriculture ...	200
47.	Experimental Psychology ...	100
	Language with Associated Civilizations.	
48.	English literature, Period 1 ...	200
49.	English literature, Period 2 ...	200
50.	Latin Language ...	200
51.	Roman Civilization ...	200
52.	Greek Language ...	200
53.	Greek Civilization ...	200
54.	French Language ...	200
55.	French Civilization ...	200
56.	German Language ...	200
57.	German Civilization ...	200
58.	Spanish or Italian Language ...	200
59.	Spanish or Italian Civilization ...	200
60.	Russian Language ...	200
61.	Russian Civilization ...	200
62	Arabic Language ...	200
63.	Arabic Civilization ...	200
64.	Persian Language ...	200
65.	Persian Civilization ...	200
66.	Sanskrit Language ...	200
67.	Sanskrit Civilization ...	200

SECTION C.—An Extra Numerum subject may be offered carrying 100 marks and chosen from the following :—

Physical Anthropology.
Social Anthropology.
An auxiliary language.

10. The auxiliary language in Section A or Section C will be tested by means of translation from the language. The following languages may be offered : French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Russian, Latin, Ancient Greek.

No Candidate may offer any language or Physical Anthropology or Social Anthropology twice in the examination.

No Candidate may offer in sections A and C together two languages of the group Italian, Spanish, Portuguese or two of the group Norwegian, Swedish, Danish.

Only a Candidate who takes two modern languages in Section B may offer Latin or Ancient Greek as an auxiliary language.

Instead of an auxiliary language a candidate whose mother tongue is an Indian language may offer as Subject 5 either Physical Anthropology or Social Anthropology.

11. In subjects 50 to 67 the civilization subject associated with a language can only be taken by candidates who offer the language itself for examination.*

12. A Candidate desiring to offer any of the subjects 30 to 42 or subject 47 must produce evidence satisfactory to the Commissioners of laboratory training in an institution of university rank. For Astronomy (28), Geography (43), Physical Anthropology (44), and Agriculture (46), other equivalent training will be required. There will be no laboratory test as part of the examination.

13. From the marks assigned to Candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that no credit be allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

14. Moreover, if a Candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a further deduction will, on that account, be made from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.†

15. A list of the competitors shall be made out in order of their proficiency as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each competitor, and in that order so many competitors, up to the determined number of appointments, as are found by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified by examination, shall be designated to be Selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, provided that they appear to be duly qualified in other respects.

Should any Selected Candidate become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled or not. In the former case the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a Selected Candidate.

16. Application for permission to attend an examination must be made in the handwriting of the Candidate, at such time and in such manner as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

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* *E.g.*, a candidate desiring to offer subject No. 51 (Roman Civilization), must also offer subject No. 50 (Latin Language).

†It is notified for general information that the number of marks deducted for bad handwriting may be considerable.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE GROUP OF COMPETITIONS.

Syllabus.

For the Open Competitive Examination of August 1926, for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, and for any other competition that may be held in combination therewith. The other competitions to which the same syllabus applies and which may, if required, be held simultaneously are :—

Junior Grade of the Administrative Class in the Home Civil Service.

Colonial Service : Eastern Cadetships.

Foreign Office and Diplomatic Service.

Consular Services (General, Levant, and Far East) and Intelligence Officer Grade in Department of Overseas Trade.

Evidence of Training.—Candidates who desire to offer any of the subjects 28, 30—44, 46, or 47 must send to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, so as to arrive not later than 15th May 1926, the evidence of training described below. Such evidence should be in the form of a certificate signed by a responsible officer of the institution, and may be sent in advance of

the Form of Application. In the case of an institution not situated in the British Isles, the certificate must state that the institution in which the work has been done is authorized to prepare candidates in that subject for a degree. A candidate who has been refused permission to take one of these subjects will be allowed to substitute another subject within the regulations provided the substitution is made within the time allowed for sending in application forms.

SECTION A.

1. *Essay.*—An essay to be written on one of several specified subjects.

2. *English.*—A paper of questions to test the understanding of English and the workman-like use of words. An optional exercise in the writing of verse will be included.

3. *Present Day.*—Questions on contemporary subjects, social, economic, and political. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Effective and skilful exposition will be expected.

4. *Everyday Science.*—In this subject such knowledge will be expected as candidates will have who have studied science intelligently at school and have since then kept their eyes open. A liberal choice of questions will be given. Attention should be paid to orderly, effective, and exact expression.

5. *Auxiliary Language.*—Passages dealing with history and politics may be set, but no technical matter. Verse is not excluded. Accuracy and skill in the use of English will be expected.

6. *Viva Voce.*—The examination will be in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence, and intellectual outlook.

SECTION B.

History. Subjects 7—10.—Candidates should know something of the original authorities, of the principles of historical criticism, and of the principles and the facts of geography in relation to history. They must be prepared to draw sketch maps.

7, 8. *English History to* 1660, *British History* 1660—1914.—The History will be taken as a whole; politics, economics, and constitution will be considered as mutually affecting each other, and all together as the outcome of the common life of the nation. Literature will not be excluded. Candidates will be expected to know so much of European history as will make the external action of this country fully intelligible and will explain those movements at home which had their beginnings abroad, *e.g.*, the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the reactions in this country of the French Revolution. In subject 8 the outstanding incidents and movements in the history of British possessions will be included.

9, 10. *European History.—Period* 1, from 400 to 1494; *Period* 2, from 1494 to 1763; *Period* 3, from 1763 to 1914.

Although a fixed date is given for the beginning of a period, candidates will be expected to know in general outline how the initial position was reached. The history of the American continent, of India, and of the Far East, will be included in so far as it influences European fortunes in an important degree.

11. *General Economics.*—The subject will be treated as a whole, and candidates should be prepared to illustrate the theory by the facts and to analyse the facts by the help of the theory. The history of economic thought will be included.

12. *Economic History.*—Candidates will be expected to have a general acquaintance with the early economic history of England; but special attention will be paid to the economic development of the British Isles and other portions of the Empire during the last two or three centuries, and so much knowledge of European and American conditions will be expected as is necessary for the understanding of British economic history.

13. *Public Economics.*—The questions will deal with the main forms of state action, central and local, in the economic sphere, together with public finance.

14. *Political Theory.*—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation, but also the general history of the State and its connection with kindred studies such as Ethics, Psychology, Jurisprudence, Public International Law, and Economics. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

15. *Political Organization.*—This will include Constitutional Forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and Public Administration, central and local. The history of institutions is not included, but candidates will be expected to know the earlier stages from which existing institutions have directly developed.

16. *Constitutional Law.*—The Constitutional Law of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire, and the Law of English Local Government.

17. *Private Law.*—The following branches of English Private Law :—the Law of Real and Personal Property (including the Law of Succession), Contracts, and Torts.

18. *Roman Law.*—Passages will be set for translation and comment, but credit will not be given merely for capacity to translate the texts.

19. *International Law.*—Public International Law and International Relations. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal treaties which have affected international relations from 1815 inclusive to the present day.

20. *Moral Philosophy.*—The history of the subject will be included. Candidates will, have an opportunity of showing their strength either in Ancient Philosophy or in Modern Philosophy.

21. *Metaphysics.*—As for Moral Philosophy.

22. *Logic.*—The subject will be interpreted in a wide sense. Epistemology in its bearing on logical problems will be included, together with Formal Logic and Scientific Method. Questions may be set on Mathematical Logic, *i.e.*, on the Logic of Mathematics Symbolic Logic, and the Logic of Probability; and also on the history of Logic. A considerable choice of questions will be allowed.

23. *Psychology.*—Questions on the history of the subject may be included.

Mathematics. Subjects 24—27.—The use of the slide rule and of mathematical tables will be allowed.

24. *Lower Pure Mathematics.*—Geometry of two and of three dimensions according to Euclid (synthetic geometry), to Descartes (analytical geometry), and to Monge (descriptive geometry, dealing with three-dimensional figures by the use of plan and elevation). The method of vectors including scalar and vector products, with applications. Only the main properties of conics and quadrics, including those of poles, polars and polar planes, are expected.

Algebra : Complex numbers ; uniformly covergingi nfinite series ; the elements of the theory of equations, including the numerical solution of algebraic equations, but not including the formal solution of the cubic and quartic.

Infinitesimal calculus of real variables to partial differentiation and multiple integrals, with applications to geometry. Candidates should be able to deal with the types of differential equations occurring in elementary mechanics.

The proof of Taylor's series will not be required.

No great skill will be expected in solving complicated problems of an elementary nature. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

25. *Higher Pure Mathematics.*—Lower Pure mathematics together with :—

The geometry of curves and surfaces. Tensor calculus.

Elementary analysis, including simple functions of a complex variable and contour integration.

Differential equations in one independent variable. Elementary treatment of partial differential equations, with special reference to the differential equations of mathematical physics. Existence theorems are excluded.

Mathematical theory of probability, including theory of errors, method of least squares, curve fitting, and correlation.

Calculus of finite differences, including numerical integration and summation and linear difference equations.

A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by covering about half the range stated.

26. *Lower Applied Mathematics.*—Statics, hydrostatics, dynamics, elementary theory of electricity and magnetism, including the induction of currents. Questions will be of an elementary character, but will not be confined to two dimensions; they will involve the use of the calculus. Candidates are free to use differential equations, but a knowledge thereof will not be necessary to answer the questions. Attention will be paid to problems which arise naturally and to general priciples ; artifical problems will be avoided. The questions will involve the use of mathematical instruments.

27. *Higher Applied Mathematics.*—Lower Applied Mathematics together with :—

Statics to a more advanced stage, including graphical treatment.

Dynamics to the equations of Euler and Lagrange and including the theory of the vibration of strings and other simple systems.

Hydrodynamics, including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, surface waves, and vibrations in gases.

Elasticity, including the elements of the vibrations of rods, plates and bars.

Electricity and magnetism.

Thermodynamics, kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

A considerable choice of questions will be allowed, so that full marks may be obtained by covering about half the range stated.

28. *Astronomy.*—Geometrical optics will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of practical training in an observatory.

29. *Statistics.*—Frequency distributions, averages, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion ; graphic methods ; elementary treatment of qualitative data, *e.g.*, investigation of association by comparison of ratios, consistency of data : the practice of the simplest graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.

Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade, transport, production and consumption, education, etc. ; the more elementary methods of dealing with population and vital statistics ; miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.

Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics :—frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally ; accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation ; significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables.

Natural Science: Subject 30–41.—The standard of the higher division of a science will be that which is required in the main subject for an honours degree at the universities. The standard for the lower division of a science will be that required in a subject subsidiary to the main subject whether required at the final degree examination or at a preceding examination.

A candidate who desires to offer a science must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in that science in an institution of university rank ; the length of such training must be at least two academic years for the higher division of a science and at least one academic year for the lower division, except that a candidate may offer Higher Physics without Lower Physics on one year's training.

34. *Lower Botany.*
35. *Higher Botany.*
} Vegetable Physiology will be included in each division.

36. *Lower Geology.*
37. *Higher Geology.*
} Mineralogy will be included in each division.

42. *Engineering.*—Strength of materials ; theory of structures ; mechanism and dynamics of machines ; heat and thermodynamics ; surveying ; hydraulics, including hydraulic machines ; electricity and magnetism.

The subject will be treated in a general manner and the questions will be confined to the more elementary parts of the subject. The candidate will be expected to be familiar with graphical methods and to have some skill in mechanical drawing.

A candidate who desires to offer Engineering must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

43. *Geography.*—Geography as understood in the universities, not excluding topics which concern geography jointly with other subjects such as economics, history, physics, botany, and geology. There will be a practical test which will necessitate a knowledge of cartographical methods and notations, and for this test drawing instruments may be required.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training for at least one academic year in an institution of university rank.

44. *Physical Anthropology.*—Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archæology and Technology. Candidates will be expected to have such knowledge as may be acquired by

laboratory and museum work, consisting mainly in the handling and study of specimens and exhibits. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training in an institution of university rank.

45. *Social Anthropology.*—Candidates will not be expected to have an extensive experience of laboratory and museum work. The subject will be treated with special, but not exclusive, reference to peoples of rude culture, including prehistoric civilization.

46. *Agriculture.*—Agricultural chemistry, agricultural botany, and agricultural zoology will be included.

A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of training in an approved institution.

47. *Experimental Psychology.*—A candidate who desires to offer this subject must produce evidence satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners of laboratory training in an institution of university rank.

48, 49. *English Literature.—Period* 1, from 1350 to 1700; *Period* 2, from 1660 to 1914.

Candidates should be prepared to show a first-hand knowledge of some of the works of the following authors and of their place in the history of their country:—

PERIOD 1.

Chaucer	Bacon
Malory	Milton
Spenser	Bunyan
Shakespeare	

PERIOD 2.

Dryden	Scott
Congreve	Jane Austen
Defœ	Wordsworth
Swift	Coleridge
Addison	Shelley
Pope	Keats
Fielding	Dickens
Johnson	Carlyle
Burke	Tennyson
Goldsmith	Browning
Burns	

Questions on other writers will not be excluded, but, on the whole, the questions will be directed to the best-known authors and their best-known works. Candidates should know so much of the history as is necessary to understand the literature in its relation to other activities of the nation.

Questions will not be set on the history of language before Chaucer, nor, in general, on its morphological or phonological changes since his time; the history of workmanship, style, and prosody will not be excluded.

Civilizations and Languages. Subjects 50—67.—In these the civilization subject associated with a language can be taken only by candidates who also offer themselves for examination in the language itself.

In the questions on civilization, history and literature will, as far as possible, be brought into close relation. In history, candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities. They must also be prepared to answer questions on historical geography, and to draw sketch maps. The questions on literature will require first-hand knowledge of the authors; and the authors dealt with will be those which candidates ought to have read. Passages of literature may be set for comment on matters of social, political, legal, or other historical importance. Questions on philology and the older forms of the languages may be set, but will not be compulsory. In the question papers on civilization candidates will not be required to write their answers in the foreign language.

In the conversation test importance is attached to pronunciation. The study of phonetics is an important aid to correctness of pronunciation, and candidates who take modern languages will be expected to have studied phonetics in connection with the language or languages taken.

50. *Latin Language.*—Translation, and prose or verse composition. The composition paper will be so arranged that candidates may confine themselves to prose composition or to verse composition or, if they prefer, may take some prose and some verse.

51. *Roman Civilization.*—Roman History and Latin Literature. The outlines of the history and development down to 180 A.D. should be known; but the main stress will be laid on the period 133 B.C. to 117 A.D.

52. *Greek Language.*—As for Latin.

53. *Greek Civilization.*—Greek History and Literature. In history the main stress will be on the period 510 B.C. to 323 B.C.

54. *French Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, and conversation.

55. *French Civilization.*—French History and Literature. The outlines of the history and development prior to 1589 should be known; the period from 1589 to 1660 in somewhat more detail; but the main stress will be on the period from 1660 to the present day.

56. *German Language.*—As for French.

57. *German Civilization.*—German History and Literature. Candidates should know in outline the history of the Medieval Empire, of the growth of the German cities, of the Reformation in Germany, and of the Thirty Years War; but the main stress will be on the period from the accession of Frederick the Great to the present day.

58. *Spanish, Italian, Language.*—As for French.

59. *Spanish Civilization.*—Spanish History and Literature. In history the main stress will be on the periods from the Union of Castile and Aragon under Ferdinand and Isabella to the liberation of the Netherlands, and again from 1800 to the present day.

Italian Civilization.—Italian History and Literature. In history the main stress will be on the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century, and again on the period from 1789 to the present day. Sufficient should be known of the earlier period to understand the position of the Pope and the Emperor in Italy, the rise of the towns, and the position of Dante in history.

60. *Russian Language.*—As for French.

61. *Russian Civilization.*—Russian History and Literature. Something should be known of the history since the accession of Peter the Great, but the main stress will be on the period from 1800 to the present day. Only the broadest outlines of the history prior to Peter the Great will be required.

62. *Arabic Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, conversation. The examination will be in the modern language.

63. *Arabic Civilization.*—Arabic History and Literature. The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period from the middle of the 6th century A.D. to the middle of the 13th century A.D.

64. *Persian Language.*—Translation, free composition, set composition, conversation. The examination will be in the modern language.

65. *Persian Civilization.*—Persian History and Literature. The main stress in both history and literature will be on the period 1000 A.D. to 1500 A.D. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the history of Persia before 1000 A.D. and from 1500 A.D. to the present time.

The following applies only to candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

66. *Sanskrit Language.*—Translation, prose composition, and questions on Vedic and Sanskrit grammar. Both Vedic and classical Sanskrit passages will be set for translation; composition will be required in classical Sanskrit alone.

67. *Sanskrit Civilization.*—Sanskrit literature and the history of the civilization and thought of India from the Vedic period to A.D. 1200.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

August, 1925.

Admin. (Early Edition).

Write your Surname here ____________

APPLICATION FORM.

For the use of candidates seeking admission to the concurrent open competitive examinations to be held in London in July and August 1926, for appointment to services of the Administrative Group, namely :—

Home Civil Service : Administrative Class.

Indian Civil Service.

Colonel Service : Eastern Cadetships.

NOTE 1.—(Male) candidates may include any or all of these three Services in their application (see paragraph 3 below) ; (but it should be understood that the only competition yet announced as certain to be required in 1926 is that for the Indian Civil Service the regulations for which are enclosed herewith.)

An announcement as to whether competitions will be require d in 1926 for the Home and Colonial Services will be made in due course.

NOTE 2.—This form is to be filled up and returned to the Secretary (C. Room 19), Civil Service Commission, 6, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1, in time for delivery on or before *May 15th, 1926. No Application form received after that date will be accepted.*

A Candidate who fills up and returns this Application Form and does not receive an acknowledgment of it within a reasonable time sh ould inform the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

NOTE 3.—Candidates should, by consulting the regulations, make certain that they are eligible to compete for the services for which they make application, and that their selection of subjects conforms with the regulations. No scrutiny of the information which is given on this sheet is made by the Commissioners before the examination.

NOTE 4.—Should any of the particulars furnished by candidates be found to be false within their knowledge they will, if appointed, be liable to be dismissed ; and, if otherwise entitled to Superannuation Allowance they will forfeit all claim thereto. The wilful suppression of any material fact will be similarly penalised.

1. (*a*) Surname ... ... (*b*) Christian name, or names (in full)...	
2. Postal Address (in full) ... ... (Any change of address should be at once communicated.)	
3. Name the Service or Services for which you desire to be considered (*see page 4*).	
4. Date of birth (*see page 4*). Give place of birth, and state whether a natural born British subject.	Age last birthday... .. ..
5 Father's name ... ... " Address ... ... " Profession or Trade ... (If deceased, give the last address, profession, &c.). Give place of Father's birth and his nationality at birth. Give place of Mother's birth and her nationality at birth.	
Only for candidates for Eastern cadetships :— 6. Are you of pure European or pure Ceylonese descent, or of mixed European and Ceylonese descent ? If so, state which.	
7. Name, in order, the Schools you have attended since the age of 12, giving addresses with dates of entering and leaving.	

8. Have you been on any former occasion examined by the Civil Service Commissioners ? If so, state when, and for what appointment.	
9. Age on finally quitting School ...	
10. Have you been a student at any University ? If so, name it, and give the dates of entering and leaving. State any degrees, honours or prizes you have obtained. Name your College.	
11. Give the name of your College Tutor, or of the Professor or other University Authority to whom reference can be made as to your conduct.	
12. Have you had any special preparation for examinations for these situations ? If so, state (1) where and by whom it was given, (2) the dates of the beginning and end of each period, (3) whether it was whole-time or part-time work, and if part-time what part of your time of study it occupied, (4) whether it took place by day or in the evening.	
13. Have you served in the Naval, Military or Air Forces ? If so, state your Rank (or Rating) and Official Number, if any. Corps, Regiment or other Unit ... Dates of Service ... ... Did you serve abroad or at sea in the War which began in August, 1914 ? If you have served, state your medical category on demobilisation. *or* If you were discharged on account of physical unfitness for further service, state the cause of discharge, so far as known to you ; say whether you are in receipt of a disability pension, and if so, the percentage of disability at which you are assessed.	
14. If your time since leaving School is not fully accounted for by replies given above, account for the remainder here, with dates. If you have had employers, state their names and addresses in full.	
15. Give the names, professions, and *present* addresses (in full) of two referees, who should be responsible persons (not relations), well acquainted with you in private life, and unconnected with your School or College.	1. 2.

16. Are you free from pecuniary embarrassments? If you are under liability to repay money advanced by an institution or party for your education, state the particulars.	
17. Signature and date	

ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP COMPETITION, 1926.

Selection of subjects.

1. For which service or services are you a candidate?

2. What auxiliary language or substitute for an auxiliary language do you select under subject 5?

3. Is your mother tongue an Indian language? If so, name it.

4. What Extra Numerum subject do you select?

5. Do you select any of the subjects for which evidence of training is required? If so, pin the necessary vouchers to this form, stating here the subjects to which each voucher applies.

6. In the following list place a cross, so, $\frac{\vee}{\wedge}$, on the dotted line opposite each of the optional subjects you choose from section B. If you are a candidate for more than one service, and you wish to offer different subjects for different services, append a statement showing to which service your selection applies, and the variations you desire for other services.

.... 7. English History to 1660.
.... 8. British History, 1660-1914.
.... 9. *Either* European History, Period 1.
.... *or* European History, Period 2.
.... 10. European History, Period 3.
.... 11. General Economics.
.... 12. Economic History.
.... 13. Public Economics.
.... 14. Political Theory.
.... 15. Political Organization.
.... 16. Constitutional Law.
.... 17. Private Law.
.... 18. Roman Law.
.... 19. International Law.
.... 20. Moral Philosophy.
.... 21. Metaphysics.
.... 22. Logic.
.... 23. Psychology.
.... 24. Lower Pure Mathematics.
.... 25. Higher Pure Mathematics.
.... 26. Lower Applied Mathematics.
.... 27. Higher Applied Mathematics.
.... 28. Astronomy.
.... 29. Statistics.
.... 30. Lower Chemistry.
.... 31. Higher Chemistry.
.... 32. Lower Physics.
.... 33. Higher Physics.
.... 34. Lower Botany.
.... 35. Higher Botany.
.... 36. Lower Geology.
.... 37. Higher Geology.

Do you intend to take a degree examination this summer? If so, state the dates on which the examination takes place.

.... 38. Lower Physiology.
.... 39. Higher Physiology.
.... 40. Lower Zoology.
.... 41. Higher Zoology.
.... 42. Engineering.
.... 43. Geography.
.... 44. Physical Anthropology
.... 45. Social Anthropology.
.... 46. Agriculture
.... 47. Experimental Psychology.
.... 48. English Literature, Period 1.
.... 49. English Literature, Period 2.
.... 50. Latin Language.
.... 51. Roman Civilization.
.... 52. Greek Language.
.... 53. Greek Civilization.
.... 54. French Language.
.... 55. French Civilization.
.... 56. German Language.
.... 57. German Civilization.
.... 58. *Either* Spanish / *or* Italian } Language.
.... 59. *Either* Spanish / *or* Italian } Civilization
.... 60. Russian Language.
.... 61. Russian Civilization.
.... 62. Arabic Language
.... 63. Arabic Civilization.
.... 64. Persian Language.
.... 65. Persian Civilization.
.... 66. Sanskrit Language.
.... 67. Sanskrit Civilization.

Signature ....

Procedure.

Immediately the results of the examination are known, successful candidates will be summoned to attend at the Civil Service Commission to be medically examined, and to state their choice among the services open to them and among the various depart ments, provinces or colonies. That statement of choice is irrevocable.

Evidence of Age.

A candidate born in the United Kingdom must not send in a birth certificate with this form, but must be prepared to produce it when required.

A European or Anglo-Indian who was born in India must be prepar ed to produce, when required, a certificate of baptism from the district in which he [or she] was bap tized. If this does not also mention the date of birth, it must be accom panied by a statutory declaration by one of the candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth.

An Indian born in India must send in with this form a certifica te under Government of India notification No. 1114, of 12th the September 1918. If the candidate's family is resident in British India, the certificate must be signed by the Secretary to the Government of their province or by the Commissioner of their division. If they reside in an Indian State, it must be signed by the highest political officer accredited to that State.

Fees.

Fees are *not* to be forwarded by candidates. Instructions respecting the manner of payment of the fee prescribed (£8), and respecting the time and place of the examination, will be sent to candidates before the examination.

EXAMINATIONS OF SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Regulations made under section 97 *of the Government of India Act for the* **probation** *in the United Kingdom, and the further examination of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service.*

*** The following regulations made by the Secretary of State for India in Council are liable to alteration from year to year :—

(1) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in London will be required to remain in the United Kingdom on probation for one or two years, as may be decided by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(2) Candidates selected at the Open Competition held in India, and candidates selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination, will be required to proceed to the United Kingdom on probation for a period of two years.

ONE-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(3) One-year probationers will, at the end of the year of probation, undergo an examination called the Final Examination. The subjects and the marks allotted to them are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

		Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code	200
2.	Code of Criminal Procedure	200
3.	The Indian Evidence Act	200
4.	Indian History	400
5.	The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject ...	600
6.	Riding	200

Optional Subjects, one only to be taken.

7.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	400
8.	A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	400

TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(4) Two-year probationers will, during their period of probation, undergo two examinations—the Intermediate Examination at the end of the first year, and the Final Examination at the end of the second year.

(5) The subjects of the Intermediate Examination and the marks allotted to them are as follows. All the subjects are compulsory :—

		Marks.
1.	The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject ...	400
2.	Phonetics	200
3.	Jurisprudence	200
4.	Law of Evidence and Criminal Law	200
5.	Indian History	200
6.	Notes of Cases	200
7.	Economics	200

(6) The subjects of the Final Examination and the mar ks allotted to th em are as follows :—

Compulsory Subjects.

		Marks.
1.	The principal vernacular language or the substituted subject ...	600
2.	Indian Penal Code	200
3.	Code of Criminal Procedure	200
4.	The Indian Evidence Act	200
5.	Notes of Cases	400
6.	Indian History	400
7.	Economics	400
8.	Riding	200
	Optional Subjects—one only to be taken.	
9.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	400
10.	A classical language selected from Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Pali	400

ONE-YEAR AND TWO-YEAR PROBATIONERS.

(7) The principal vernaculars prescribed for the various provinces are shown in the following rable :—

Province.	Vernacular.
Madras	Tamil or Telugu.
Bombay	Marathi.
Bengal	Bengali.
United Provinces	Urdu.
Punjab	Urdu.
Burma	Burmese.
Bihar and Orissa	Hindi.
Central Provinces	Hindi.
Assam	Bengali.

(8) An Indian assigned to Madras whose mother tongue is one of the two principal vernaculars of the province must offer the other for examination. An Indian assigned elsewhere whose mother tongue is the principal vernacular language of his pr ovince must substitute, in place of the principal vernacular language, the following subject or subjects :—

One-year Probationers—

British History.

Two-year Probationers—

British History at the Intermediate Examination, and European History at the Final Examination

(9) A candidate whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu may not offer either of these languages as the principal vernacular language.

(10) Candidates who at the Final Examination in riding satisfy the Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of any duties required of members of the Indian Civil Service will be awarded, marks ranging between 101 and 200 according to the degree of proficiency displayed.

Condidates who fall short of this adequate proficiency, but show such minimum proficiency as is evidence that with a moderate amount of practice they can attain full proficiency, will receive marks ranging between 1 and 100; they will be allowed to proceed to India, and will on their arrival there be subjected to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by

their Local Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary un til they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government.

A candidate who fails at the end of the period of proba tion to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners that he has reached the minimum standard of proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

Selected candidates will also be examined in riding at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary period.

(11) Such deductions as the Civil Service Commissioners may consider necessary will be made from the marks assigned to candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

(12) The Civil Service Commissioners will prepare lists of the candidates in order of merit, the order for the one-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Open Competitive and Final Examinations, the order for the two-year probationers being based on the sum of the marks obtained by the candidates at the Intermediate and Final Examinations.

(13) The selected candidates whose performance in the compulsory subjects of the Final Examination is such as to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners, and who have also satisfied the Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character and conduct during the period of probation, shall be certified by the Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Indian Civil Service, provided that they shall comply with regulations in force, at the time, for that service.

(14) If any candidate is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending the Final Examination, the Commissioners may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, allow him to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or at a special examination. A selected candidate absent for such adequate cause from the Intermediate Examination may, under similar conditions, be allowed to appear at the Intermediate Examination a year later or at a special examination, or may be excused the Intermediate Examination and allowed to appear for the Final Examination in regular course.

Any candidate who at the Intermediate Examination shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

made by the Civil Service Commissioners with the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council :—

(*i*) *Selected candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes ; but the requirements of the public service will rank before every other consideration.*

(*ii*) *An allowance of £300 a year, or, in the case of selected candidates possessing an Indian domicile, an allowance of £350* a year, will be given to any candidate who passes his probation at one of the universities or other institutions that have been approved for the purpose by the Secretary of State for India, in Council.*

In the case of selected candidates on probation for one year, the allowance will be payable in four equal instalments on the following dates, respectively : December 24th after his selection, March 25th, June 25th and after signature of covenant on appointment to the service.

In the case of selected candidates on probation for two years, the allowance will be payable in eight equal instalments, the first on the December 24th after selection, the second to the seventh on the six following quarter days and the eighth after signature of covenant on appointment to the service.

The payment of the various instalments of the allowance, except the final instalment, and, in the case of the two-year probationers, the instalment payable at the end of the first year of probation, will be conditional on the receipt by the Secretary of State, through the Civil Service Commissinoers, of a certificate that the candidate has fulfilled up to date the requirements of the authorities and shown satisfactory conduct at the approved institution.

If an Indian Government scholar becomes a selected candidate for the Indian Civil Service, his scholarship stipend shall cease to be paid with effect from the 1st October of the year in which he becomes a selected candidate. He may, however, provided he has executed the agreement referred to in (iv) below, be granted on, or at any time after, the 1st October, an advance on account of the instalment of the allowance payable on the 24th December.

The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same institution. Migration will not be permitted, except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.

N.B.—The Secretary of State for India gives notice that the amount of the allowances will be reconsidered in 1926 with a view to a possible reduction with effect from the instalment payable in December 1926.

*** The attention of candidates selected at examinations held in London is, however, directed to paragraph (*viii*).**

(iii) A first class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates with a view to their proceeding to India during the November following their Final Examination.

(iv) Each candidate will be required, before receiving the first instalment of his allowance, to execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund all moneys he may have received from the Secretary of State for India in the event of—

(1) his failure to pass the Final Examination within the time prescribed by the regulations, and to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners of his fitness for admission to the Indian Civil Service; or

(2) his subsequent failure to execute the usual covenant, and to proceed to India, as and when he shall be directed by the Secretary of State for India.

(v) All candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.

(vi) The seniority in the Indian Civil Service will be determined by the results of the examinations taken during the course of probation.

(vii) Candidates who fail to satisfy to the Civil Service Commissioners at the Final Examination held in any year will be definitely rejected, and will not be allowed to present themselves for re-examination unless it shall appear to the Secretary of State in Council, after reference to the Civil Service Commissioners, that such failure is due to circumstances wholly exceptional and beyond the control of the candidates.

(viii) " Overseas pay " will not be admissible to Indian memebers of the Indian Civil Service selected at Open Competitive Examinations held in London in 1925 and subsequent years.

Civil Service Commission,
August 1925.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

SALT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 1st October 1925.

D. Dis. No. 342-Salt-25.—Mr. F. D. Reid, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the forenoon of the 17th September 1925, *vice* Mr. P. C. Scott O'Connor, retired.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 30th September 1925.

No. 47-T. (49).—In accordance with the statement made in the Legislative Assembly on the 15th of March 1924, the Government of India have now decided to refer to the Tariff Board for investigation the question whether a protective duty should be imposed on imported coal generally or on coal imported from any particular country or countries, and, if so, at what rates.

2. Firms or persons interested, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board, should address their representations direct to the Secretary, Tariff Board.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, all departments of the Government of India, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London and the Secretary, Tariff Board.

Ordered also that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

Simla, the 3rd October 1925.

No. 57-P. T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 15th October 1925, the following further amendment shall be made in the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

For the explanation to rule 58 of the said rules, the following explanation shall be substituted, namely :—

"*Explanation*.—In this rule the expression "articles of gold or silver" include articles made wholly or partly of gold or silver, but not coins and electro or other plated goods. The expression "coin" does not include cut counterfeit coin remitted on behalf of the Currency Department and Mints. The expression "currency notes" does not include defaced notes, *i.e.*, notes from which the signature has been cut off after cancellation, remitted on behalf of the Currency Department".

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October 1925.

No. F.-26-III-25-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 15 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the regulations for the nomination and election of members of constituencies in the Punjab for the Legislative Assembly published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 128, dated the 5th July 1923, namely :—

1. After regulation 42 of the said regulations the following regulations shall be inserted, namely :—

"42-A.—An elector who has inadvertently dealt with his ballot paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used as a ballet paper may, on returning it to the Returning Officer and satisfying him of the inadvertence before 3 o'clock on the date preceding that fixed for the counting of votes, obtain another ballot paper in place of the spoilt paper, and the latter shall, together with its counterfoil be marked as cancelled.

"42-B.—An elector whose ballot paper has been returned to the Returning Officer as undelivered may, on making an application in writing signed by himself before the Returning Officer or a Magistrate, obtain the undelivered envelop containing the ballot paper or require the Returning Officer to forward it to him again by registered post".

2. In sub-regulation (1) of regulation 45 after the words "Chief Judge" the words "or the highest judicial authority" shall be inserted.

No. F.-26-III-25-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 15 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the regulations for the nomination and election of members in constituencies in the Punjab for the Council of State published with the

notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 147, dated the 11th July 1923, namely:—

1. After regulation 8 of the said regulations the following regulations shall be inserted, namely:—

"8-A.—An elector who has inadvertently dealt with his ballot paper in such a manner that it cannot conveniently be used as a ballot paper may, on returning it to the Returning Officer and satisfying him of the inadvertence before 3 o'clock on the date preceding that fixed for the counting of votes, obtain another ballot paper in place of the spoilt paper, and the latter shall, together with its counterfoil, be marked as cancelled.

"8-B.—An elector whose ballot paper has been returned to the Returning Officer as undelivered may, on making an application in writing signed by himself before the Returning Officer or a Magistrate, obtained the undelivered envelope containing the ballot paper or require the Returning Officer to forward it to him again by registered post."

2. In sub-regulation (1) of regulation 11 after the words "Chief Judge" the words "or the highest judicial authority" shall be inserted.

The 7th October 1925.

No. F.-7-XIII/25-A.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 19 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 155, dated the 17th July 1923, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following regulation:—

"The return of the election expenses of each person who has been nominated as a candidate for an election to the Legislative Assembly shall be lodged with the Returning Officer in the following form:—

FORM OF RETURN OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

1. *Receipts.*—Including all monies, securities and equivalents of money received from any person (including the candidate himself) club, society or association in respect of any expenses, whether paid or remaining unpaid, incurred on account of, or in connection with, or incidental to the election. The name of each such person, etc., and the amount received, shall be shown separately:—

Date of receipt.	Name and description of payer.	Amount or value.
	Total ...	

2. *Expenses.*—Including all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any person on behalf of, or in the interests of, the candidate in respect of any expenses incurred on account of, or in connection with or incidental to the election, and all unpaid claims in respect of any such expenses of which the candidate or his election agent is aware:—

N.B.—(1) Vouchers shall be attached to the return for all items of expenditure amounting to Rs. 5 and over unless from the nature of the case a receipt cannot be obtained; the vouchers shall be numbered and arranged in serial order and the number of the voucher entered in the return against the item of expenditure.

(2) Each payment made shall be entered separately, except payments on account of postage and telegrams, for which lump sums may be shown. The name and description of each person paid, and the work done on the nature of the goods supplied, shall be shown in respect of each payment.

PART A.—*In this Part shall be shown the personal expenditure of the candidate, incurred or paid by him or by his election agent on his behalf, including all payments for personal services rendered, for hotel bills, for travelling expenses and for the purchase of books or election literature.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART B.—*In this Part shall be shown expenditure incurred by the candidate or his election agent for the remuneration of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers. The name and description of each agent, clerk or messenger employed, and the rate of remuneration and the amount paid to each, shall be shown separately.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Rate of payment.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
				Total ...		

PART C.—*In this Part shall be shown all other expenditure (including travelling expenses and cost of refreshments provided) incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers. The name and description of each agent, clerk or messenger, and the amount paid to each, shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART D.—*In this Part shall be shown the travelling expenses of persons (not being agents, clerks or messengers), whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred or paid by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART E.—*In this Part the cost of printing shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment, if any.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART F.—*In this Part the cost of advertising shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment, if any.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART G.—*In this Part the cost of Stationery shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment, if any.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
			Total ...	...	...

PART H.—*In this Part the cost of postage and telegrams may be shown in lump sums.*

Expenditure incurred.	Date of payment, if separate payments are shown.	Amount paid.

PART I.—*In this Part the cost of rooms hired for public meetings or as Committee rooms or as an Office shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	Locality and description of rooms.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART J.—*In this Part shall be included every disputed claim remaining unpaid.*

Name and description of claimant.	Nature and alleged ground of claim.	Amount of claim.
	Total ...	

PART K.—*In this Part all expenditure incurred and payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any person on behalf of or in the interests of the candidate in connection with the election and not included in any of the foregoing parts shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment, if any.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
		Total ...			

PART L.—*In this Part the total expenditure incurred under each of the previous parts shall be shown.*

Part.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			
I			
J			
K			
Total ...			

No. F.-XIII/25-C.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 19 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 154, dated the 17th July 1923, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following regulation :—

" The return of the election expenses of each person who has been nominated as a candidate for an election to the Council of State shall be lodged with the Returning Officer in the following form :—

FORM OF RETURN OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

1. *Receipts.*—Including all monies, securities and equivalents of money received from any person (including the candidate himself), club, society, or association in respect of any expenses, whether paid or remaining unpaid, incurred on account of or in connection with or incidental to the election. The name of each such person, etc., and the amount received shall be shown separately :—

Date of receipt.	Name and description of payer.	Amount or value.
	Total ...	

2. *Expenses.*—Including all payments made by the candidate or by his election agent or by any person on behalf of, or in the interests of, the candidate in respect of any expenses incurred on account of or in connection with or incidental to the election, and all unpaid claims in respect of any such expenses of which the candidate or his election agent is aware :—

N. B.—(1) Vouchers shall be attached to the return for all items of expenditure amounting to Rs. 5 and over, unless from the nature of the case a receipt cannot be obtained ; the vouchers shall be numbered and rranged in serial order and the number of the voucher entered in the return against the item of expenditure.

(2) Each payment made shall be entered separately, except payments on account of postage and telegrams for which lump sums may be shown. The name and description of each person paid and the work done or the nature of the goods supplied shall be shown in respect of each payment.

PART A.—*In this Part shall be shown the personal expenditure of the candidate, incurred or paid by him or by his election agent on his behalf, including all payments for personal services rendered, for hotel bills, for travelling expenses and for the purchase of books or election literature.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART B.—*In this Part shall be shown expenditure incurred by the candidate or his election agent for the remuneration of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers. The name and description of each agent, clerk or messenger employed and the rate of remuneration and the amount paid to each shall be shown separately.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Rate of payment.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
				Total ...		

PART C.—*In this Part shall be shown all other expenditure (including travelling expenses and cost of refreshments provided) incurred by the candidate or his election agent on account of agents (including the election agent), clerks or messengers. The name and description of each agent, clerk or messenger and the amount paid to each shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
		Total	...		

PART D.—*In this Part shall be shown the travelling expenses of persons (not being agents, clerks or messengers) whether in receipt of salary or not, incurred or paid by the candidate, his election agent or the person so travelling.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
		Total	...		

PART E.—*In this Part the cost of printing shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment, if any.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART F.—*In this Part the cost of advertising shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment, if any.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART G.—*In this Part the cost of Stationery shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	On what account.	Date of payment, if any.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid.
			Total ...		

PART H.—*In this Part the cost of postage and telegrams may be shown in lump sums.*

Expenditure incurred.	Date of payment, if separate payments are shown.	Amount paid.

PART I.—*In this Part the cost of rooms hired for public meetings or as Committee rooms or as an Office shall be shown.*

Name and description of payee.	Locality and description of rooms.	Date of payment.	Voucher No.	Amount paid.	Amount unpaid
			Total ...		

PART J.—*In this Part shall be included every disputed claim remaining unpaid.*

Name and description of claimant.	Nature and alleged ground of claim.	Amount of claim.
	Total ...	

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th October 1925.

No. F.-178/11/i/24.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B, of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 1st day of September 1925, hereby makes the following amendments in the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

(*i*) In Rule 4 of the said Rules, in Note 1, for the words "in Europe" the words "resident elsewhere than in Asia" shall be substituted.

(*ii*) For Rule 8 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"8. (1) An officer who would be entitled under rule 4 while on the time-scale or in a selection grade to draw overseas pay in sterling, shall be entitled, while holding any post included in schedule III, to draw overseas pay in sterling at the rate of £13 6*s.* 8*d.* a month, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

"(*a*) that the rupee pay of his post (excluding passage pay) does not, including any special pay attached thereto, exceed Rs. 3,000 a month, or

"(*b*) that if the rupee pay of his post (excluding passage pay), not being itself in excess of Rs. 3,000 a month, with the addition of special pay exceeds that sum, the special pay is purely temporary or has been given in respect of special work which does not form part of the work of the post by virtue of which he draws overseas pay.

"(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1) (*b*), a Chief Engineer who also holds the appointment of Secretary to the local Government shall be entitled to overseas pay under that sub-rule, irrespective of the amount of his special pay.

"(3) Officers to whom rule 4 does not apply shall be entitled to draw the overseas pay admissible under this rule if at the date of their first appointment to the Civil Service of the Crown in India they were domiciled elsewhere than in Asia."

And the said rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as though they had been enacted as so amended.

The 6th October 1925.

No. F.-58/33/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Service (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to add the following entry to Schedule III to the Rules :—

"Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Project, Bombay (while held by Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S.)."

No. F.-255/25.—Rao Sahib K. P. Anantan, Superintendent, Home Department, is granted an extension of leave on average pay for nine days, in continuation of the leave granted to him in the Home Department notification No. F.-255/1925-Ests., dated the 17th September 1925.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to Government of India.

The 8th October 1925.

No. F.-373/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to include the temporary post of co-opted Member, Civil Justice Committee (held by Mr. H. P. Duval, C.I.E., I.C.S.) in Schedule III to the Rules.

PUBLIC.

The 5th October 1925.

No. F.-121/3/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the

Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

(a) After rule 12 the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

" 12-A.—The Governor General in Council shall have power to declare that any road or other means of communication is of military importance, and to prescribe in respect thereof the conditions subject to which it shall be constructed or maintained, including the amount of expenditure to be from time to time incurred upon such construction and maintenance by the Governor-General in Council and by the local Government, respectively :

Provided that before prescribing under this rule the sums to be expended by any local Government, the Governor-General in Council shall consult the local Government or local Governments concerned."

(b) For item 6 (b) in schedule I, Part II, and in schedule II, to the said rules, the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

" (b) Roads, bridges, ferries, tunnels, ropeways, causeways and other means of communication, subject to the provisions of rule 12-A of these Rules, and of any orders made thereunder."

No. F.-121/6/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 45-A and 129-A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Devolution Rules, namely :—

1. Rule 22 of the Devolution Rules shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of rule 22 and in the said rule as so re-numbered, for the words " at the average rate at which the Governor General in Council has borrowed money in the open market during the year by the issue of treasury bills " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" at a rate which shall be one *per cent.* less than the rate charged by the Governor General in Council during the year for advances made to the Provincial Loans Fund. "

To the said rule the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

" (2) The Governor General in Council may also pay to a local Government interests on its surplus balances on such conditions as he may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, prescribe. "

2. In paragraph 6 of Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules, for the words " at the average rate at which the Governor General in Council has during the year borrowed money by the issue of treasury bills " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"for the financial year 1924-25 at a rate which shall be one *per cent.* less than the rate charged by the Governor General in Council during the year for advances made to local Governments and for every subsequent year at a rate which shall be one *per cent.* less than the rate charged by him during the year for advances made to the Provincial Loans Fund. "

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th October 1925.

No. D/2404-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, namely :—

1. For sub-clause (i) of clause (f) of rule 2 (1) of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (i) the Public Debt Office on the books of which a Government security is registered,"

2. For rules 13, 14 and 15 of the rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

Issue of duplicate note and taking of indemnity.

"13. After the publication of the last notification prescribed in rule 12, the Controller of the Currency shall, if he is satisfied of the loss or destruction of the note and of the justice of the claim of the applicant, cause the particulars of the note to be included in a list such as is referred to in sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Act, and shall order the Public Debt Office—

(1) If only a portion of the note has been lost or destroyed, and if a portion of the note sufficient for its identification hes been produced, to issue to the applicant, on the execution of an indemnity bond *such* as is hereinafter mentioned, a duplicate note in place of that of which a portion has been so lost or destroyed, six months after the date of the publication of the said list, and

(2) If no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed has been produced, on the execution of an indemnity bond such as is hereinafter mentioned—

(*a*) to pay to the applicant, two years after the publication of the said list, the interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and

(*b*) to issue to the applicant a duplicate note in place of the note so lost or destroyed six years after the date of publication of the said list, provided that—

(*i*) if the date on which the note is due for repayment falls earlier than the date on which the said period of six years expires, the Controller of the Currency shall, within six weeks of the former date, invest the principal amount due on the note in the Post Office Savings Bank, and shall repay this amount together with any interest which may have accrued thereon in such Bank, to the applicant at the time when a duplicate note would otherwise have been issued, and

(*ii*) if at any time before the issue of the duplicate note the original note is discovered or it appears to the Public Debt Office for other reasons that the order should be rescinded, the matter shall be referred to the Controller of the Currency for further consideration, and in the meantime all action on the order shall be suspended.

Alteration of order, etc.

14. A provisional order passed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 shall, on the expiry of the six years referred to therein, become final; provided that the Controller of the Currency may, at any time prior to the issue of a duplicate note, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel any such order, and may also direct that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note shall be extended by such period not exceeding six years, as he may think fit.

Indemnity bonds.

15. (1) Indemnity bonds—

(*a*) when executed under sub-rule (2) of rule 13 shall be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the amount of all back interest accrued due on the note *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon during the period which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate note can be made, and

(*b*) in all other cases shall be for twice the face value of the note *plus* twice the amount of interest calculated in accordance with clause (*a*).

(2) The Controller of the Currency may direct that such indemnity bond shall also be executed by such number of sureties not exceeding two as he may think fit, or that the applicant shall furnish collateral security in the shape of Government securities to be deposited with him for such amount and period as he may think fit."

3. In Rules 15-C, 24, 25 and 26, the words "as nearly as may be in Form V" shall be omitted.

4. For rule 32 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

Powers of the Deputy Controllers of the Currency.

32. Subject to any general or special instructions of the Controller of the Currency, the powers conferred under these rules on the Controller of the Currency may be exercised by the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, or the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Madras.

5. Forms V and VI in the Schedule to the said rules shall be omitted.

6. In Form XII in the Schedule to the said rules, for the words "Controller of the Currency" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Controller of the Currency.
Deputy Controller of the Currency.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 8th October 1925.

C. No. 10-Stamps/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2, sub-section (2) of the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) C. No. 125-Stamps/25, dated the 18th September 1925, namely :—

In the entry in the third column of the table relating to French currency, for the figures "0-2-3" the figures "0-2-1" shall be substituted.

R. Dis. No. 169-Stamps/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on cheques drawn on the Imperial Bank of Persia, Poona Branch, on behalf of His Majesty's Air Ministry.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th October 1925.

PART B.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1384.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Enrolment Form No. III-E., prescribed by Army Department notification No. 2593, dated 8th August 1919, as subsequently amended, and Enrolment Form No. III-F., prescribed by Army Department notification No. 2594, dated 8th August 1919, as subsequently amended, shall be cancelled.

No. 1385.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Army Act Rules, namely :—

In the First Appendix to the said Rules _____ Forms of Enrolment _____

(1) Form No. II—Non-Combatants (Ordnance Department)—shall be omitted.

(2) For Form No. V—Non-Combatants (Regimental and Miscellaneous)—the following shall be substituted, namely :—

FORM No. V.—NON-COMBATANTS.

Persons for whom no special form of enrolment has been prescribed.

The prescribed periods for which persons shall be enrolled are stated in the appropriate orders of the Government of India : and, save as is hereinafter provided, no person shall, by reason of an error in his enrolment paper or otherwise, be compelled to serve for a period longer than that for which he should have been enrolled though he may do so voluntarily, provided his services are required.

ENROLMENT OF

No .... Name .... as a Non-Combatant, namely (a) .... in the ....
Corps / Department.

Questions to be put before Enrolment.

You are warned that if after enrolment it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following eight questions you will be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act.

1. What is your name ? 1.__________

2. What is your father's name ? 2.__________

3. What is your religion, class and tribe ?	3.
4. What is your Village, Thana, Parganah or Tehsil, and District ?	4. Village Thana Parganah or Tehsil District
5. Have you ever been imprisoned by the Civil Power ?	5.
6. Do you now belong to His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Indian Territorial Force, the Forces of any Indian State or to the Nepal State Army ?	6.
7. Have you ever served in His Majesty's Forces, the Reserve, the Indian Territorial Force, the Forces of any Indian State or in the Nepal State Army ? If so, state in which and the cause of discharge. (*b*).	7.
8. Are you in receipt of any allowance from Government ? If so, on what account ?	8.
9. Do you desire your former service in His Majesty's Forces to reckon towards pension or gratuity when such are admissible by refunding any gratuity you may have received on or since discharge in not more than 36 monthly instalments commencing from date of re-enrolment ? (*c*)	9.
10. Are you willing to be enrolled in the (*d*)__________ ?	10.
11. Are you willing to go whether ordered by land, sea or air, and not to allow any caste usage to interfere with the duties for which you are enrolled ? (*If the enrolment is under any special orders of the Government of India for local service, the locality will be indicated in this question after the word " ordered ", e.g.,* in India).	11.
12. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated ?	12.
13. Are you willing to serve until discharged in accordance with the following conditions, provided His Majesty shall so long require your services ? (*e*)	13.

Enrolments in ordinary cases.

When you have served for..................................years from this date you will be entitled to receive your discharge within three months from the date of applying for it unless war is imminent or existing or the establishment or unit to which you belong is ten per cent. below strength, provided that, in the event of your deserting, service between the date of desertion and that of apprehension or surrender shall not reckon as service towards discharge.

PGG

Enrolments in special cases when authorised in time of War or Emergency.

When you have served for.................. ....
you will be entitled to receive your discharge with all convenient speed.

I ________________________ do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature of person enrolled ______________________.

Signature of Witness ______________________.

(*Thumb impression if recruit is unable to write*).

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLING OFFICER.

The conditions of service for which he is now enrolled were read and explained to the above-named person by me (*or* in my presence). After having cautioned him that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions Nos. 1 to 8, he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Army Act, I put all the above questions to him and his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to. I am satisfied that he fully understands all the questions put to him and consents to the conditions of service.

Signed at ____________________ this ____________________
day of ________________ 19 .

Signature of Enrolling Officer ______________________.

ATTESTATION.—*To be completed if the enrolled person is attested.*

Certified that the above-named person took the prescribed $\frac{\text{oath}}{\text{affirmation}}$ before me at ________ this ________________ day of ________________ 19 .

Signature of Attesting Officer ______________________

VARIATION OF CONDITIONS AS TO DISCHARGE.

For use when the person agrees to extend his period of service for such period as may be authorised by the regulations for the time being in force of the Government of India or is transferred with his own consent to a class having a period of service different from that in which he was enrolled.

I agree to serve $\frac{\text{for}}{\text{until I shall have completed}}$ before being entitled to my discharge.

I am aware that all other conditions as to discharge previously accepted by me hold good, and also that I am liable to be discharged at any time, should His Majesty no longer require my services.

Signature or thumb impression of the person ____________________

$\frac{\text{Signed}}{\text{Thumb impression affixed}}$ in my presence at ____________ this ____________
day of ____________________ 19 .

Signature of Commanding Officer ________________.

NOTE.—This variation may be repeated, if necessary.

(*a*) Enter class in which enrolled, *e.g.*, water carrier, cook.

(*b*) If so, the person should be asked to produce his discharge certificate.

(*c*) To be omitted in cases where no former service is declared in answer to question 7 and in cases in which, under special orders of the Government of India, former service may be reckoned for these purposes without refund of gratuity.

(*d*) Enter corps or department in which enrolled.

(*e*) The set of conditions which is not applicable is to be struck out, and the appropriate period of service is to be entered in the set of conditions which is applicable.

No. 1386.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act (44 and 45 Vict. C.-58) the Governor-General is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Rules for Military Prisons and Detention Barracks in

India, 1908, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 921, dated the 20th November 1908, namely :—

1. For rule 6 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted, namely :—

"6. The training carried out shall be such as to continue as far as possible the training received in the soldiers' unit."

2. After rule 197 of the said rules the following rules shall be inserted, namely :—

Educational Training.

"198. Educational training shall be carried out for all soldiers undergoing sentence of 28 days and upwards—for an hour daily—for 5 days a week.

199. The training shall be carried out by members of the staff who have attended a course at the Army School of Education, Belgaum, assisted by any personnel of the Army Educational Corps in the station who can be made available from time to time.

200. The General Officer Commanding the District in which the Military Prison or Detention Barracks is situated shall be responsible that the training is efficient and in conformity with that of units in the Command.

201. The Inspector of Educational Training and the District and Area Educational Officers shall visit the Military Prison or Detention Barracks from time to time to assist in the Educational Training.

202. The Educational Training Grant may be drawn as laid down in Army Instruction (India), No. 83 of 1925."

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENTAL OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th October, 1925.

No. G.-(B.)-6.—The following draft of further amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 10th January 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Amendments.

1. For sub-regulation (*b*) of regulation 20 of the said Regulations the following sub-regulation shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*b*) *Angle Bars.*—A cold or a temper bend test shall be made from each angle bar rolled."

2. In regulation 48 of the said Regulations after the words "the longitudinal seams shall" the words, "where practicable," shall be inserted.

3. Regulation 49 of the said Regulations shall be re-numbered 49 (*a*) and after the regulation so re-numbered the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*b*) Where shell plates and end plates are connected by means of an external angle ring as in the front ends of Lancashire and Cornish type boilers the thickness of the angle ring shall be at least ten per cent. in excess of the thickness of shell plate."

4. After sub-regulation (*e*) of regulation 67 of the said Regulations the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely :—

"(*f*) Where stay tubes are not fitted in nests of tubes, as in tube plates of loco-type boilers, and parts of plate outside the space occupied by tubes are supported, in accordance with regulation 99 (*b*), by screwed stays each stay in the row nearest the tubes shall be of sufficient strength to support the plate up to the edges of the tube holes in addition to its share of the plate on opposite site of line of stays.

The working pressure for the plate between tubes and stays shall be determined by Eqn. (25), A being the horizontal pitch of the stays in the nearest row, B twice the distance between the centre line of stays and a line touching the tubes opposite them and C the co-efficient appropriate to the kind of stay."

5. In sub-regulation (*c*) of regulation 70 of the said Regulations, in the definition of D, after the words "whichever is applicable," the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"where the circle passes through only three of the possible five points of support mentioned the remaining two shall be embraced within the circle."

6. In regulation 76 of the said Regulations after the words "A is the area in square inches supported by one stay," the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"[For area to be supported by stays near tubes in firebox tube plates of loco-type boilers see regulation 67 (*f*).]"

7. At the end of sub-regulations (*d*) and (*e*) of regulation 92 of the said Regulations the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"For stresses allowed on the sections see regulation 81."

8. After regulation 112 of the said Regulations the following regulations shall be inserted, namely :—

"112-A.—*Corrugated Fireboxes of Vertical Boilers.*—For the semi-spirally corrugated fireboxes of "Sentinel" standard motor wagon boilers the working pressure shall be determined by the following formula :—

$$W.\,P. = \frac{C(t-1)}{D} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \text{Eqn. (65 A).}$$

t is the thickness of the firebox plate in 32nds of an inch,

D is the mean of the external diameters of firebox measured over the plain part at each end at commencement of curvature of flange,

C = 390.

112-B.—*Foundations of Vertical Boiler Furnaces.*—Where circular furnaces or fireboxes of vertical boilers are not connected to the shell crown by uptake tube, smoke tubes or bolt stays and the whole load on the firebox vertically is borne by the bottom part of the firebox where it is connected to the shell the working pressure for the part, if firebox is joggled out to meet the shell or if an ogee or Z angle ring is fitted, shall not exceed that found by the following formula :—

$$W.\,P. = \frac{C(t-1)^2}{D(D-D_1)} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \text{Eqn. (65 B).}$$

t is the thickness of the joggled firebox plate, ogee ring or angle ring in 32nds of an inch,

D is the inside diameter of the boiler shell in inches.

D_1 is the outside diameter of the joggled firebox at the commencement of curvature above joggled part or the outside diameter of the firebox where it joins the ogee ring or angle ring,

C = 140 for joggled firebox or ogee ring,

C = 80 for Z angle ring.

112-C.—*Foundations of Loco-type Boiler Fireboxes.*—Where the firebox roof in loco-type boilers is not stayed direct to the external casing crown or to girders carried by the casing or is not connected to the casing by slings in accordance with regulation 92 (*d*) and the whole load on the firebox vertically is borne by the bottom parts of the firebox where connected to the external casing the working pressure for the parts, if plates are joggled out to meet the casing or if an ogee or Z angle ring is fitted, shall not exceed that found by the following formula :—

$$W.\,P. = \frac{C(t-1)^2 \times (L+W)}{L \times W\,(W-W_1)} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \ldots \quad \text{Eqn. (65 C).}$$

t is the thickness of the joggled firebox side plates or firehole plate (whichever is less), ogee ring or angle ring in 32nds of an inch,

L is the length of firebox casing in inches measured between the water sides of front end plate and saddle plate at the foundation seam,

W is the width of firebox casing in inches measured between the water sides of casing side plates at the foundation seam,

W_1 is the width of firebox in inches measured between the water sides of firebox side plates at the commencement of curvature above joggled part or where it joins the ogee ring or angle ring.

C = 70 for joggled plates or ogee ring,

C = 40 for Z angle ring."

9. In regulation 125 of the said Regulations (*i*) after the definition of C in sub-regulation (*l*) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"The steel wire of which springs of direct spring loaded safety valves are made shall not be less than $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter or side of square;" and

(*ii*) after sub-regulation (*m*) the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely :—

" (*n*) The number of coils of spring required for a given compression or the compression due to the load may be ascertained approximately by the following formulæ :—

$$N = \frac{K \times C \times d^4}{L \times D^3}$$

$$K = \frac{L \times D^3 \times N}{C \times d^4}$$

N is the number of free coils in spring,

K is the compression of spring in inches,

d is the diameter of round or side of square steel of which spring is made, in 16ths of an inch,

D is the diameter of spring from centre to centre of wire in inches,

L is the load on the spring in pounds,

C = 22 for round and 30 for square sectional springs.

The ratio between D the mean diameter of spring coil and d the diameter of wire of which spring is made shall not be less than 4 or more than 5 to 1."

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

954 CS—770—16-10-25—SGPP Lahore.

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The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1925.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th October, 1925.

No. 4324-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Simla (Main Station) by special train at 11-15 A.M., on Thursday, the 22nd October 1925. His Excellency's departure will be public.

2. A Guard of Honour of the Simla Rifles, A.F.I., will be drawn up at Viceregal Lodge at 10-00 A.M., and a Guard of Honour of the 1st/3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles on the platform of the Simla Railway Station at 10-50 A.M.

3. With the exception of those whose duties will take them to Delhi and whom His Excellency the Viceroy hopes, therefore, to have the pleasure of meeting there during the Winter, all the principal Civil and Military officers, and ladies and gentlemen in Simla, on the Government House List, are invited to be at Viceregal Lodge by 10-15 A.M.

4. Levée dress will be worn by Civil officers and Field Service dress by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

5. A Viceregal salute will be fired as His Excellency the Viceroy leaves the Viceregal Lodge.

6. His Excellency will visit Calcutta where he will arrive on the morning of the 24th October. The arrival in Calcutta will be private.

7. The party accompanying His Excellency the Viceroy will be:—

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading, C.I., G.B.E.

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary (will join in Calcutta).

H. G. Haig, Esquire, C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Private Secretary,

Colonel R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O., Military Secretary,

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Norman Walker, I.M.S., Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., Comptroller, Viceroy's Household.

L. W. H. D. Best, Esquire, M.C., I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary,

Captain R. Burton, A.-D.-C.

Captain D. B. Daly, A.-D.-C.

Captain T. M. Lunham, A.-D.-C.

Captain J. D. Gage-Brown, A.-D.-C.

Captain A. G. L. Maclean, A.-D.-C.

8. Communications of an urgent nature intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and party during the tour should be addressed " Viceroy's Camp " without the addition of any post town.

By Command,

R. B. WORGAN, COLONEL,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1925.

No. F.-4-V/25-C.—The following notification by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, dated the 15th October 1925, is published for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 63-D of the Government of India Act, I, Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, hereby dissolve the Council of State.

READING,

Viceroy and Governor General.

The 15th October, 1925.

The 17th October, 1925.

No. F.-4-V/25-C.-IV.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 27 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor General is pleased to call upon the constituencies of the Council of State in the Province of the Punjab to elect members in accordance with the said rules before the 11th day of December, 1925.

The 15th October, 1925.

No. F.-6-V/25-A.—The following notifiaction by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, dated the 15th October, 1925, is published for general information:—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63-D of the Government of India Act, I, Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, hereby prorogue the Session of the Legislative Assembly.

READING,

Viceroy and Governor General.

The 15th October, 1925.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 13th October, 1925.

No. F.-57/27/25.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the

majority of votes at a meeting of the Council held this 16th day of September 1925, hereby makes the following amendments to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely:—

The existing Note to Regulations 8 and 12 of Schedule IV to the said Rules shall be numbered "Note 1."

The following shall be added as Note 2 to the same Regulations:—

"Note 2. For the purposes of this Regulation Colombo shall be deemed to be a port in India."

And the said Rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been enacted as so amended.

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th October, 1925.

No. F.-641-1/25.—In pursuance of proviso (*i*) to sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Addison, I.C.S., to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, from the date on which he takes his seat to the 11th October 1926.

No. F.-641-2/25.—In pursuance of proviso (*i*) to sub-section (2) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Kunwar Dalip Singh, Barrister-at-Law, to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore for a period of six months, with effect from the date on which he takes his seat.

H. TONKINSON,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1925.

No. D.-3927-F.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government in India and in England for and to the end of March 1925.*

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	For March.		To end of March.		
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	Revised, 1924-25.
REVENUE.					
Customs	3,18	1,70	39,70	45,78	44,77
Taxes on Income	2,06	2,00	18,24	16,01	16,47
Salt	2,56	53	10,01	7,39	7,74
Opium	44	49	4,25	3,80	3,68
Railways—					
Gross receipts	9,37	10,12	94,66	1,01,05	99,57
Deduct— Working Expenses	*7,06*	*8,39*	*61,05*	*62,68*	*64,18*
Deduct— Surplus Profits	*8*	*8*	*1,15*	*1,42*	*1,49*
Subsidised Companies	20	27	23	30	29
Net receipts	2,43	1,92	32,69	37,25	34,19
Post and Telegraphs—Net receipts	—89	—64	96	1,15	91
Provincial Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	9,22	9,25	9,22	9,25	9,25
Other heads	5,19	4,73	13,28	13,40	13,64
Total ..	24,19	19,98	1,28,35	1,34,03	1,30,65

—	For March.		To end of March.		Revised, 1924-25.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	
EXPENDITURE.					
Railway Revenue Account— Interest and other charges	11,25	18,73	26,25	30,56	28,55
Interest on Debt—Gross	3,98	4,08	35,03	37,47	37,35
Deduct—Amount chargeable to—					
Salt	..	*3*	..	*3*	*3*
Railways	*11,23*	*12,40*	*17,57*	*21,27*	*21,52*
Irrigation	*12*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*12*
Posts and Telegraphs ..	*64*	*69*	*64*	*69*	*71*
Provincial Governments	*3,75*	*4,28*	*3,75*	*4,28*	*4,36*
Net charges	—11,76	—13,44	12,95	11,08	10,67
Military Services (net)	10,32	12,08	56,22	55,61	56,33
Other heads	10,12	7,95	30,54	30,45	31,11
Total ..	19,93	25,32	1,25,96	1,27,70	1,26,66
Surplus (+) Deficit (—)	+4,26	—5,34	+2,39	+6,33	+3,99

The actuals for and to the end of March 1925 are approximate. **All important adjustments have been taken into account but some further adjustments will be made in the supplementary accounts of the year.**

The 10th October, 1925.

No. F.-207-C.S.R./25.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 9th day of September 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Civil Service Regulations:—

After Article 746B of the said Regulations, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"746BB. Where a police officer is injured or killed whilst in the actual performance of, or in consequence of, his duty, a gratuity or pension may, if the injury or death was intentionally inflicted or caused, be granted to him, or to his family, as the case may be, on the scale prescribed in Article 746C."

The 14th October, 1925.

No. F.-33/VI.-F.E./25.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 9th day of September 1925, hereby makes the following amendments of the General Provident Fund Rules:—

1. In Rule 6 of the said Rules for the first three sentences of Note 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Before the amount at an officer's credit in the Fund is finally paid under Rules 10, 15 or 18, his account shall be credited with interest up to the end of the month preceding that in which the payment is made, or up to the end of the sixth month after the end of the month in which he quitted the service or died, whichever of these periods is less."

2. In Rule 20 of the said Rules—

(i) In clause (4) (a) after the word "or" where that word first occurs, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Unless the Government of India in special circumstances otherwise direct."

(ii) For the second sentence in clause (4) (c) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Recovery may also be postponed by the sanctioning authority while an advance granted to the officer otherwise than from the Fund is being recovered."

(iii) For clause (5) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(5) When an advance is repayable in 12 instalments, an additional instalment, representing interest and equivalent to 4 per cent. of the amount of the advance, shall be paid in the month following that in which the last instalment is paid. Similarly, two additional instalments representing interest, each equivalent to 4 per cent. of the total amount of the advance shall be paid when the advance is repayable in more than 12 instalments, provided that where an advance is recovered in more than 24 instalments the Government of India shall determine what interest shall be paid by the subscriber and the number of instalments in which it shall be paid.

"In calculating interest as above, a fraction of a rupee should be taken at the next higher whole rupee if it exceeds eight annas, and should be ignored if it does not."

The 15th October, 1925.

No. F.-59/V.-F.E./25.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for geneal information:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 16th day of September 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Indian Civil Service Povident Fund Rules, namely:—

For clause (3) of Rule 15 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) If any policy lapses the contributor shall pay to the Fund the amount of premia paid with interest thereon, and if any policy matures he shall pay to the Fund the amount of premia paid with interest thereon, or at his option the sum realised."

And the said Rules shall have effect, and be deemed always to have had effect, as though they had been enacted as so amended.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 15th October, 1925.

No. F./20-XI-F.—It is proposed to make the following amendments in the Currency Notes (Refund) Rules, 1921, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 29 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923 (X of 1923). The amendments will not come into force before the 1st April, 1927, and any objections made before the 31st March, 1926, will be taken into consideration.

2. The object of the proposed amendments is to discourage the cutting of notes. This practice has been proved by the repeated experience of the Currency Department to lend itself to the commission of fraud. The examination of divided notes also entails the expense of much time and care in the offices of the Department and consequent delay in encashment, and inconvenience to the public. Such delay can, of course, be minimised by the appointment of larger establishments than would otherwise be necessary, but the additional cost to the tax-payer of such establishments is heavy and the difficulties of dealing with divided notes has increased considerably with the expansion of the note circulation and is now a distinct impediment to the smooth administration of the currency note system. It seems desirable, therefore, to take steps, to discourage the practice which if not actually prohibited in other countries, is only recognised tacitly, because it has not reached elsewhere the dimensions prevailing in India; and, though there are objections of a temporary nature to a change of system in this respect, it is thought that the time has come when these temporary difficulties should be faced. It is recognised, however, that any procedure to be adopted with this end in view must be considerate and cautious and the amendments proposed are framed on conservative lines. The only two changes of importance in the Refund Rules are the following:—

(a) No claims on half or mismatched notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 will be admitted, *i.e.*, the possession of a half note of one of these denominations will no longer constitute a claim to payment

of the full value of the note, although cut notes properly joined together will be paid as hitherto, and claims on mutilated notes will be admitted if the portion presented is clearly more than half the note and the note can be identified by the enquiring officer as genuine.

(b) On half notes of the denominations of Rs. 50 and upwards half the value of the note will be paid at a Currency Office fourteen working days after its presentation, provided that in the meantime the counterpart has not been presented with a claim to the full value of the note. On the other hand, claims to full value on a note of which only a half is presented will be dealt with in the same way as claims on last or wholly destroyed notes, and claimants will not obtain payment till after the lapse of 5 or 6 years instead of obtaining payment after the lapse of a period varying from six months to a year. In short, the effect of this change is to make it easier for the public to obtain half value on a half note, but to make it more difficult for them to obtain full value on a half note. It will, therefore, increase the risk of cutting notes.

3. The main objection which may be urged against the proposed amendments is that they would increase the risk of remittance of notes by post. In view of the facilities for cheap remittance which are now given by Government and the Imperial Bank, by means of bank transfers, currency transfers, Money Orders and postal insurance of notes up to the value of Rs. 2,000, it does not appear that the public would be seriously inconvenienced if notes were never cut for remittance by post. But the amendments proposed in the Rules will not absolutely prevent the cutting of notes for remittance by post: they will merely increase the risk of doing so, and it will be open to the public to take this risk if they wish to do so, or to insure against it.

DRAFT AMENDMENT OF CURRENCY NOTES REFUND RULES.

Rule 2.—Substitute the following for Rule 2 (*g*):—

"A mutilated note means a note of which a portion is missing, provided that the portion presented is clearly more than half of the note, and that if the portion presented has been joined, each part of such portion is identifiable as part of the same note."

Rule 3.—For Rule 3 (1) as substituted by the G. I., F. D. Notification $\frac{\text{Accounts and Finance}}{\text{Paper Currency}}$ No. 2252-F., dated the 7th November 1922, substitute the following:—

"Claims in respect of notes of which the denomination does not exceed ten rupees may be presented at any office of issue and shall be dealt with at the office of issue at which they are presented."

Delete Rule 3 (2) as inserted by the above notification and re-number the present Rules 3 (3) and 3 (4) as Rules 3 (2) and 3 (3).

Rule 5.—Substitute "ten rupees" for "two and a half rupee" at the end of sub-rule (2).

Insert the following as Rule 6A:—

"6A. Claims to the value of a half note shall be rejected unless the number of the note is identified by the enquiring officer on the half note; and the half note is entire and has not been divided and joined together."

In Rule 7 delete from the words "unless the portion presented" to the end and substitute "unless in the opinion of the enquiring officer the portion presented clearly forms part of a genuine note and the missing portion is too small to be used in support of any other claim under these rules."

In Rule 9 insert the words "of a denomination exceeding ten rupees" after "mutilated note."

Rule 11.—Substitute the following for Rule 11:—

"(1) Claims to the half volue of a note of which half only is presented by the claimant shall be dealt with as follows:—

(*a*) If a counterclaim to the full value of the note has not been received before the presentation of the claim or within fourteen working days therefore, half the value of the note may be paid to the claimant on the expiration of such fourteen days.

(b) If full value of the note has already been paid on a claim under Rule 14, the claim shall be rejected.

(c) If a counterclaim to the full value of the note has been received before the presentation of the claim or is received before payment of half the value of the note in accordance with clause (a), the enquiring officer shall consider both claims together and may order that one claimant be paid forthwith the full value of the note, or that both claimants be paid forthwith half the value of the note or may reject both claims."

(2) Claims in respect of a mismatched note shall be deemed to be separate claims in respect of each half thereof, and shall be dealt with as provided in sub-rule 1.

Rule 13.—Insert the words " or of which the portion presented is neither a half note nor a mutilated note " after the words " wholly destroyed " in Rule 13 (1) (b).

Rule 14.—Substitute the following for Rule 14 :—

" 14. If the enquiry has been made in respect of a claim under Rule 13 (1) (a), the Deputy Controller on receipt of the record from the enquiring officer or the enquiring officer, if empowered under the proviso to Rule 6 (a), may pass orders as follows :—

(1) If the counterpart has been presented and half the value of the note has been paid under Rule 13, he may order half the value of the note to be paid forthwith;

(2) If the counterpart has been presented with a claim to half the value or the full value of the note and that claim is pending, he shall consider the two claims together and may order that one claimant be paid forthwith the full value of the note, or that both claimants be paid forthwith half the value of the note, or may reject both claims;

(3) If the counterpart has not been presented;

(a) if he is not satisfied that the counterpart has been lost or destroyed in such circumstances that there is no probability of its being presented at some future date, he may order payment of half the value of the note forthwith;

(b) if after considering the record of the enquiry under sub-rule (2) of Rule 13, he is so satisfied, and is satisfied that the claimant was the last lawful holder of the whole note, he shall cause to be published in the *Gazette of India* and in three successive issues of the local official Gazette, a notification stating the particulars of the note of which one half is alleged to have been lost or destroyed, and the name of the claimant, and calling upon any person having a claim in respect of such note to submit the same forthwith;

(c) if, on the expiration of two years from the date of the first publication under the sub-clause (b), the counterpart of the half note has not been presented, the Deputy Controller may order an amount equivalent to the full value of the note to be invested in Government securities, or to be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank;

(d) if, on the expiration of a period which shall be determined by the Deputy Controller, but which, unless the Governor General in Council otherwise directs, shall not be less than five years after such first publication, the counterpart of the half note has not been presented, the Deputy Controller shall order the securities referred to in sub-clause (c), or the deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank, as the case may be, with the interest which has in the meantime accumulated thereon, to be delivered to the claimant or, if the claimant is dead, to his legal representative, on a bond, with or without sureties, executed in the form set forth in Schedule I or II;

(e) if, prior to the expiration of such period, the counterpart is presented with a claim to the full value or half the value of the note, the proceedings under sub-clauses (b) to (d) shall be cancelled and the two claims shall be dealt with under clause (2)."

List of Schedules.

Substitute " Rule 14 (3) (d) " for " the proviso to Rule 14 (c) " in entries under Schedules I and II.

Schedule I.

For " lost " at the end of the second paragraph substitute $\frac{\text{"wholly destroyed"}}{\text{lost}}$.

Schedule II.

For " last " at the end of the second paragraph substitute $\frac{\text{"wholly destroyed"}}{\text{lost}}$.

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 9th October, 1925.

No. 1308.—In pursuance of clause (*ix*) of section 4 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, officiating Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, to be a member of the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under the said Act, *vice* Dr. L. C. Coleman, resigned.

R. B. EWBANK,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1925.

No. F.-641/25-Judl.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. Campbell, I.C.S., of his office of Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

No. F.-641/25-II-Judl.—Mr. J. Addison, I.C.S., took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore on the forenoon of the 17th October 1925.

No. F.-641/25-Judl.—Kunwar Dalip Singh, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore on the forenoon of the 20th October 1925.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

1099 CS—77?—29-10-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1925.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th September 1925.

No. 251-T.-(9).—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (*1*) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this Department No. 251-T.-(6), dated the 28th February 1925, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows :—

Grey goods, plain, or bordered.

		Tariff value per lb.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼", excluding khadi chadars and khadi bedsheets	1	0	0
2.	Dangari and khadi cloth and also khadi chadars and khadi bedsheets	0	12	0
3.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, plain, or having only borders not over ¼"	1	1	9
4.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ¼", but not over ¾"	1	2	6
5.	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ¾", but not over 2"	1	4	3

Grey goods, plain, or bordered—concld.

	Tariff value per lb. Rs. A. P.
6. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, long cloth, sheetings having borders not over ½″	1 0 6
7. Drills and jeans, plain	0 15 6
8. (*a*) Fents, excluding khadi fents	0 9 6
(*b*) Khadi fents	0 9 6
9. Patals and saris with headings over 4″ wide and only coloured borders, not over ¾″	1 3 9
10. Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad	0 15 6
11. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	1 1 6
12. Tent, sail, commissariat and double-threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	0 15 6
13. Zanzibar cloth	1 0 0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods

	Tariff value per lb. Rs. A. P.
14. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths, with borders not over ½″	1 0 3
15. Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	1 4 0
16. Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp and weft	1 5 0
17. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	1 0 0
18. Check gumchas and check cholas	1 5 3
19. Cholis and saris (coloured)	1 5 3
20. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leberia, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	1 4 0
21. Khadi, striped	0 12 3
22. Drills, striped	0 15 3
23. Drills, checked	1 0 6
24. Drills, dyed	1 2 9
25. English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings ...	1 6 0
26. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ...	1 4 6
27. Fents	0 14 0
28. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	0 15 0
29. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft ...	1 1 3
30. Lungis coloured	1 5 6
31. Lungis, grey, with coloured stripes and borders	1 2 6
32. Napkins, grey	1 2 9
33. Napkins, bleached	1 5 6
34. Shirtings, twilled, bleached	1 5 9
35. Susi, checks, English, grey ground	1 5 6
36. Susi checks, ordinary, grey ground	1 5 0
37. Susi checks, ordinary, coloured warp or weft	1 7 0
38. Susi checksheets, plain or twilled, grey ground	1 4 0
39. Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	1 1 0

Figured or coloured goods—concld.	Tariff value per lb. Rs.	A.	P.
40. Susi, ordinary, coloured warp or weft	1	4	0
41. Towels, Turkish, grey	1	2	0
42. Towels, Turkish, bleached	1	4	0
43. Towels, honeycombed and other sorts, grey	1	2	6
44. Towels, honeycombed and other sorts, bleached	1	3	6
45. Zephyr cloth	1	0	6
46. Zephyr, striped and checked	1	0	6

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk or artificialy silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

D. T. CHADWICK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1925.

No. F.-58/24.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Service (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following additions to the Rules:—

In Schedule IV, Appendix A, under heading B (Posts) *add*—

Shipping Master, Calcutta,

Shipping Master, Bombay.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th October 1925.

No. F.-499/II/22.—The following amendment to the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and other Judges of Indian High Courts, which were published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F.-70, dated the 29th December 1922, and subsequently amended, has been made by the Secretary of State in Council, and is published for general information:—

After Rule 25-A, sub-clause (3) and before the existing note, the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) If a Judge of a High Court, who has rendered previous service both in a Chief Court and in one of the specified Judicial Commissioners' Courts is permitted to retire, the above provisions may be applied by either,

(*a*) omitting service in a Judicial Commissioner's Court, or

(*b*) treating service in a Chief Court as service in a Judicial Commissioner's Court."

This amendment has effect from the 22nd October 1924.

The 22nd October 1925.

No. F.-740/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914 (VIII of 1914), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules prescribing the conditions subject to which motor vehicles brought temporarily into British India from Afghanistan by persons intending to make a temporary stay in British India may be possessed, used and driven:—

Rules.

1. A motor vehicle brought temporarily into British India from Afghanistan shall carry, fixed in a visible position on the back of the car, a distinctive plate displaying a device or lettering to indicate its nationality.

2. Any person desiring to bring a motor vehicle into British India from Afghanistan may, if he holds a pass granted by His Majesty's Minister at Kabul and containing a certificate to the effect that the vehicle is fit for use and that the driver thereof is fit to drive on the highways of British India, proceed as far as Landi Khana where he shall be entitled to receive from the Political Agent, Khyber, a permit valid for the day of issue and the following day, authorising him to drive the vehicle direct to Peshawar. On arrival at Peshawar he shall produce the aforesaid pass before the District Magistrate, Peshawar, and apply for the endorsement thereof and for the registration of the vehicle covered thereby.

Provided that in the case of vehicles certified by His Majesty's Minister at Kabul to be the personal property of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, endorsement of the pass shall have the effect of registration.

3. On receiving such an application the District Magistrate, Peshawar, shall satisfy himself that the pass was issued by competent authority, that the period of its validity has not expired, that the vehicle corresponds with the vehicle described in the pass and has affixed to it the plate referred to in rule 1 and that the drivers of the vehicle are the persons whose names appear on the pass.

4. If the District Magistrate, Peshawar, is satisfied that the requirements of rule 3 have been complied with, he shall endorse the pass and shall enter in a register to be maintained by him the following particulars:—

(*a*) number,

(*b*) date of issue of pass and authority by which it was issued,

(*c*) full name and address of owner and driver,

(*d*) description of vehicle,

(*e*) shape and colour of body of vehicle,

(*f*) letters and number on identification plates,

(*g*) date of registration.

5. The endorsement by the District Magistrate, Peshawar, of a pass shall be valid during the period of validity of the pass, and shall be subject to the condition of the prepayment of the following fees:—

		Rs.
For each motor vehicle of the touring car class ...	...	16
For each heavy motor vehicle, under 3 tons unladen	...	30
For each heavy motor vehicle, exceeding 3 tons unladen	...	100
For each driver's name entered on the pass ...	...	5

Provided that the vehicles referred to in the proviso to rule 2 and vehicles belonging to British and Foreign Ministers accredited to the Court of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan shall be exempted from the payment of fees.

6. The affixing of an identification plate in accordance with rule 1, the holding of the pass referred to in rule 2, the endorsement of such pass, and save in the case of motor vehicles which are the personal property of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, the registration of the motor vehicle covered thereby shall during the validity of such pass be deemed to be in compliance with the conditions subject to which the motor vehicle may be possessed, used and driven in British India by the persons respectively referred to in such pass.

7. Nothing in these rules shall affect any of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1915, or apply to any motor vehicle covered by an international travelling pass, or registered in British India.

PUBLIC.

The 20th October 1925.

No. F-558/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 39, sub-section (1), of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Delhi.

RESOLUTION.

PUBLIC.

The 20th October 1925.

No. F.-586/25.—On the 16th September 1925 the Legislative Assembly by a majority of one vote adopted the following Resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, for elections to the Indian and Provincial Legislatures, be so amended as to remove all the disqualifications which are at present imposed upon any person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than one year is subsisting, after he has endured the punishment to which he was adjudged or been pardoned for the offence concerned."

The Resolution was opposed by Government, but the Governor-General in Council has now again carefully considered the question.

2. Under the old regulations for election to the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils any sentence of imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or an order to furnish security for good behaviour constituted a permanent disqualification for election as a member of one of the Councils unless the sentence or order had been reserved or remitted, or the offender had been pardoned, unless the disqualification had been removed by an order of the executive government concerned. The Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill of 1919, suggested that the stringency of these provisions should be mitigated by providing that a criminal conviction which actually entailed a sentence of more than six months' imprisonment should be a disqualification but only for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence. That is, the disqualification instead of being permanent would last for five years, and a definite sentence of more than six months' imprisonment instead of only a sentence of imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for more than six months was required. The proposal was accepted and effect was given to it in sub-rule (2) of rule 5 of the electoral rules applicable to provincial legislative councils and to the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature. The terms of that sub-rule were as follows:—

"(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence."

3. The question was reconsidered by the Government of India in 1923. It appeared to them that in the circumstances of India a disqualification which would subsist for a period after the expiration of a sentence of imprisonment for a criminal offence was necessary, and that it was impossible to provide in the rules any form of words which would properly distinguish between those sentences of imprisonment which should not constitute a disqualification and those sentences which should do so. Any provisions which would permit of the automatic removal of the disqualification were therefore regarded as impossible, and it was considered that each case must be considered on its individual merits. Under the rule the disqualification could be removed by the exercise of the prerogative power of pardon by His Excellency the Governor-General, but the adoption of such a course in many cases is open to the objection that the grant of a free pardon involves the removal not only of the effect of the conviction but also of the conviction itself. On the other hand, it appeared to the Government of India that it should be possible to permit of the removal of the disqualification in the case of, for example, the honest thinker who might have overstepped the law and might have been prosecuted in a moment of tense atmosphere. They accordingly recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council that local Governments should be empowered to remove the disqualification on application made by the person concerned and that, in order to secure some measure of uniformity, the exercise of this power should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. The recommendations were referred by the Secretary of State to the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs in July 1923, but the Committee did not advise their adoption because of the approaching adjournment of Parliament which would have meant that Parliament would have no opportunity of exercising the control provided in section 129-A, sub-section (3), of the Government of India Act. The proposals came again before the Standing Joint Committee in July 1924, when after rejecting various amendments the Committee, on the motion of Lord Clwyd, advised the Secretary of State to adopt the proposals of the Government of India.

4. Before the Secretary of State had given effect to the advice of Joint Select Committee the question was again considered by the Reforms Enquiry Committee in paragraph 72 of their report. The recommendation of the Committee was summarised as follows:—

"The existing disqualification from being a member of either chamber of the Indian legislature or of a provincial council which follows from a conviction by a criminal court should be modified—

(*i*) by increasing the period of sentence which constitutes a disqualification from six months to one year; and

(*ii*) by enabling it to be removed, subject to provisions to secure uniformity, by orders of the local Government instead of only by pardon."

The Government of India then repeated their recommendation of 1923 which was in conformity with the second part of the Committee's recommendation and in addition recommended the exemption of persons sentenced to one year's imprisonment or less from disqualification. These recommedations were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council and the necessary amendments to sub-rule (2) to rules 5 and 22 of the various electoral rules were notified in the Home Department notifications, dated the 23rd July 1925. The terms of sub-rule (2) of rule 5 are now as follows:—

Sub-rule (2) of rule 5 of the electoral rules for the two Chambers of the Indian Legislature.

"(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than one year is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence.

Provided that, on application made by a person disqualified under this sub-rule, and with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, the local Government of a province may by order in this behalf remove the disqualification in respect of elegibility of such person for election as a member of the $\frac{\text{Council of State}}{\text{Legislative Assembly}}$ to represent any constituency within that province."

Sub-rule (2) of the rule 5 of the provincial electoral rules.

"(2) A person against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than one year is subsisting shall, unless the offence of which he was convicted has been pardoned, not be eligible for election for five years from the date of the expiration of the sentence:

Provided that, on application made by a person disqualified under this sub-rule, and with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, the local Government may remove the disqualification by order in this behalf."

5. A sentence of more than one year's imprisonment must now have been imposed before there is any disqualification, and further it is open to the local Government, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, on the consideration of the circumstances of any individual case, to remove the disqualification. The rules require an application by the person disqualified; but any person, who desires to stand for election for any of the local Councils or for either Chamber of the Indian Legislature, has only to address the local Government in a written application; give particulars of the sentence which consitutes a disqualification in his case; say that he wishes to stand for election; and ask that the disqualification may be removed. The local Government will then be in a position to consider the circumstances of the conviction in his case. By the amendments which have been made the stringency of the previous provision has been considerably mitigated, and elasticity has been introduced. After careful consideration of the views urged in the debate in the Legislative Assembly the Governor-General in Council has decided that there is no sufficient reason to modify the conclusions which have been reached so recently, and that in the existing conditions of India it would not be in the public interests to provide for any further relaxation of the provisions.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, for information and that it be also published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1925.

No. D.-4276-F.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government in India and in England for and to the end of July 1925.*

(In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	FOR JULY.		TO END OF JULY.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Revised, 1924-25.	Budget, 1925-26.
REVENUE.						
Customs	3,71	3,73	13,95	14,05	44,77	46,35
Taxes on Income	98	1,44	2,40	2,68	16,48	17,35
Salt	59	40	3,28	1,93	7,74	6,95
Opium	35	37	1,47	1,39	3,68	3,56
Railways—						
Gross receipts	8,15	7,40	33,49	32,40	99,57	1,02,88
Deduct— Working Expenses	*5,01*	*6,48*	*19,18*	*21,43*	*64,18*	*67,97*
Deduct— Surplus Profits	*6*	*12*	*1,14*	*1,49*	*1,49*	*1,33*
Subsidised Companies	...	1	12	16	29	31
Net receipts	3,08	81	13,29	9,64	3.419	33,89
Posts and Telegraphs—Net receipts	33	17	77	71	91	68
Provincial Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.	...	...	...	...	9,25	6,22
Other heads	75	1,08	2,93	3,13	13,63	11,67
Total ...	9,79	8,00	38,09	33,53	1,30,65	1,26,67
EXPENDITURE.						
Railway Revenue Account—						
Interest and other charges	2,97	2,84	5,92	5,66	28,55	26,66
Interest on Debt—Gross	5,10	5,30	14,10	14,61	37,35	38,02
Deduct—Amount chargeable to—						
Salt	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*
Railways	*2,30*	*2,32*	*4.57*	*4.75*	*21,52*	*23,37*
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	*12*	*12*
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	— *71*	*70*
Provincial Governments	...	...	...	...	*4,30*	...
Provincial Loans Fund	...	...	...	...	...	*4,95*
Net charges	2,80	2,98	9,83	9,86	10,67	8,85
Military Services (net)	3,07	3,39	13,81	14,35	56,33	56,25
Other heads	2,51	1,84	9,07	8,39	31,11	32,67
Total ...	11,35	11,05	38,63	38,26	1,26,66	1,26,43
Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	—1,56	—3.05	—54	—4,73	+3,99	+24

NOTE.—In comparing the figures shown in this statement and in deducing monthly figures of surplus of revenue over expenditure or deficit in revenue as compared with expenditure, it should be remembered that large book adjustments are made in the closing months of the year, *e.g.*, on account of contributions from Provincial Governments and interest recoverable from Provincial Governments and the Railway and other Departments.

The 19th October 1925.

No. D./4084-F.—The following statements showing the receipts and repayments on account of Post Office cash certificates in each month from April 1917 to March 1925 and the capital liability outstanding on the 31st March of each year from 1918 to 1925 are published for general information.

I.— showing Sales and Repayments of Post Office Cash Certificates by months and by Postal circles during 1917-18.

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.	Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1917	99,42	13	+99,29	...	Bengal and Assam	94,09	5,65	+ 88,44	...
May 1917	2,02,35	17	+2,02,18	...	Bihar and Orissa	34,80	2,25	+ 32,55	...
June 1917	2,24,28	1,05	+2,23,23	...	Bombay	2,57 17	58,89	+1,98,28	...
July 1917	1,41,95	1,43	+1,40,52	...	Central	1,66,61	13,13	+1,53,48	...
August 1917	97,17	3,87	+93,30	...	Punjab and N.-W. F.	1,88,02	13 86	+1,74,16	...
September 1917	74,66	5,50	+69,16	...	United Provinces ...	1,51,57	3,93	+1,47,64	...
October 1917	63,63	9,33	+54,30	...	Madras	37,09	2,24	+34,85	...
November 1917	24,57	11,03	+13,54	...	Burma	70,74	11,70	+59,04	...
December 1917	17,54	13,70	+3,84	...	Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...
January 1918	17,72	18,23	—51	...					
February 1918	16,21	20,64	—4,43	...					
March 1918	20,59	26,57	—5,98	...					
Total ...	10,00,09	1,11,65	+8,88,44	...	Total ...	10,00,09	1,11,65	+8,88,44	...

II.—Statement showing Sales and Repayments of Post Office Cash Certificates by months and by Postal circles during 1918-19.

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.	Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1918	10,48	34,33	—23,85	5	Bengal and Assam	38,68	21,48	+17,20	75
May 1918	8,91	34,78	—25,87	20	Bihar and Orissa	15,95	10,98	+4,97	25
June 1918	18,68	33,19	—14,51	30	Bombay	43,68	1,07,59	—63,91	2,97
July 1918	38,41	29,95	+8,46	67	Central	26,17	76,30	—50,13	3,37
August 1918	53,56	25,43	+28,13	84	Punjab and N.-W. F.	75,00	51,61	+23,39	1,67
September 1918	71,79	26,65	+45,14	91	United Provinces	59,02	71,47	—12,45	2,49
October 1918	28,74	18,29	+10,45	69	Madras	38,44	20,72	+17,72	37
November 1918	21,99	20,26	+1,73	75	Burma	19,30	25,01	—5,71	82
December 1918	23,60	36,50	—12,90	1,44	Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...
January 1919	14,53	44,61	—30,08	1,95					
February 1919	11,84	40,42	—28,58	1,99					
March 1919	13,71	40,75	—27,04	2,92					
Total ...	3,16,24	3,85,16	—68,92	12,71	Total ...	3,16,24	3,85,16	—68,92	12,71

III.—Statement showing Sales and Repayments of Post Office Cash Certificates by months and by Postal circles during 1919-20.

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1919	10,00	37,33	—27,33	1,82
May 1919	8,23	42,64	—34,41	1,94
June 1919	6,00	33,65	—27,65	1,88
July 1919	8,38	33,31	—24,93	1,98
August 1919	8,94	29,39	—20,45	1,85
September 1919	9,25	26,43	—17,23	1,74
October 1919	7,74	22,37	—14,63	1,47
November 1919	7,02	20,58	—13,56	1,50
December 1919	6,04	18,59	—12,55	1,56
January 1920	5,03	21,03	—16,00	1,80
February 1920	5,29	21,71	—16,42	2,32
March 1920	4,58	23,62	—19,04	2,10
Total ...	86,50	3,30,70	—2,44,20	21,96

Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
Bengal and Assam	21,81	24,35	—2,54	1,68
Bihar and Orssia	4,79	12,29	—7,50	80
Bombay	22,08	45,71	—23,63	3,48
Central	5,60	47,76	—42,16	3,43
Punjab and N.-W. F.	13,14	1,00,26	—87,12	6,71
United Provinces	10,56	59,20	—48,64	3,51
Madras	6,07	21,37	—15,30	92
Burma	2,45	19,76	—17,31	1,43
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...
Total	86,50	3,30,70	—2,44,20	21,96

IV.—Statement showing Sales and Repayments of Post Office Cash Certificates by months and by Postal circles during 1920-21.

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipts + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1920	4,72	14,83	—10,11	1,30
May 1920	4,25	13,89	—9,64	1,31
June 1920	4,42	13,77	—9,35	1,42
July 1920	4,91	18,20	—13,29	1,74
August 1920	5,99	16,24	—10,25	1,67
September 1920	4,95	11,83	—6,88	1,41
October 1920	4,00	11,05	—7,05	1,17
November 1920	3,72	10,02	—6,30	1,42
December 1920	3,57	10,53	—6,96	1,29
January 1921	4,04	10,03	—5,99	1,33
February 1921	3,46	9,65	—6,19	1,24
March 1921	4,06	9,58	—5,52	1,55
...				
Total				

Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
Bengal and Assam	13,26	18,00	—4,74	1,80
Bihar and Orissa	2,72	7,47	—4,75	83
Bombay	13,89	24,54	—10,65	2,67
Central	3,07	20,40	—17,33	2,50
Punjab and N.-W. F.	7,26	37,91	—30,65	4,37
United Provinces	7,14	19,04	—11,90	2,23
Madras	2,90	10,43	—7,53	1,02
Burma	1,85	11,83	—9,98	1,43
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.	Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1921	4,11	8,01	—3,90	1,02	Bengal and Assam	11,43	16,40	—4,97	2,22
May 1921	3,86	8,27	—4,41	1,11	Bihar and Orissa	3,21	4,18	—97	61
June 1921	3,44	8,20	—4,76	1,08	Bombay	14,48	16,41	—1,93	2,38
July 1921	4,29	14,18	—9,89	2,01	Central	3,09	8,58	—5,49	1,50
August 1921	4,95	6,89	—1,94	1,14	Punjab and N.-W. F.	5,80	19,43	—13,63	3,12
September 1921	4,25	6,99	—2,74	1,05	United Provinces	5,35	14,09	—8,74	2,23
October 1921	4,94	7,31	—2,37	1,18	Madras	2,41	6,22	—3,81	87
November 1921	4,15	6,11	—1,96	91	Burma	2,21	6,10	—3,89	1,00
December 1921	3,59	5,95	—2,36	94	Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...
January 1922	3,25	6,63	—3,38	1,08					
February 1922	3,22	6,01	—2,79	1,07					
March 1922	3,93	6,86	—2,93	1,34					
Total ...	47,98	91,41	—43,43	13,93	Total ...	47,98	91,41	—43,43	13,93

VI.—Statement showing Sales and Repayments of Post Office Cash Certificates by months and by Postal circles during 1922-23.

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.	Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1922	6,38	15,42	—9,04	3,75	Bengal and Assam	19,89	40,63	—20,74	10,13
May 1922	7,16	21,05	—13,89	5,32	Bihar and Orissa	3,10	9,34	—6,24	2,35
June 1922	6,17	22,74	—16,57	6,18	Bombay	16,83	39,73	—22,90	10,03
July 1922	5,68	28,29	—22,61	6,99	Central	4,76	16,41*	—11,65	6,19
August 1922	7,11	24,89	—17,78	5,95	Punjab and N.-W. F.	8,53	29,73	—21,20	7,72
September 1922	6,55	16,11	—9,56	4,22	United Provinces	10,28	29,87	—19,59	7,65
October 1922	6,00	14,78	—8,78	4,01	Madras	2,55	12,17	—9,62	3,00
November 1922	5,85	11,64	—5,79	2,92	Burma	2,10	8,20	—6,10	2,11
December 1922	5,63	9,14	—3,51	2,23	Sind and Baluchistan	1,96	5,39	—3,43	1,25
January 1923	6,07	10,73	—4,66	2,65					
February 1923	4,46	7,99	—3,53	1,89					
March 1923	2,94	8,69	—5,75	2,32					
Total	70,00	1,91,47	—1,21,47	48,43	Total	70,00	1,91,47	—1,21,47	48,43

... of Post Office Cash Certificates by months and by Postal circles during 1923-24.

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1923	56,74	16,89	+39,85	2,34
May 1923	55,75	11,92	+43,83	1,92
June 1923	58,59	11,44	+47,15	1,77
July 1923	73,29	12,94	+60,35	2,39
August 1923	70,89	13,35	+57,54	2,52
September 1923	67,67	16,11	+51,56	3,15
October 1923	59,54	13,29	+46,25	2,35
November 1923	51,74	12,54	+39,20	2,25
December 1923	50,26	13,12	+37,14	2,39
January 1924	53,15	14,29	+38,86	2,23
February 1924	42,60	13,15	+29,45	2,33
March 1924	50,58	12,77	+37,81	2,20
Total ...	6,90,80	1,61,81	+5,28,99	27,84

Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
Bengal and Assam	1,46,74	34,39	+1,12,35	5,97
Bihar and Orissa	28,29	8,83	+19,46	1,66
Bombay	1,55,36	28,43	+1,26,93	4,51
Central	48,66	13,52	+35,14	2,16
Punjab and N.-W. F.	1,02,43	23,58	+78,85	4,13
United Provinces	1,28,25	26,51	+1,01,74	4,52
Madras	32,63	9,78	+22,85	1,81
Burma	14,88	8,91	+5,97	2,02
Sind and Baluchistan	33,56	7,86	+25,70	1,06
Total ...	6,90,80	1,61,81	+5,28,99	27,84

VIII.—Statement showing Sales and Repayments of Post Office Cash Certificates by months and by Postal circles during 1924-25.

Figures in thousands of Rs.

Month.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
April 1924	50,14	10,07	+40,07	1,41
May 1924	46,61	9,62	+36,99	1,32
June 1924	52,33	9,36	+42,97	1,24
July 1924	65,87	10,45	+55,42	1,40
August 1924	59,63	10,38	+49,25	1,37
September 1924	51,67	12,18	+39,49	1,58
October 1924	46,27	12,64	+33,63	1,33
November 1924	43,08	13,52	+29,56	1,56
December 1924	48,29	12,94	+35,35	1,33
January 1925	51,37	12,41	+38,96	1,21
February 1925	43,35	12,36	+30,99	1,19
March 1925	51,20	14,00	+37,20	1,33
Total ...	6,09,81	1,39,93	+4,69,88	16,27

Postal circles.	Receipts.	Repayments of Principal.	Net receipt + Net repayment — of Principal.	Payments of Interest.
Bengal and Assam	1,23,17	33,08	+90,09	4,29
Bihar and Orissa	23,48	6,25	+17,23	93
Bombay	1,66,02	31,29	+1,34,73	3,69
Central	38,84	8,53	+30,31	95
Punjab and N.-W. F.	83,78	19,94	+63,84	2,10
United Provinces	1,09,26	21,90	+87,36	2,09
Madras	30,44	8,07	+22,37	87
Burma	10,62	4,96	+5,66	63
Sind and Baluchistan	24,20	5,91	+18,29	72
Total ..	6,09,81	1,39,93	+4,69,88	16,27

The 21st October, 1925.

No. F./35-VIII-C.S.R./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 15, in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added as new Rule (8) in Part I, and new Rule (7) in Part II, of the Supplementary Regulations published in Finance Department, Notification No. F.-35-C.S.R.-25, dated the 6th February 1925:—

" (8) The above rules do not apply in their entirety to cases in which an officer in India wishes to obtain a passage or passages for his family resident outside Asia. In such cases, the application should be made by the officer to the High Commissioner and supported by a certificate from the audit officer in India stating the amount in the General Passage Fund at the credit of each person for whom a passage is to be taken. The application should specify the persons for whom it is desired to secure passages, and should contain full information as regards the steamer line and the route by which it is desired to travel and the class of accommadation required. On receipt of such an application, the High Commissioner will, on behalf of the officer, arrange with the steamship company for the required passages, if he is satisfied that the cost of such passages is admissible under the rules. If the cost of any such passage exceeds the maximum amount admissible therefor under the rules, the officer must arrange for the payment of the difference to the High Commissioner before the passage is engaged. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been made by the High Commissioner, he will intimate the fact with full particulars to the officer concerned, as well as to the audit officer in India. If for any reason the officer, after obtaining the certificate from the audit officer but before forwarding it to the High Commissioner, does not desire to use it, he should return it without delay to the audit officer. If, after forwarding the certificate to the High Commissioner, it is found that the passages are not required, or if passages already engaged are cancelled, the officer will be responsible for intimating the fact promptly to the High Commissioner, and for returning the ticket or tickets to the High Commissioner. He will be similarly responsible for intimating promptly to the steamship company the cancellation of a passage already engaged. On receipt of the intimation, the High Commissioner will take steps to obtain a refund from the steamship company, where necessary, and will also inform the audit officer in India of the non-utilisation of a certificate presented to him or the cancellation of a passage."

" (7) The procedure laid down in rule (8) of part I, will govern cases in which an officer in India wishes to obtain from the steamship company, a through ticket to India covering a journey by land for a member of his family resident outside Asia. In cases where such a land journey is to be performed otherwise than on a through ticket, the application for the cost of the land journey should be made by the officer to the High Commissioner simultaneously with the application for a sea passage made under rule (8) of part I. With the application the officer should submit to the High Commissioner a declaration stating the route by which the person on whose behalf he makes the claim desires to travel and the class of accommodation required. On receipt of such an application the High Commissioner will arrange for the payment of the cost of the land journey in advance to the member of the officer's family, if he is satisfied that the prescribed conditions are fulfilled. The fact of the payment will forthwith be intimated by the High Commissioner with full details to the officer and also to the audit officer in India."

The 22nd October 1925.

No. F./35-XVI (2)-C.S.R./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation 15, in Schedule IV to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be added as a Note under Rule (3) in Part II of the Supplementary Regulations, published in Finance Department Notification No. F.-35-C.S.R./25, dated the 6th February 1925:—

NOTE.—In cases where the cost of the journey by land exceeds the ordinary first class fare by direct route, the difference must be paid by the office himself.

No. D./3138-F.E.—Rai Sahib Chaman Lal, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Central Revenues, Delhi, with effect from the 6th October 1925.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Simla, the 21st October 1925.

D. Dis. No. 1084-I.T./25.— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Indian Income-tax, Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Governor-General in Council is

pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 878-F., dated the 21st March 1922, namely:—

In paragraph (*a*) of the said notification, after clause (5) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(5A). 'Jangi Inams' awarded to Indian officers, Indian other ranks and followers in respect of services in the Great War."

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October 1925.

No. G. (B.)-11.—In pursuance of clause (*b*) of regulation 2 of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the Scottish Boiler and General Insurance Company, Limited, Glasgow, as an authority competent to grant a certificate in form II annexed to the said Regulations.

PETROLEUM.

The 24th October 1925.

No. M.-1171—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4303-13, dated 17th June 1909, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to limit the operation of the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed in so far as the said enactments relate to the possession or transport of petroleum to the following quantities, namely:—

(*a*) In the case of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, to quantities not exceeding five hundred gallons;

(*b*) In the case of dangerous petroleum to quantities of three gallons or less, placed in separate glass stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

The Schedule.

1. The Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal III of 1884).
2. The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923 (Bengal III of 1923).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

POST OFFICE.

The 24th October 1925.

No. 57-P.T.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely:—

1. *For* Note 2 to rule 3 of the said rules, the following note shall be substituted, namely:—

"NOTE 2.—For any article of the letter mail, registered or unregistered, posted at Bahrein and superscribed 'Par Avion Cairo-Baghdad' or 'By overland mail Baghdad-Haifa' the following fees shall be chargeable in addition to the ordinary postage:—

Two and-a-half annas per ounce on each article marked 'Par Avion Cairo-Baghdad'.

Two and-a-half annas per ounce on each letter or post-card marked 'By overland mail Baghdad-Haifa'.

Six pies per ounce on each packet of printed papers, business papers or samples marked 'By overland mail Baghdad-Haifa'.

The prepayment of these fees shall be compulsory".

2. *For* the proviso to sub-rule 1 of rule 4 of the said rules, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that the postage actually charged shall in no case be less than one anna."

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 31st October 1925.

No. F.-268/I/25.—The Hon'ble Sir Bayya Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I., has resigned his office as a Member of the Council of the GovernortGeneral of India with effect from the afternoon of the 31st October 1925.

No. F.-268/II/25.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Bayya Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I., His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Satish Ranjan Das, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Das has, on the afternoon of this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

T. SLOAN,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

1132 CS—770—6-11-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," MAY 30, 1925.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The 25th May, 1925.

No. 236-I.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 450-I., dated the 23rd September 1924, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the following further units of the Indian State Forces to be units desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

Bahawalpur.

2nd Bahawalpur Haroon Infantry.

Bikaner.

Bikaner Camel Pack Battery.

Kapurthala.

2nd Line Infantry.

Patiala.

A Battery, Patiala Horse Artillery.

B Battery, Patiala Horse Artillery.

Udaipur.

Mewar Lancers.

2. In the notifications specified in the first column of the annexed schedule, the entries specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof are hereby cancelled :—

SCHEDULE.

Notifications.	Entries.
Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, notification No. 749-217-I., dated the 8th May 1923.	IDAR. Idar Despatch Riders. UDAIPUR. Udaipur Lancers.
Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, notification No. 1150-217-I., dated the 17th July 1923.	The Nawaz Body Guard Cavalry. (Under the heading Khairpur.) SUKET. Lakshman Cavalry. Lakshman Infantry.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", DELHI, SATURDAY OCTOBER 31, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th October 1925.

No. F.-58-36-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 16 of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following addition to the Rules :—

At the end of Schedule I, under Miscellaneous posts, add—The post of Labour Intelligence Officer, Bengal (while held by a member of an All-India Service who is of non-Asiatic domicile), basic pay Rs. 1,600—50—1,750 *plus* overseas pay at the rate of Rs. 300 if drawn in rupees or £30 if drawn in sterling.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JUDICIAL.

The 26th October 1925.

No. F.-641-25.—Kunwar Dalip Singh, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore on the forenoon of the 20th October 1925.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 29th October 1925.

No. F.-50-II-F. E.-25.—The following Resolution by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on the 26th day of August 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Indian Civil Service Provident Fund Rules, namely :—

In Rule 5 of the said Rules at the end of the first proviso, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" and for Judges of High Courts. "

And the said Rules shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as though they had been enacted as so amended.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1202 CS—770—12-11-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1925.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 4th November, 1925.

No. F.-122-II/24-A. C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Regulations for the Revision of Electoral Rules of constituencies in the Punjab for the Council of State published with the notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 146, dated the 11th July, 1923 :—

1. After regulation 5, the following regulations shall be inserted, namely :—

"5A. If any elector, whose name is registered in an electoral roll, brings to the notice of the Revising Authority by application in writing presented in any form, an error in any entry relating to his name which is a clerical error, or a mistake in the entry of any particular, which neither affects his right to be registered as an elector, nor gives him the right to be registered as an elector for a constituency for which he has not already been registered, the Revising Authority may at any time make such correction as he deems proper.

"5B. An appplication may be lodged in the manner hereinbefore prescribed in regulation 5A on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner in respect of any clerical error or mistake of the nature described in that regulation."

The 5th November 1925.

No. F.-4-V/25-C.-X.—In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (9) of rule 14 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the names of the following Candidates, who have

PGS

been declared to be elected as members of the said Council by the constituencies mentioned opposite their names, are hereby published :—

Name.	Constituency.
* * *	* * *
1. Mian Ali Baksh Muhammad Hussain	Sind (Muhammadan).
* * *	* * *
2. Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E.	Punjab (Non-Muhammadan).
* * *	* * *
3. Sir Arthur Henry Froom, Kt. ...	Bombay (Chamber of Commerce).
* * *	* * *

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Delhi, the 2nd November 1925.

No. F.-571/25.—In pursuance of the provisions of section 38 of the Government of India Act, I, Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, hereby appoint the Hon'ble Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., being a Member of my Executive Council, to be the Vice-President thereof.

READING,

Governor-General.

Simla, the 2nd November 1925.

No. F.-563/25.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to permit the title of "Hon'ble" to be borne during their term of office by the Chief Judge and Judges of the Chief Court of Oudh.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd November 1925.

No. 521-I.—In pursuance of section 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of the said section shall apply to any Civil or Revenue Court of each of the States specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and is further pleased, in pursuance of Rule 26 of Order V in the First Schedule to the said Code, to declare that service by any such Court of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service :—

SCHEDULE.

Athgarh.	Dhenkanal.	Mayurbhanj.	Rairakhol.
Athmallik.	Gangpur.	Narsinghpur.	Seraikela.
Bamra.	Hindol.	Nayagarh.	Sonepur.
Baramba.	Kalahandi.	Nilgri.	Talcher.
Baud.	Keonjhar.	Pal Lahera.	Tigiria.
Bonai.	Khandpara.	Patna.	
Daspalla.	Kharsawan.	Ranpur.	

The 4th November 1925.

No. 523-E.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Frizelle, of the Punjab Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 24th October 1925.

No. 526-E.—Mr. H. R. Lynch Blosse, of the Political Department, is posted as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States, with effect from the 18th October 1925.

No. 527-E.—Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Nath, of the Political Department, is posted as Under-Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Punjab States, with effect from the 18th October 1925.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1930 G2—770—20-11-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1925.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 28th October 1925.

No. 520-I.—In pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 442-I., dated the 2nd September 1925, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following further unit of the Indian State Forces to be a unit, desertion from which is an extradition offence, namely :—

CUTCH.

Cutch State Infantry.
Cutch State Bodyguard.

J. P. THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 9th November 1925.

No. F. 400/25.—The following amendment to the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the

Chief Justice and other Judges of Indian High Courts, which were published with the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F.-70, dated the 29th December 1922, and subsquently amended, has been made by the Secretary of State in Council, and is published for general information :—

After Rule 35, the following new rule shall be inserted :—

" 35-A. A Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay is entitled, in addition to allowances admissible under rule 35, to recover the actual cost incurred by him while travelling on inspection duty on the transport of a conveyance and two horses or of a motor car, including the fares of one syce for each horse or one driver or cleaner for the car. This rule has effect from the 1st January 1925."

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 9th November 1225.

No. 528-E.—Mr. R. G. Wright of the Indian Educational Service, Assistant Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, on return from leave, is posted temporarily as Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, with effect from the 24th October 1925.

J. P. THOMPSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 13th November 1925.

No. G. (Elec.)-1.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 38, namely :—

In rule 107 of the said rules after the words " commits a breach of these rules " the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

" or being a person specified in rule 62 (3) (*a*) commits a breach of that rule.

A. G. CLOW,

Deputy Secretary to the

Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 21st November 1925.

No F.-223/25.—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Kt., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, on return from the leave of absence announced in the Home Department notification No. F.-223/25-Ests., dated the 22nd August 1925, resumed charge of his office on the afternoon of the 21st November 1925.

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

1286PGG—770—27-11-25—SGPP Lahore.

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1925.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1925.

No. 6251-M.—Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Mother of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, Court Mourning has been ordered for three months from the 20th November 1925; half Mourning commencing from the 20th January 1926.

When attending the Viceregal Court ladies will appear in black until the 19th January 1926 and thereafter in half Mourning. Officers in uniform will, when attending the Viceregal Court, wear a crepe band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

By Command,

R. B. WORGAN, Colonel,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

1326 CS—770—3-12-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

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LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1925.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1925.

No. 9251-M.—Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Mother of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, Court Mourning has been ordered for three months from the 20th November 1925; half Mourning commencing from the 20th January 1926.

When attending the Viceregal Court ladies will appear in black until the 19th January 1926 and thereafter in half Mourning. Officers in uniform will, when attending the Viceregal Court, wear a crepe band on the left arm throughout the period of Court Mourning.

By Command,

R. B. WORGAN, Colonel,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

1836 CS—770—4-12-25—SGPP Lahore

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1925.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1925.

No. 6242-M.—In consequence of the death of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Mother of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, it is hereby notified that the Levee which was to have been held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 18th December 1925, will not take place.

By Command,

R. B. WORGAN, COLONEL,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 26th November, 1925.

No. F.-4-V/25-C.-XII.—In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (9) of rule 14 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, the names of the following candidates, who have

been declared to be elected as members of the said Council by the constituencies mentioned opposite their names, are hereby published :—

Name.	Constituency.
1. Sir Adam Beattie Ritchie, Kt.	Burma Chamber of Commerce.
2. Sardar Jogendra Singh	Punjab (Sikh).
3. Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Mohammad Mehar Shah ...	East and West Punjab (Muhammadan).
4. Mr Phiroze Cursetji Sethna	Bombay (Non-Muhammadan).
5. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Vora	Bombay (Non-Muhammadan).
6. Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji	Bombay (Non-Muhammadan).
7. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer	Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan).

L. GRAHAM,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1925.

No. F.-470/23.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 9th day of September 1925, made the following amendments in the rule prescribing the rates of special pay to be attached to certain appointments when held by members of the Indian Civil Service which was made under the said section on the 8th May 1923, as subsequently amended, namely :—

(*i*) In the schedule to the said rule, in the entries relating to Madras the following shall be inserted and shall have effect from 1st January 1922 :—
Secretary to Government, Development Department, Rs. 250.
Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Rs. 250.
Agency Commissioner, Rs. 250, up to 15th October 1923.
Registrar, High Court, Rs. 150.

(*ii*) In the said schedule the following shall be inserted in the entries relating to Bombay :—
Passport Officer, Rs. 200, for a period of four years with effect from 9th July 1923.

(*iii*) In the said schedule, the following shall be inserted in the entries relating to the United Provinces :—
One Secretary, Rs. 250, with effect from 6th July 1925.
Five Deputy Secretaries, Rs. 200, with effect from 6th July 1925.
One Under Secretary, Rs. 200, with effect from 6th July 1925.

J. CRERAR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC.

The 26th November 1925.

No. F.-644/25.—Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour, is appointed to be a member of the Staff Selection Board, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. D. G. Harris, C.I.E., resigned.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd November 1925.

No. D.-4094.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Delhi Laws Act, 1912 (XIII of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Province of Delhi, the following enactments, namely :—

(1) The Punjab Excise (Amendment) Act, 1925 (Punjab Act II of 1925);
(2) The Opium (Punjab Amendment, Act, 1925 (Punjab Act III of 1925).

The 25th November 1925.

No. F.-673/25.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Home Department notification No. D.-2986, dated the 10th September 1925, regarding the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Indian High Courts, for the last sentence, the following sentence shall be substituted, namely :—

"This note has effect from the 17th October 1922."

H. TONKINSON,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1925.

No. 549-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96-A of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5 ch. 61), the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to declare that Mr. Babubhai Kashibhai Amin, a subject of the Baroda State, is eligible for appointment to any civil office under the Crown to which a native of British India may be appointed.

The 24th November 1925.

No. 551-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to Berar, and of all other powers in this behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, No. 127-826-Int., dated the 24th January 1923, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of Berar for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith :—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of Berar. Rs. A. P.
British	£1 sterling ...	13 5 4
French	1 franc ...	0 2 0
German	1 renten mark.	0 10 9
United States of America or Canadian	1 dollar ...	2 12 0
Chinese (Shanghai)	1 tael ...	2 2 6
Straits (British Asiatic Possessions)	1 dollar ...	1 8 0
Hongkong	1 „ ...	1 9 6
Mexican	1 „ ...	1 9 6
Japanese	1 yen ...	1 2 6
Persian	1 kran ...	0 5 0

J. P. THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1925.

No. 353-C. S. R./25.—The following Resolutions by the Secretary of State for India in Council are published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on 30th September 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Fundamental Rules, with effect from 1st July 1924, namely :—

At the end of Rule 83 of the said Rules the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" (*h*) In the case of a person to whom the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, applies, the amount of leave salary payable under this rule shall be reduced by the amount of compensation payable under section 4 (1) (*d*) of the said Act."

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting held on 30th September 1925, hereby makes the following amendment to the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st July 1924, namely :—

At the end of Article 291 of the said Regulations the following shall be inserted, namely :—

" Provided that in the case of a person to whom the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, applies, the grant of leave under this Article shall be subject to the condition that the leave allowance payable shall be reduced by the amount of any compensation payable under section 4 (1) (*d*) of the said Act."

The 25th November 1925.

No. D./3304-A.—This following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Securities Rules, 1920 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after 1st January 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the darft before the said date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Amendment.

In clause (*b*) of the proviso to rule 33 of the said rules, after the words " his Deputy or Assistant " where they occur for the second time the words " or an **Assistant Accounts**

Officer attached to the office of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs" shall be inserted.

The 26th November 1925.

No. D.-4758-F.—*Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government in India and in England for and to the end of August 1925.*

(In lakhs of Rs.).

—	For August.		To end of August.		Whole year.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	Revised, 1924-25.	Budget, 1925-26.
Revenue.						
Customs	4,03	4,03	17,98	18,08	44,77	46,35
Taxes on Income	1,53	1,49	3,93	4,17	16,48	17,35
Salt	41	45	3,69	2,38	7,74	6,95
Opium	37	21	1,84	1,60	3,68	3,56
Railways— Gross receipts	7,11	7,15	40,60	39,55	99,57	1,02,88
Deduct – Working Expenses ...	*4,69*	*5,34*	*23,87*	*26,77*	*64,18*	*67,97*
Surplus Profits	*1*	*1*	*1 15*	*1,50*	*1,49*	*1,33*
Subsidised Companies	...		12	16	29	31
Net receipts ...	2,41	1,80	15,70	11,44	34,19	33,89
Posts and Telegraphs—net receipts ...	8	3	69	74	91	68
Provincial Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	..	...	...	...	9,25	6,22
Other heads	75	86	3,68	3,99	13,63	11,67
TOTAL ...	9 42	8,87	47,51	42,40	1,30,65	1,26,67
Expenditure.						
Railway Revenue Account— Interest and other charges ...	40	26	6,32	5,92	28,55	28,66
Interest on Debt—Gross	2,14	3,17	16,54	17,78	37,35	38,02
Deduct—Amount chargeable to— Salt	...	...	...	...	*3*	*3*
Railways	*12*	*16*	*4,69*	*4 91*	*21,52*	*23,37*
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	*12*	*12*
Posts and Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	*71*	*70*
Provincial Governments ...	...	...	...	...	*4,30*	...
Provincial Loans Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	*4,95*
Net charges .	2, 2	3,01	11,85	12,87	10,67	8,85
Military Services (net)	4,59	4,56	18,40	18,91	56,33	56,25
Other heads	1,55	1,40	10 62	9,79	31,11	32,67
TOTAL ...	8,56	9 23	47,19	47,49	1,26,66	1,26,43
Surplus (+) Deficit (—)	+ 86	– 36	+ 32	—5,09	+ 3,99	+ 24

NOTE.—In comparing the figures shown in this statement and in deducing monthly figures of surplus of revenue over expenditure or deficit in revenue as compared with expenditure, it should be remembered that large book adjustments are made in the closing months of the year, *e.g.*, on account of contributions from Provincial Governments and interest recoverable from Provincial Governments and the Railway and other Departments.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUE).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 26th November 1925.

R. Dis. No. 1062-Cus./25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), read with sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the duty leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), cinders imported into British India by land from Goa by the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company, and certified by a duly authorised officer of the said Railway to be cinders from Indian coal consumed in Goa.

RESOLUTION.

EXCISE OPIUM.

Delhi, the 28th November 1925.

C. No. 225-E. O./25—The following Report of the Indian Delegation at the International Opium Conferences held at Geneva in 1924-25 is published for general information:—

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONFERENCES AT GENEVA, 1924-25.

Report of Indian Delegation.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

League of Nations Advisory Committee.

Under Article 23 (c) of the Covenant the League of Nations became, in succession to the Government of the Netherlands, the authority entrusted with the supervision of the operation of the Hague Opium Convention of 1912. To assist the Council in this duty the League created the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. This Committee, on which the Government of India is represented by Mr. J. Campbell, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S. (retired), had already during the two years of its existence prior to 1923 accomplished much useful work; it had been instrumental in securing the adhesion of the great majority of the States Members of the League to the Hague Convention, in devising the system of import certificates and securing its adoption by many Governments, and in the inauguration of a system of direct exchange of information between the national authorities charged with preventing the illicit traffic. Among other subjects that had been examined by the Committee was that of the actual world requirements of the habit-forming drugs, morphine, heroin and cocaine, for medicinal and scientific uses; and in this connection important statistics were collected throwing light on the world production of the drugs and of their raw materials (opium and coca leaf), though information from several countries was still lacking at the time of the recent Conferences. The object of collecting this information was to make it possible to consider a further international agreement for stricter limitation of the manufacture of the drugs and the international trade in the raw substances, with a view to checking the illicit traffic in drugs which was becoming a serious menace in many parts of the world. The Committee had also taken up the two questions of the review of the requirements of opium for smoking under Chapter II of the Hague Convention in certain territories in the Far East, and an investigation of the present position in China.

It is to be noted that the immediate concern of the Committee was the application of the existing provisions of the Hague Convention. It was recognised from the commencement that for any extension of those provisions fresh international agreements would be necessary.

The Government of India, through their representative, Mr. Campbell, consistently supported the policy of the Advisory Committee in all these matters, and cordially co-operated in all questions with which India was concerned.

Attendance of a United States delegation at its meeting in May and June 1923.

The prevalence of illicit traffic in the habit-forming drugs manufactured from opium and coca leaf was causing public anxiety in America, and the United States Government was willing to co-operate with the League in seeking a remedy. But the view that found most favour in America was that international control of manufacture and trade would by themselves be insufficient, and that it was necessary, to restrict the production of the raw materials at their sources. In May and June 1923 a delegation from the United States, consisting of the Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, the Right Revd. Bishop Brent, and Dr. Rupert Blue, Assistant Surgeon-General in the United States Public Health Service,

attended the Fifth Session of the Advisory Committee and submitted the following propositions :—

"1. If the purpose of the Hague Opium Convention is to be achieved according to its spirit and true intent, it must be recognised that the use of opium products for other than medicinal and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate.

"2. In order to prevent the abuse of these drugs, it is necessary to exercise the control of the production of raw opium in such a manner that there will be no surplus available for non-medicinal and non-scientific purposes."

Resolutions adopted at this Meeting.

After a protracted discussion an agreement was reached between the United States delegation and the Advisory Committee that the American propositions should be accepted in the sense of the following resolution, and with the reservations made by various Governments which are stated below:—

"1. The Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium accepts and recommends to the League of Nations, the proposals of the United States representatives as embodying the general principles by which the Governments should be guided in dealing with the question of the abuse of dangerous drugs and on which, in fact, the International Convention of 1912 is based, subject to the fact that the following reservatiod has been made by the representatives of the Governments of France, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sial:—

The use of prepared opium and the production, export and import of raw opium for that purpose are legitimate so long as that use is subject to and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of the Convention.

* * * * * * * *

"4. As a means of giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States and the Policy which the League on the recommendation of the Committee has adopted, and having regard to the information now available, the Advisory Committee recommends to the Council the advisibility of inviting the Governments of the States in which morphine, heroin or cocaine and their respective salts are manufactured, and the Governments of the States in which raw opium or the coca leaf are produced for export for the purpose of such manufacture . . . to enter into immediate negotiations . . . . . to consider whether, with a view to giving the fullest possible effect to the Convention of 1912, agreements could not now be reached between them as to a limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin or cocaine and their respective salts to be manufactured; as to a limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes; and as to a limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes . . .

"The representative of the Government of India associates himself with the foregoing resolution, subject to the following reservation regarding paragraph 1:—

The use of raw opium according to the established practice in India and its production for such use are not illegitimate under the Convention."

The resolution also recommended that the States with territories in which the use of prepared opium (*i.e.*, opium for smoking) is temporarily permitted and China should be invited to enter into negotiations as to a reduction of the amount of raw opium to be imported for smoking purposes and the measures to be taken by China to suppress the illegal production and use of opium.

Another resolution recommended that negotiations should also be opened on the question of adopting a uniform policy for reducing the amount of opium actually used for smoking in the territories where the practice is temporarily permitted.

Limited acceptance of American propositions.

It will be noted that the American propositions were intended as an interpretation of the Hague Convention. In reality, however, as was at once recognised by the Advisory Committee, they went far beyond the provisions of the Convention. In regard to the production and use of raw opium, the preamble to the Convention states the determination of the Signatory Powers to bring about the gradual suppression of its abuse, and Article 1, required the enactment of effective laws or regulations for the control of its production and distribution, but there is no mention of any restriction to medicinal and scientific purposes. As regards prepared opium the Convention binds the signatories to take measures for the gradual and effective suppression of manufacture, internal trade and use, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned, so that discretion was given to each country

to decide on the time and manner of the action to be taken. The reservations to the United States propsitions stated above were therefore formulated to secure the existing practice of certain States under the Convention as regards raw and prepared opium; the reservation on the subject of prepared opium was made by States possessing territories in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily permitted in accordance with Chapter II of the Convention; the reservation in regard to the use of raw opium was made by India, the only producing country except China represented at the meeting, in order to secure its use in India according to established practice, which has always been recognised as legitimate and was left untouched by the Hague Convention. It will also be noted that in the Advisory Committee's resolutions the American propositions were accepted as proposals embodying certain general principles; and it was suggested that, as a means of giving effect to these principles and the policy already adopted by the League, and at the same time "giving the fullest possible effect to the Convention of 1912," it would be sufficient to limit to medicinal and scientific purposes the manufacture of drugs, the international trade in their raw material, and the production of the raw materials for export.

Action of League of Nations Assembly, 1923.

The resolutions of the Advisory Committee were next submitted to the Assembly of the League of Nations in September 1923. The American delegation, which had attended the Advisory Committee, was present at the meetings of the Committee of the Assembly at which the matter was discussed and participated in the discussion. With their concurrence, the Committee proposed six resolutions, which were adopted by the Assembly on 27th September 1923. Of these, the first, fifth and sixth are of importance for the purposes of the present Report.

In the first resolution the Asssembly endorsed the Report and resolutions of the Advisory Committee, taking note of the reservations contained therein. The fifth and the sixth pronounced in favour of two Conferences of plenipotentiaries to carry on the contemplated negotiations.

The States to be represented at the First Conference were China and those that possess territories in the Far East where the use of opium for smoking is still permitted. The objects of this Conference were fully described in the resolution, which was as follows:—

"The Assembly approves the proposal of the Advisory Committee that the Governments concerned should be invited immediately to enter into negotiations with a view to the conclusion of an agreement as to the measures for giving effective application in the Far Eastern territories to Part II of the Convention, and as to a reduction of the amount of raw opium to be imported for the purpose of smoking in those territories where it is temporarily continued, and as to the measures, which should be taken by the Republic of China to bring about the suppression of the illegal production and use of opium in China, and requests the Council to invite those Governments to send representatives with plenipotentiary powers to a Conference for the purpose and to report to the Council at the earliest possible date."

The matters to be considered by the Second Conference were the limitation to medical and scientific purposes of the manufacture of drugs and the international trade in their raw material, and it was suggested that all States parties to the Hague Opium Convention or Members of the League of Nations should participate in it. The mandate to this Conference is contained in the Assembly's sixth resolution, which, despite its length, we will quote in full, as its actual terms became of great importance in the proceedings of the Conference:—

Assembly Resolution No. 6.

"The Assembly, having noted with satisfaction that, in accordance with the hope expressed in the fourth Resolution passed by the Assembly in 1922, the Advisory Committee has reported that the information now available makes it possible for the Governments concerned to examine, with a view to the conclusion of an agreement, the question of the limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin, and cocaine, and their respective salts to be manufactured; of the limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose, and for other medicinal and scientific purposes; and of the limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes, requests the Council, as a means of giving effect to the principles submitted by the representatives of the United States of America, and to the policy which the League, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, has adopted, to invite the Governments concerned to send representatives with plenipotentiary powers to a Conference for this purpose, to be held, if possible, immediately after the Conference mentioned in Resolution 5.

"The Assembly also suggested, for the consideration of the Council, the advisibility of enlarging this Conference so as to include within its

scope all countries which are Members of the League, or Parties to the Convention of 1912, with a view to securing their adhesion to the principles that may be embodied in any agreement reached."

Preparations for the Conferences.

The resolutions adopted by the Assembly were approved by the Council of the League. The date of the First Conference was fixed for 3rd November 1924, and that of the second for 17th November 1924. In the letter of invitation to the Second Conference Governments were asked to forward to the Secetariat any relevant proposals that they might be disposed to make, for the consideration of a Preparatory Committee, which was to be entrusted with the preliminary work of the Conferences.

The Preparatory Committee consisted of representatives of the British Empire, France, the Netherlands and the United States of America, together with M. Brenier and Sir John Jordan. It succeeded in drawing up a provisional agenda for the First Conference, but as regards the work for the Second Conference failed to agree on a programme. The preparatory work for the Second Conference was then taken up at the August meeting of the Advisory Committee, at which a representative of the United States of America, acted in an advisory capacity. The Advisory Committee also, of course, confined its work to the object of controlling the drug traffic; it drew up a number of proposed measures, including provisions for a Central Board with wide powers, and for the universal adoption of the system of import certificates; but it left the question of the internal control of raw opium alone as being outside the scope of the Conference.

CHAPTER II.—RAW OPIUM. OPENING OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE.

Arrangement of subjects.

The First Conference met on 3rd November 1924, and sat continuously till 16th November; it held further meetings on 24th November and 3rd, 5th and 13th December; on this date it adjourned, as a result of certain developments in the Second Conference; it met again on 24th January 1925, and finally on 13th February.

The Second Conference met on 17th November 1924. It adjourned for Christmas on 18th December, met again on 12th January 1925, and after a short adjournment to the 19th January, continued its sessions till 19th February. It had been expected that the work of the Conference would be completed in not more than three weeks; its actual prolongation was partly due to the introduction into the agenda at successive stages of extraneous subjects which were not included in its original mandate.

It had originally been intended that the work of the two Conferences should be kept distinct, but it turned out that in their later stages they converged at one point, and certain decisions taken by the First Conference were the indirect result of the proceedings of the Second. For this reason, amongst others, it will be convenient in this Report not to adopt a strict chronological order, but rather to review the proceedings of both Conferences as a whole, and, after some preliminary remarks, to deal with the separate subjects which are of interest to India in succession under general headings corresponding, so far as may be, to those of the Hague Convention. We will, therefore, adopt the following order of subjects:—

(1) The production of raw opium (Chapters II, III and IV).

(2) The use of prepared opium and the export of raw opium for that purpose (Chapters V and VI).

(3) The question of Indian hemp (Chapter VII).

(4) The manufacture of drugs and the international trade in them (Chapter VIII).

All these subjects were discussed by the Second Conference. The question of prepared opium was properly the business of the First Conference, but it was discussed anew in the Second in a manner that will be described, and certain important supplementary decisions were reached.

The delegates of India to the First Conference were Mr. Campbell and Mr. Clayton; and at the Second Conference, Mr. Campbell (till 6th December 1924, when he had to return to Greece), Mr. Clayton (throughout) and Mr. Walton (from 12th December).

Misapprehensions as to the purpose and powers of the Second Conference.

In order to help to explain the history of the Second Conference an early mention must be made of certain misapprehensions, which appeared to be widely entertained at the commencement, as to its objects and the possible methods of attaining them. The purpose for which the Conference was summoned was to contrive measures for checking the illicit international traffic in manufactured drugs. This would seem to be a matter primarily (though by no means exclusively) for agreement among the manufacturing countries. It was therefore somewhat strange that at the outset of the proceedings it appeared to be widely assumed that the solution of the problem depended mainly on action by the countries that produce or consume the raw materials. The gravity of the drug evil was acknowledged on all sides, but as the result

of this erroneous assumption there was a tendency to impute the responsibility to the countries where the raw materials are produced or where the use of opium for smoking is still temporarily permitted under the Hague Convention.

Another apparent assumption was that the Conference could dispense with unanimity in its decisions, and that a group of countries if sufficiently numerous could impose its will on dissentients by means of a majority vote. In a speech on 21st January, Lord Cecil pointed out the fallacy of this assumption; after stating that members could only make progress by a real agreement and by such concessions to one another as were unavoidable, he added that this " is the principle on which the League is built. It is the contrary principle to the super-State, the organisation which gives orders to sovereign and independent countries. It depends upon bringing the countries together and inducing agreement, and do not on any attempt to force countries to do that which they honestly and sincerely believe it is not in the interests of their people to do."

Formal business and general discussion.

The Conference, on 17th November, was informed of the selection of M. Herluf Zahle, Danish Minister at Berlin, as its President. This selection was made by the Council, and was a most fortunate one. M. Zahle throughout the proceedings discharged his functions, in somewhat trying circumstances, in a manner which earned the admiration of all members of the Conference.

The President opened the proceedings by an address describing the history of the events which had led up to the meeting, and after various speeches of welcome had been delivered the Conference proceeded to adopt its agenda in the following terms:—

Consideration of the measures which can be taken to carry out the Opium Convention of 1912, with regard to (1) a limitation of the amounts of morphine, heroin or cocaine and their respective salts to be manufactured; (2) a limitation of the amounts of raw opium and the coca leaf to be imported for that purpose and for other medicinal and scientific purposes; (3) a limitation of the production of raw opium and the coca leaf for export to the amount required for such medicinal and scientific purposes.

The agenda, as thus originally adopted, was in accordance with the mandate of the Conference given by the Assembly in its sixth resolution, which has been quoted earlier in this Report. It was adopted unanimously and without discussion, except that Mr. Porter (U. S. A.) reserved the right of the American delegation to move later an amendment of the agenda, in the event of the First Conference not providing an effective means for the suppression of the traffic in prepared opium, or failing to reach an agreement. The reason of this reservation and the subsequent action taken will be described later in connection with the question of prepared opium.

The first days were occupied in such matters as the examination of credentials, the adoption of rules of procedure and the setting up of a Business Committee; a hearing was also accorded to the representatives of various private associations interested in questions of opium and drugs, and there was to have been a preliminary general discussion of the questions before the Conference. It was agreed at the outset that this discussion should be based on the measures which had been proposed by the Advisory Committee at its August meeting after the failure of the Preparatory Committee to agree upon any scheme. The actual discussion, however, which lasted over several days, contained but few references to the definite proposals of the Advisory Committee; and it began to appear that there might be a danger that the original programme would be ignored, and that the Conference might consequently fail, owing to the desire of many delegates to extend the scope of the discussions to new subjects on which it would be extremely difficult to arrive at any common measure of agreement. An effort was made on 20th November by Sir M. Delevingne (British Empire) to bring the discussion back to its nominal subject, namely, the definite proposals of the Advisory Committee; Sir Malcolm said that these proposals had the support of the British delegation and he endeavoured to elicit the views of other delegations upon them. This effort, however, met with little response from other members, except from Mr. Campbell, who stated that the Government of India also was prepared to accept the scheme drawn up by the Advisory Committee.

Organisation of Committees.

On 22nd November the Conference adopted a Report of the Business Committee presented by Sir M. Delevingne for the organisation of committees and sub-committees; it set up two general committees, on which each delegation was entitled to be represented, and a number of special sub-committees. The two General Committees eventually dropped out of the scheme of organisation and the actual committee work was done in the sub-committees; these were appointed by the two general committees, but were ultimately allowed to report direct to the plenary Conference,

These sub-committees were five in number, and were appointed to deal with the work of the Conference under its following aspects:—

(A) Limitation of the manufacture of drugs;

(B) Limitation of the production of opium for export;

(C) Limitation of the production of the coca leaf for export;

(D) The point of view of the consuming countries in regard to (A), (B) and (C);

(E) The control of the international traffic, more particularly in regard to export, import and transhipment.

A sixth Sub-Committee (F) was also appointed to consider a Report of the Health Committee of the League of Nations on the question of medical requirements and kindred matters.

Sub-Committee A was composed of representatives of the chief manufacturing countries, *viz.*, the U. S. A., the British Empire, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Japan, with an equal number of representatives of the consuming countries.

Sub-Committee B, which was of most direct interest to India, was composed of representatives of the opium-producing countries, *viz.*, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Greece, Turkey, Persia, India and Egypt, with an equal number of representatives of consuming countries. China, in view of her prohibitional legislation, was not officially regarded as a producing country. A place on the sub-committee was found for her as a consuming country, together with Australia, the Dominican Republic, Poland, Switzerland and the United States.

Similarly, Sub-Committee C, consisted of representatives of the countries producing coca leaf, *viz.*, the Netherlands and Balivia, and representatives of the consuming countries.

Sub-Committees D and E were composed of 15 members selected by the First and Second General Committees, respectively. Sub-Committee F consisted of medical, pharmaceutical and statistical experts.

The Indian delegation was represented on Sub-Committees B and E.

Question of competence to discuss the production of raw opium for domestic use.

Under the terms of its mandate, received from the Assembly, and under its original agenda adopted on the 17th November, the Conference had to consider the limitation of the production of raw opium for export to the amount required for medicinal and scientific purposes. In a speech in the course of the general discussion on 19th November, Bishop Brent (U. S. A.) referred to a programme of American suggestions which, on the following day, was formally presented to the Conference. This programme consisted of a comprehensive redraft of the Hague Convention; to a large extent it covered the same ground as the measures poposed by the Advisory Committee; it also included provisions for the complete prohibition of the manufacture and distribution of heroin, and for the progressive suppression within 10 years of the importation of raw opium for the purpose of making prepared opium. But what was of chief concern to India in the American suggestions was the redraft of Article 1 of the Hague Convention. This draft Article 1, subject to a proviso regarding the production and export of raw opium for the purpose of making prepared opium, read as follows:—

"The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium and coca leaves, so that there will be no surplus available fo purposes not strictly medical or scientific."

The effect of this draft Article, if it had been adopted, would, of course, have been to impose on India and other producing countries an obligation to limit to medical and scientific purposes not only the production of such raw opium as is produced for export to manufacturing countries, but also production for immediate consumption within the producing country, consequently, the limitation would also have applied to consumption within such producing countries. International regulation of production for export had been recognised by the Advisory Committee, the Assembly and the Council, as legitimate and desirable, but none of these authorities had given any countenance to the idea of international interference in the domestic practices of the producing countries in regard to the consumption of their home-grown products. It is important to realise that the American proposal, simple though it appears, did involve international regulation of these practices.

Unexpected character of American proposal.

The proposal was also unexpected. It is true that international regulation of domestic usage had been implicit in the original American propositions submitted to the Advisory Committee in May 1923. But the references to those propositions contained in the resolution of the Advisory Committee, and in Resolution No. 6 of the Assembly, limited their application to the case of manufactured drugs, and, as a corollary, to the production of raw opium to the extent only

to which it is used for such manufacture or for other medical and scientific purposes. Those resolutions, limiting and interpreting the American propositions, had been accepted by the American delegations at the Advisory Committee and the Assembly. Moreover, the Indian reservation, which had been recorded at the meeting of the Advisory Committee in order to make assurance doubly sure, had been passed over by the American delegation without challenge; they had indeed, on 4th June 1923, at first written a note regarding all the reservations made by the Advisory Committee, and in this they had offered certain objections to the Indian reservation; but this note had almost immediately been withdrawn by them.

Throughout the discussions in the Advisory Committee and at the Assembly Mr. Porter had laid stress on the fact that America had no desire to interfere with the domestic legislation of another country. In the Fifth Committee of the Assembly he stated on 18th September 1923, with reference to the Indian reservation, that "he did not desire to discuss questions of purely domestic legislation in connection with the use of opium, but the Government of the United States did not consider any international traffic in opium for other than medical or scientific purposes to be legitimate, except under the conditions explicitly laid down in the Hague Convention." *

It would appear that the American attitude had undergone certain changes in the course of 1923 and 1924. Originally the American propositions appear to have meant that raw opium should not in future be produced at all except for medicinal and scientific purposes, and, in fact, that the Hague Convention as it stood already involved an obligation of this kind. Subsequently, however, the American representatives appear to have acquiesced in the view that it was not necessary to limit production for home consumption in this way, and that the limitation of production for export was sufficient; thus, Mr. Porter's object, in September 1923 was only to limit the international traffic in opium to medical and scientific purposes. Again, certain American suggestions, which were referred to the Preparatory Committee early in 1924, reverted to the original plan; but at a later date, when the Preparatory Committee met, a draft programme, dated 10th June 1924, which was submitted by the American representative, and was one of those discussed, had reference to production for export only, except that it suggested (in its preamble) a general undertaking "to adopt from time to time, in so far as varying . . . varying local conditions permit, domestic measures to the end that ultimately use of opium . . . will be confined to medical and scientific purposes." The American representative at the meeting of the Advisory Committee in August 1924 had also raised no objection to the programme proposed by the Committee.

The American draft Article 1, now submitted to the Conference, therefore came as a surprise. It was clear that for a great variety of valid reasons it could not be accepted in regard to the eating of opium by the people of India; but the Indian Delegation had received no instructions as to their attitude towards it, as the matter had been supposed to be excluded from the discussion in view both of the commonsense construction of the Assembly's mandate (Resolution No. 6) and of the history of the events leading up to the Conference. It seemed clear that the Conference had no competence to discuss the matter, and for this reason, as well as in view of their lack of instructions, the Indian delegation felt bound to ask for a ruling on the question of competence. The opportunity for doing so arose on 28th November, when Mr. Porter formally moved that the suggested draft Article 1, should be referred to the appropriate Committee for consideration.

Debate on competence question.

In the debate, which opened in the afternoon of 28th November and was continued on 1st December, efforts were made by the Indian delegates (Mr. Campbell and Mr. Clayton), with the support of the British and Netherlands delegates (Sir M. Delevingne and Mr. Van Wettum), to convince the Conference that its mandate and agenda, while including the question of production for export, designedly excluded that of production for use in the producing country. Mr. Clayton, who spoke first, and Mr. Campbell directed their arguments to showing that the programme had been purposely so framed as to limit the field of discussion to subjects on which agreement was possible, and had therefore eliminated those subjects on which reservations had been made in the Advisory Committee in June 1923. Mr. Campbell was also able, from detailed personal knowledge, to explain the nature of the agreement that had been reached at that time between the Advisory Committee and the American delegation, as a result of which it had been assumed that the question of domestic use would not be raised at the Conference. Evidently the convoking authorities had restricted the agenda with the express object of avoiding otiose and academic discussion of projects which the countries directly concerned had already indicated could not be carried into effect. Mr. Porter, in reply to Mr. Clayton, suggested that if the American draft Article were discussed and accepted for inclusion in the Convention, it would be open to any of the producing countries to make reservations in acceding to it, but Sir M. Delevingne later pointed out that this was a case in which reservations to the Convention meant failure. Sir M. Delevingne also made it clear that in his view the subject of

* Minutes of the Fifth Committee of the Fourth Assembly.

production for domestic use was not included in the scope of the Conference, that the latter had been determined by the convoking authority, and that a majority of the Conference had no power to make far-reaching additions to it.

It was submitted by the Indian delegation that, so far as this Conference was concerned, the question of competence, could be decided by a ruling from the Chair. The President, however, not unnaturally, preferred to leave the decision to the Conference, merely indicating his personal view that the Conference was competent to discuss the American draft Article, if it wished to do so. It is understood that this personal opinion was based on the view that the American proposal was sufficiently covered by the agenda and need not be regarded as an addition to it. He accordingly put to the vote, Mr. Porter's motion that the draft Article should be referred to the appropriate Commitee, and this was carried by 26 votes to 1 (India), with nine abstention (Australia, Bolivia, British Empire, France, Greece, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom and Turkey). Mr. Campbell, under instructions which he had just received, reserved the right of the Government of India to raise the question, thus decided, before the Assembly of the League, and also asked that the actual discussion of the draft Article should be deferred to as late a date as possible in order that the Indian delegation might have some opportunity of obtaining instructions as to their attitude towards it when the discussion took place.

General importance of the question of competence.

Sir M. Delevingne's view that the Conference could not by a majority vote substantially enlarge its mandate, appears to be one of considerable interest, and became relevant to the later attempt to add the question of prepared opium to the agenda. The point was stated in the following passage:—

"When a Conference of plenipotentiaries has been convoked to consider a particular question or group of questions, with a view to arriving at an international agreement, and the Governments interested have sent their plenipotentiaries with powers to deal with that question or group of questions only, the scope of the Conference can only be enlarged by mutual consent, that is to say, with the consent of the Governments represented, who would have to give their delegates the additional powers necessary, and, I imagine, also with the consent of the convoking authority, in this instance the Council of the League."

On the later occasion, a similar view was stated by Lord Cecil in connection with the question of prepared opium (on 19th January 1925):—

"I venture to think that it is quite clear that the Conference cannot extend its mandate except by unanimous consent; it can only deal with and decide questions which are contained in the document which summons it; and it would be a precedent, as it appears to me, of the greatest gravity if a Conference were to take upon itself to extend a mandate that has been given to it."

Again, on 21st January, Lord Cecil stated that the British Government felt very strongly that to extend the scope of the Conference "would be to import into gatherings of this kind an irregularity and uncertainty which in the end might have very serious consequences for the whole system of international conferences. It believes that it is of the utmost importance that nations, when they accept an invitation to attend a Confeence, may be in a position to be absolutely certain that no attempt will be made to extend the ambit of the Conference beyond the terms of the invitation which has been addressed to them."

CHAPTER III.—RAW OPIUM. GENERAL ACCOUNT OF INDIAN CASE.

Difficult position of Indian delegation.

It will be recognised that the decision of the Conference on this question of its competence placed the Indian delegation in a position of serious difficulty. It made it evident that the majority of the Conference either had no desire to confine themselves to solving the drug problem, or else did not realise the true conditions of that problem, and might therefore be misled as to the proper methods of solving it. Mr. Porter, on 28th November, had spoken as if the production of opium in India, whether for export or for home consumption, were part and parcel of the problem of drug addiction. It was assumed by the American and many other delegations that the use of the manufactured drugs could not be limited to medical purposes, unless the production of the raw opium also were so limited; and, further, that with this object it was unsafe to draw any distinction between the raw opium intended for export and that produced for home consumption.

Moreover, the motive of the Indian delegation in raising the question of competence was the subject of much misconception and misrepresentation. The Indian and British delegations had made their stand on the competence question as a matter of principle, and because they had no instructions in regard to the American proposal, and also in order to save the time of the Conference. But though these motives were clearly explained in the debate, the attitude of the Indian delegation was none the less misunderstood, and was, in some quarters, characterised as obstruc-

tive. It was implied that India's reason for objecting to discussion was that the American proposal constituted an advance on the Hague Convention, and that, if it were once discussed, she could show no valid case against its adoption; perhaps, also, that she wished to conceal some failure to implement her existing obligations under the Hague Convention itself. This may seem hardly credible in view of India's well-known record, the publicity which she has always welcomed, and the fullness and frequency with which the action taken under the Hague Convention and the policy of the Indian authorities have been stated, and the Indian practice of moderate opium-eating has been explained, especially by Mr. Campbell at meetings of the Advisory Committee. But it must be remembered that nearly, all the Governments represented were those of consuming and manufacturing countries, and the knowledge which their representatives possessed of conditions in the producing countries was naturally limited; moreover, most of the delegates came from countries which are not represented in the Advisory Committee; and it was not to be expected that many of them would have a close acquaintance with the proceedings of that Committee, or, consequently, with the activities of the League of Nations, on the subject of opium, and the loyal support which the Government of India had consistently rendered to it.

Statements of the Indian case.

The Indian delegation had therefore to commence a prolonged endeavour to familiarise the Conference with the facts of the position in India. In this task we had no common ground with the delegations of the other producing countries; for the latter in most cases were not prepared to resist the American proposal, and stated that they could accept it in principle, subject to reservations of a nullifying character which India, on its side, was not prepared to make.

We do not intend to give detailed descriptions of the repeated occasions on which we offered explanations of the Indian position or particular aspects of it. Instead of doing so, we have thought that it might be useful in the present Report to compress into a single statement, necessarily bald and imperfect, the account which we felt called upon to give on these various occasions of the opium policy of the Indian authorities and the practice of opium-eating in India. We will afterwards mention the principal debates and discussions in committee in their chronological order.

Control of production.

The Hague Opium Convention of 1912 refers in its preamble to the gradual suppression of the abuse of opium, and in Artilec 1 provides that "the Contracting Powers shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium unless laws or regulations on the subject are already in existence." The method of consuming opium in India is by eating or swallowing, and the opium so used is raw opium as defined by the Convention. For generations prior to the date of the Hague Convention its production and distribution in British India have been controlled by Government in a manner that was accepted as a model by the framers of that Convention. Production is a Government monopoly; the poppy is cultivated under Government supervision; practically the whole of it is grown by licensed cultivators in specified areas of a single province and must be delivered to the Government Opium Department. The acreage under cultivation has decreased from about 614,000 acres in 1905-06 to 141,000 in 1922; cultivation in the Indian States has also decreased from about 146,000 acres in 1905 to about 64,000 in 1921-22. The whole of the opium produced in British India and a certain amount, which is purchased from the Indian States and represents a considerable portion of their production, is "manufactured," *i.e.*, is made ready for packing and transport, at a Government factory. The total weight of opium which the factory manufactured in 1922-23 was about 1,900,000 lbs. It is interesting to note that this is less than $\frac{1}{17}$th of the amount, 15,000 tons, estimated by the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking as the annual production in China. In view of the falling demand for opium the Government of India is now arranging for the further restriction both of cultivation in British India and of purchases from the Indian States. The whole of the opium handled by the factory is either exported for purposes that are legitimate under the Hague Convention, or is sold at cost price to the Provincial Governments, which thus become responsible for its distribution. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, the control of the cultivation and "manufacture" of opium and of its sale for export is exercised by the Central Government, and the control of distribution for consumption within the province is placed under Provincial Governments, and in all provinces except Assam is transferred to the charge of an Indian Minister, who is responsible to a Legislative Council containing a majority of members elected by the people of the province.

Amount of revenue from opium.

In the year 1923-24 the total revenue of the Central Government from all sources under the head of opium was 3,186,000*l*. gross, but after deducting production costs and the expenses of central administration this figure is reduced to 1,245,000*l*. net; this revenue is almost entirely made up of the proceeds of sales for export and sales at cost price to Provincial Governments. An outside figure for the total of the revenues of the Provincial Governments from Opium (which comes under the head of excise)

for the same year is 2,145,000*l*. gross; this figure includes transit duties and fines, etc., in respect of other excise besides opium; it is also not possible to reduce this gross revenue to its net figure because the expenses of provincial administration on opium cannot be distinguished, from those of other excise administration, which is carried on by the same staff; this opium revenue is chiefly made up of license fees and profits on the resales of the opium purchased at cost from the Government of India for consumption in the provinces. The combined gross figures given above (3,186,000*l*., *plus* 2,145,000*l*. = 5,331,000*l*.) amount to 3·36 per cent. of the total gross revenues of India (158,728,000*l*.) in 1923-24.

In calculating the real proportion which opium revenues bears to the total revenues in India, it seems in some ways fairer to take the gross revenue of the Central Government from exports only, and the total gross revenue of the Provincial Governments; for that part of the central gross revenue which is derived from sales of opium to Provincial Governments is all absorbed by expenditure on its production and sale. In 1923-24 the total gross revenue from exports was 2,376,000*l*.; this with the total of the gross revenues of the Provincial Governments (2,145,000*l*.) gives a combined amount of 4,521,000*l*., which is 2·84 per cent. of the total gross revenues of India (158,728,000*l*.).*

Contr l of export.

The opium exported from India was until recently wholly disposed of by monthly auction sales at Calcutta, and originally the bulk of it was bought for the China market. In order to assist the Chinese Government in putting down the abuse of opium, the Government of India from 1908 onward secured progressive annual reductions in the amount exported on condition that Chinese internal production was reduced *pari passu;* its export to China was entirely prohibited in 1913, when China was declared to be free of poppy cultivation. During this period the Government of India also placed a limit on the total of their exports to all destinations, in order to guard against export to China through indirect channels. The limit fixed was 14,000 chests (of 140 lbs.) in 1911 and 13,200 in 1912. This is far above the total of Indian exports in recent years. They have been reduced from 12,231 chests in 1919 to 8,544 in 1923.

Direc· sa'e agreements.

The Convention of 1912 prescribes, among other provisions for the control of export of raw opium, that it shall not be exported to countries which prohibit its import, and that, when a country restricts its import, its export shall be controlled accordingly. These provisions have always been strictly observed by the Government of India, and since 1915 it has also been their policy to substitute for the Calcutta auction sales a system of direct sale to the Government of the importing country, the object being to make it as certain as possible that Indian opium is not sent to any country contrary to its Government's wishes. The greater part of the opium now exported is sold under this system, and such opium as is still sold at the Calcutta auctions is not now allowed to be exported to countries the Governments of which have entered into direct sale agreements. The Government of India have current direct sale agreements with the Govrnments of Malaya, Hong Kong, the State of North Borneo, the Netherlands East Indies, Siam, Ceylon and Sarawak. These agreements, of course, place no obligation on the purchasing Governments to buy any particular amount of Indian opium, but merely regulate the price at which it may be bought and the details of the method of sale. It may be added that, apart from the opium thus sold direct by the Government of India, that which goes to Indo-China and Macao, though it is purchased at the Calcutta auctions, is purchased on account of the Governments of those colonies. The Government of India, so far as they are concerned, have been perfectly willing to conclude direct sale agreements with those Governments also, and with that of Japan, which now takes only a small amount of Indian opium (for use in Formosa).

Impo t Certificate System.

With effect from 1st January 1923, the Government of India have also adopted a system recommended to all Governments by the League of Nations Advisory Committee as a means of reinforcing the provisions of the Convention regarding exports. Under this system, known as the "Import Certificate System," the Government of the exporting country undertakes to grant licences for export in respect only of consignments that are covered by a certificate from the Government of the importing country, stating that they are required for legitimate purposes. Thus, not only the opium sold direct by the Government of India, but also the residue that is sold at the Calcutta auctions, is certified by the Governments of the importing countries to be required for legitimate purposes.

Destination of exports.

The whole of the opium exported, except some export to Persia, which has now been stopped, and export for medical purposes to the United Kingdom, is sent to the Governments of the countries already mentioned. In all of these countries, except Ceylon, where some

* Rupees converted throughout at 1*s*. 6*d*.

opium is eaten, it is required solely for the preparation of opium for smoking; the use of prepared opium is temporarily continued in these countries, chiefly for the sake of Chinese addicts, under Chapter II of the Convention, pending its gradual suppression. The Government of India is not guided by revenue considerations.* It does not seek to sell its opium, and is even unwilling to sell it except for a purpose guaranteed to be legitimate. It would accept prohibition or restriction to any maximum in the case of any country that desired it. And it holds itself free even to insist on such prohibition or restriction against the wishes of the Government of an importing country, if it is convinced that the conditions prevailing there are such that the import certificates that are offered cannot be relied upon as an absolute guarantee that the opium which is demanded will not find its way into the contraband trade or be put to some improper purpose. While fully reserving its right thus to restrict or prohibit export, the Government of India is naturally cautious in exercising it, since to do so might seem to reflect on the good faith of another Government's import certificates; but, none the less, it can and does actually take such action when the circumstances evidently require it.

Drugs are sometimes produced in India at the Government factory in relatively small quantities that are required for medical purposes in India, or are sent to the United Kingdom. Indian opium also is sometimes exported for the legitimate manufacture of drugs. But all such exports of opium or drugs are sent in the first instance to the United Kingdom, and so become subject to the very strict safeguards against illicit trade imposed by the authorities in that country before they can be re-exported. Moreover, when prices are normal the opium used for drug manufacture is mostly European, Turkish, or Persian, because these have a much higher morphine content than Indian opium.† No Indian opium is exported to China. The illicit traffic in drugs in Europe and America and the abuse of opium-somoking in China are, therefore, quite unrelated to the question of opium exported from India.

Control of internal distribution.

Distribution of opium within the provinces has been controlled by Ministers, except in Assam, since 1921, when India obtained her new reformed constitution. The Ministers have inherited a most strict system of control from the earlier authorities. The Opium Act of 1878 prohibits the manufacture, possession, transport, import, export, and sale of opium except as permitted by rules framed under the Act, and provides for the confiscation of any opium in regard to which an offence is committed. All transactions are at every stage regulated by elaborate rules made by the Provincial Governments ; imports into the provinces from outside British India are closely restricted, so that a province's supply of opium consists practically of the amount purchased by the Provincial Government from the Government of India; this is sold only to licensed vendors or druggists, and the licenses of the retail vendors are subject to the most stringent conditions designed to restrict abuse ; a limit is placed by law on the amount that an individual purchaser may possess at any one time, and retail prices are artificially fixed at high levels, and have been progressively enhanced, so as to discourage sales so far as is possible without incurring under risk of stimulating smuggling.

Its progressive characters.

We laid stress on the fact that this system of control is not crystallised and sterotyped. It has evolved historically and is capable of further progress and development. The control of internal distribution has been strengthened since the time of the Hague Conference, and is in continuous process of being strengthened still further, with a view to the progressive limitation of the use of opium and the elimination of abuse. With these objects it has been the policy to reduce the limits of legal private possession, to increase the price at which the Provincial Governments issue opium to the licensed shops and to diminish the number of such shops. Since 1910-11 the issue prices have been enhanced to amounts two or three times as great as they were then, and the number of shops has been reduced by about one-third. The success of this policy is shown by the marked decrease in consumption which will be later mentioned. No doubt further progress is possible but there are certain facts and necessities that limit and condition it ; thus it cannot be pressed forward so rapidly as to provoke popular discontent, based on genuine hardship or widely felt grievance, by refusing the minimum supplies required for customary or legitimate use, which in many cases will be medicinal use: it must also be accompanied by an effective control of contraband, which is not an eacy matter ; and must be gradual so as not to drive unsatisfied consumers into the hands of the smuggler ; further, it must avoid a danger, which is ever before the eyes of the Indian authorities, of causing such a sudden restriction of supply as to lead to the substitution of morphine, cocaine, and other drugs for more dele-

* "If the . . . . . Governments concerned decide to restrict the amount imported, the exports from India will be automatically reduced. The fact that this involves a further reduction in the revenues of the Government of India . . . . will not for a moment be allowed to affect the Government's attitude." (Sir B. Blackett in the Indian Legislative Assembly, 15th September 1924.)

† From about 12 to about 17 per cent. Indian opium produced for export to the United Kingdom for medical purposes, which is selected on account of relatively high morphine content and has a consistency of 87½ degrees, contains on an average about 9·5 per cent. of morphine ; the ordinary opium produced for export, which is not selected and has a consistency of 71 degrees, has a considerably lower morphine content.

terious than opium. India has preferred real control to the facile course of nominal prohibition, which would enable her to display minimum figures of consumption to the outside world, at the cost of driving the traffic underground, or of leaving a vacoum that might all too readily be filled by the habit of other narcotics infinitely more liable to abuse.

The policy of raising the issue price, which is intended to check demand, has, of course, the incidental result of keeping the revenue receipts of the Provincial Governments at a fairly high level; but it is manifestly unreasonable to make this a cause of reproach. In the absence of prohibition, the monopoly system is clearly the best and perhaps the only, method of effective control. Given a Government monopoly, the most severe critic would hardly suggest that it should avoid making revenue in the only way that that could be done short of a measure of prohibition, namely, by selling opium at cost price to the consumer and thus popularising its use over the widest possible field. But the strongest argument against a hasty change is the success which the present system has already achieved, with its promise of further success in future. The rate of consumption seems to be gradually approximating towards the level indicated by medical science as a standard for western countries. Success has been possible because public opinion itself in India is strongly opposed to the abuse of opium. But if the system that has been laboriously and gradually developed were suddenly abandoned and were everywhere replaced by some system of prohibition, the work of securing effective control would have to recommence afresh on a new basis, grave difficulties that can be estimated and probably others that cannot be forseen, would have to be encountered, and there is no evidence at present that the masses of the people would be willing to co-operate in a change that would certainly involve them in great inconvenience and hardship.

Special system in Burma.

In Burma, in addition to the general system of control of distribution, a special system has been adopted to suit the special conditions which differentiate that province from the rest of India. The population is 13,000,000, including 900,000 Indians and about 150,000 Chinese, of whom 100,000 Chinese are immigrants. All consumers are registered and rationed. The system is of two kinds. In the first place, so far as the Burmese population is concerned, prohibition of opium has been in force in Upper Burma since 1886, the date of its annexation; and in Lower Burma consumption is prohibited except for the rationing of persons registered on a list which was closed in 1903. In the second place, there is the registration and rationing of non-Burmese consumers; the need of opium amongst the Indians and Chinese in the province is recognised, but the Government, which is ready to meet within limits the actual requirements of these races, only does so on terms which reduce to a minimum the chance of their becoming an agency for the spread of opium consumption among Burmese; accordingly lists are kept open for the registration of consumers, but each registered person is strictly rationed according to his proved consumption, and no unregistered person may be supplied with opium.

The total number of registered Burmese consumers went down from 34,600 in 1902 to about 14,000 in 1911-12, and has been further reduced to 3,571 in 1923-24. There are about 16,000 Indian consumers and about 20,000 Chinese. Burmese consumers, like Indians, are predominantly opium-eaters, not smokers; only one in seven or eight consumers is a smoker. There is now a third kind of registration specially provided for smokers in Burma; but we will describe the special methods recently introduced for the control of smoking by the Chinese and the few Burmese who still practise it, when we come to deal with the question of prepared opium.

Recent step in Assam.

In Assam control of distribution has not been transferred to ministerial charge. The problem in this province is recognised as more difficult than in many parts of India. The rate of consumption is still relatively high, though it is enormously lower than it was 50 years ago. Special steps have recently been taken to reduce it further. In the three years between 1921-22 and 1923-24 both the price at which opium is issued by the provincial Government and the maximum prices at which the licensed vendor may retail it, have been progressively and steeply raised; at the same time every shop is rationed, so that retail prices tend towards their maxima, and the ration has been progressively reduced. A system of registration has also been introduced, and an experiment is being made in some localities in rationing consumers. In the five years ending 1923-24 the rate of consumption has been reduced by nearly 50 *per cent*.

Popular control through Provincial Councils.

In the other provinces it is significant that since the institution of popular control of the subject no fundamental change has been made in the existing law or policy in regard to opium-eating. If there were any popular demand for a change of system this could be effected by the representatives of the people in the Legislative Councils. As regards these provinces we repeated the declaration made by Lord Hardinge in the Fifth Committee of the Assembly of the League in 1923; if a Provincial Council wishes to restrict still further the sale of opium for eating or to try the experiment of prohibiting its sale except for medical or scientific purposes, it is

open to the Indian Minsters to initiate legislation in that sence; and in the event of any such measures of a practicable and lawful nature being initiated in any province, they would undoubtedly receive from the Government of India such support as might be required to assist in rendering them operative and in providing a fair test of success.

Recent interest of national leaders, etc.

Although the people of India, through their representatives, the responsible Ministers in the provinces, have hitherto taken no action towards a change of system, great interest in the question of Indian opium has recently been shown by members of the Central Legislature, by philanthropists and by some of those who are accounted national leaders in the fields of social work and general politics. This interest is partly the result of the international attention that has been directed to the general question of opium and drugs. Its value is appreciated by the Government of India, which is glad of opportunities for the discussion of the Indian system. Collections of articles have appeared in the *Servant of India*, by Mr. Kodanda Rao, which clearly explain this system, and point out that where further progress may be sought it is within the competence of the reformed Provincial Governments. These articles amount to a justification of the Government of India's policy. In the Central Legislature, on the other hand, whereas previously questions used sometimes to imply a criticism of the Government of India for having sacrificed India's trade with China, they are now, on the contrary, more often motived by the view that further restriction, both of export and internal trade, is desirable. An unofficial enquiry was also conducted by the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, and its results have been compiled by the Rev. W. Paton. He advocates among other things the general adoption of the system of registration, licensing and rationing which is already in force in Burma. Other unofficial investigations have been made by the Rev. C. F. Andrews, with special reference to Assam, on behalf of the Indian National Congress. The latter body in 1924 passed a resolution containing some criticism of the Government of India, and perhaps not entirely unbiassed by the ordinary motives of political opposition, but even this might be welcomed as an indication of awakened interest. There are also signs that the basis of the temperance movement in India is being extended to include a closer attention to the question of opium. Lastly, we may mention that among the many petitions presented to the Opium Conferences in favour af the world-wide restriction of narcotic drugs to the needs of medicine and science was one from India, signed indeed on behalf of only a minute proportion of her population, but with the names, among others, of Mr. Gandhi and Sir Rabindranath Tagore.

Enquiries set on foot by Government of India.

Although some of this activity, as was to be expected from its improvised character, has led to misinformed statements and insufficiently considered proposals, the Government of India is far from indifferent to it as an expression of the new interest taken in the subject by the leaders and moulders of Indian thought. Sensitive to public opinion and ready even to forestall it, the Government of India is not averse from considering the desirability of an official enquiry in regard to the control of distribution. There are also certain specific points brought into prominence by the unofficial enquiries mentioned above which deserve examination. But the initiative lies with the Provincial Governments and with the responsible Ministers who form part of them. These authorities are rightly jealous of their "spheres of influence" under the reformed constitution, and the Central Legislature itself is also specially vigilant in criticism of any action by the Central Government which it fears may encroach on them. At the same time the new interest in the subject taken by certain leaders and bodies of social workers has not apparently yet had time to form a general public opinion which could influence the responsible authorities through the electorates and the Councils. The Government of India, therefore, has to move with great caution in considering the need of enquiry into matters that belong to provincial Ministers. The most that it can at this stage undertake is to suggest enquiries to the Provincial Governments, and it has already felt able to take certain steps in this direction; thus it is consulting these Governments on the following points:—(1) the advisability of co-ordination in the policy of adjoining administrations in regard to the retail price of opium, so that the raising of the price in one province may not be defeated by smuggling from another; (2) the desirability of taking special measures to check consumption in areas, where it is relatively large; (3) the desirability of special measures to check a practice of giving opium to children to keep them quiet, where it exists—as, for example, among working mothers in certain industrial areas.

It can be confidently anticipated that the Provincial Governments will co-operate with the Government of India in an exhaustive enquiry into these points; and when their replies are received the Government of India may have further material for considering the possibility and desirability of a more general enquiry.

The existing policy for the control of opium is the result of generations of experience; the almost universal method of consuming opium in India is by eating or swallowing, and not by smoking; the practice dates probably from the 16th century, and for the last hundred years it has been recognised that any attempt to eradicate it by an edict of the Central Government would be open to all the objections involved in bureaucratic interference with popular custom. To a large extent, also, the eating of opium is quasi-medical, *i.e.*, it is used for the prevention, cure or alleviation of disease, as a prophylactic, as an anodyne, and as the commonest and most treasured household medicine of the people, to most of whom qualified medical assistance is inaccessible. This quasi-medical use undoubtedly covers a large percentage of cases in which opium is of recognised medical value, especially under the climatic and other conditions of India; and both in such cases, and in others, it is not probable that opium, which is regarded and taken as a medicine, will be taken in immoderate quantities. Opium is also taken as a solace, a tonic and a restorative, to avert or lessen fatigue, and in other ways in which, when moderately used, it is relatively innocuous. In some parts also there are ceremonial usages, on social and religious occasions, which naturally cannot be ignored. We emphasised that, whatever the nature of its uses, they were generally likely to be moderate, and also that there is some proof of this, as a fact throughout most of India, in the statistics of consumption. We pointed out that Indians are generally moderate in their habits, being indeed capable of a degree of asetism unknown in western countries, and also that they have learnt discretion in the use of opium from long traditional experience of it; for these reasons, it it not probable that cases of inveterate addiction are a frequent result of the employment of opium. Throughout the greater part of the country, whether cases of the use of opium can be medically justified or not, it is not a question of addiction, but of moderate use; and its use in mild doses, by people who are accustomed so to use it, is not likely to have evil results in any way comparable with European and American addiction to drugs more than 10 times as potent as Indian opium. Indeed it is probable, as seems to have been recognised by Indian social reformers, that the spread of the alcohol habit in India is a far more urgent danger than the continuance of the habit of opium-eating.

Practice of opium-eating in India.

The statistics of opium consumption in British India show a marked decline in recent years, from 1,031,040 lbs. in 1910-11 to 630,802 lbs. in 1922-23, and to 609,408 lbs. in 1923-24. This is a welcome sign of the success of the Indian system and is attributable to the policy of progressive increase in retail prices and the other steps that have been described. The annual amount now consumed in British India gives a *per capita* consumption of less than 18 grains or about 1·1 grammes, whereas in 1895 the *per capita* consumption was 27 grains. The figure of 18 grains is comparable with those returned by some European Governments as representing the actual medical and scientific requirements of their countries. Moreover, if certain allowances, which seem necessary, are made, it is not greatly in excess of the figure suggested by the medical committee of the Conference as reasonable for the medical and scientific requirements of countries possessing a highly organised system of medical assistance, *viz.*, ·45 grammes of opium at 10 per cent. morphine content. For the raw opium eaten in India is understood to have a lower morphine content, and the Indian figure of *per capita* consumption includes veterinary uses, which must certainly be extensive in view of the fact that there is more than one head of cattle and horses to every two of the human population. When the total consumption per head of the poulation, including all uses—medical, veterinary, quasi-medical and all non-medical uses—is only 1·1 grammes of opium with perhaps 9 per cent. morphine content at 90° consistence, it is evident that there is not a great margin such as would be required to account for grave and widespread abuse if it existed. Consumption is of course greater in some provinces than in other, and in certain provinces and urban areas may appear excessive. Addiction may, as in other countries, occur in some localities and in individual cases, but, if so, the cases, must be rare in comparison with those of moderate use throughout the country as a whole. We made it abundantly clear that India would accept the test of *per capita* consumption in place of the medical and scientific test proposed by America.

Per capita consumption.

These were some of the facts and arguments which we continuously used in the committees and the full Conference and in private conversations with delegates. Under the instructions which we received, we stated that the Government of India could accept the American proposal so far as it related to production for export; that is, production could be so limited that there would be no surplus available for export, except for medical and scientific purposes or to those importing countries where the use of prepared opium is still authorised and so long as such authorisation should continue; if the Amercian delegation had been content with their proposal in this form, we should have gladly co-operated in seeking to secure its acceptance by the Conference; it would have marked a valuable advance in securing more adequate control of the international trade by bringing other producing countries into line with a position which India in effect has already, though

Objections to American proposal.

alone, adopted as her general policy in relation to exports. So far as India was concerned, the point of difference with the American delegation arose only in connection with production for home consumption. Whether from ungrounded fear that it is not practicable to draw a line between the two classes of production, or from a desire to correct supposed internal abuses, or from whatever motive, the adherents of the American theory insisted that all use of opium must be confined to medical and scientific purposes, and declined every suggestion for the amendment of the draft Article. So far as consumption in India is concerned, this particular proposal was clearly impossible. It was not a question of further developing control along the lines of the Indian system or of reducing consumption, or accepting the *per capita* test, or of taking special measures in particular provinces; the only question at issue was that of introducing into India as a whole an entirely new system which would certainly be impracticable and undesirable. In resisting this proposal we sought to make it clear that the Government of India are not actuated by financial motives: further, that their policy fortunately does not have to take too serious an account of economic difficulties such as govern the attitudes of Persia and Turkey, since there is no large class of the population in India whose livelihood absolutely depends on the cultivation of the poppy, as there is in other producing countries in the existing state of their economic organisation. Our opposition to the American plan was based on the impossibility of making it compatible with the true interests of the Indian people, not as producers, but as consumers, or with their present wishes as signified by the policies of their Ministers in their Legislative Councils. It would interfere with legitimate and traditional practices and would make it impossible to supply even the proper medical needs of the population in a country where, from climatic and other causes, such requirements are relatively large; for the quasi-medical and non-medical uses of opium in India are so interwoven that it would be an administrative impossibility to distinguish between them, and thus to permit the former while prohibiting the latter. Moreover, by limitation to strictly medical purposes the American delegation intended, as they explained in committee, limitation to the prescriptions of medical practitioners holding a European or equivalent qualification. But such doctors with registrable qualifications are few in number in India; there is comparatively little demand for their services, and he vast masses of the population are too poor and remote to procure their attendance, even if they wished for it. The American proposal would therefore have caused great hardship: it would have eliminated the greater part of the remedial uses of opium in India, would have made its employment when self-administered by the sufferer a punishable offence, and would, of course, have precluded all possibility of recognising practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine.

Objection to making a reservation

Many delegates, including some who were themselves medical experts, were gradually brought to appreciate India's difficulties in uprooting traditional practices and substituting the imported standards of western science. But some delegates suggested that the Conference could quite well adopt the American proposal, and leave India in signing the Convention to make a separate reservation of her inability to accept that particular Article. This suggestion would not have been a solution. India, as is well known, has set herself a high standard in the discharge of her international obligations, as well as showing an example of willingness to undertake many that have involved far-reaching amendment of her laws. We knew that it would be impossible to attach her signature to a Convention and at the same time to make a private reserve touching not some matter of minor detail, but the most important article. Here again, however, we would have been ready to accept the American draft Article subject to the addition of a proviso, in the Article itself, saving the rights of the authorities in India to continue, as under the Hague Convention, to regulate the production of opium for home consumption in a manner not obnoxious to the wishes of the Indian people.

Different position of other producing untries.

Apart from India's objection to the American draft Article, most of the other producing countries also had special objections of their own, though all of them except Turkey were at first willing to allow them to be the subject of separate reservations and to agree in principle to the American proposal. Turkey, however, was unwilling to make any advance on the provisions of the Hague Convention, to which she becomes a party under the Treaty of Lausanne. The Turkish delegate stated that in his country opium is not consumed, but is produced largely for export, and his difficulty was based on the economic position of the cultivator. The substance of the Persian objections was similar; the substitution of other crops for the poppy was impossible without the provision of irrigation works and greatly improved internal transport, which would render it feasible, under Persia's climatic conditions, and profitable to grow and market products less easily portable than opium: for this purpose a loan of 10,000,000 tomans and certain other concessions were required. These conditions were set out in an explanatory memorandum, and the Persian delegate was ready to accept all America's proposals subject to satisfaction of the requirements therein stated; on the other hand, unless these requirements were

met Persia could do nothing to carry out new obligations and would even be unable to ratify the Hague Convention itself.

The attitude of these two countries would therefore have remained unaffected even if the American draft Article had been confined to the question of exports without embracing home consumption. They were unable to accept restriction of exports to medical purposes unless and until they found the means of offering an alternative livelihood to the cultivator. It is an interesting speculation how far these objections would have weighed with the Conference if an issue had been joined on the question of limiting exports only to medical and scientific purposes. At best they must appear of somewhat dubious validity, for the regulation of the export of opium and the prevention of the illicit traffic is certainly a proper subject for international regulation, and in this sphere it was undeniably open to the Conference to agree to limitation in accordance with the American formula; in fact, such limitation of exports was one of the main points included in the mandate of the Conference, but on this point, in the result, it was unable to attain to a full measure of success.

Question of domestic jurisdicti

The Indian objection to a corresponding method of restricting home consumption was on an entirely different footing. Quite apart from the merits of applying the medical test in this connection, any kind of regulation of the use within a country of its home-grown raw products would constitute an intervention in a matter of intimate domestic concern which seems to overstep the limits of legitimate international action. Thus in India, for example, the question is one that should be left for the Indian people to settle for themselves without international dictation, and we were able ultimately to rally considerable support for this view.

CHAPTER IV.—RAW OPIUM. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE.

Discussion in committee before Christmas.

The American draft Article was referred to Sub-Committee B, on which India was represented originally by Mr. Campbell, and, after his departure on 6th December, by Mr. Clayton. The discussion of it commenced on 10th December by which time we had received instructions to endeavour to secure its amendment either by the insertion of the words "for export" after the word "available" or by the adoption of a proviso saving the rights of Governments in India to regulate the domestic consumption of raw opium. Mrs. Hamilton Wright, who at first represented the United States in the sub-committee, made a suggestion, which was elaborated on the following days, that a commission should visit producing countries other than India to investigate the economic measures necessary with a view to the limitation of the production of opium to medical and scientific purposes. This suggestion was favoured, or not declined, by the producing countries concerned. A special sub-committee of the representatives of the United States and the producing countries was formed, in which, on 11th December, Mr. Clayton moved that no modification of Article 1 of the Hague Convention was possible until further information was available as to conditions in the producing countries; it seemed clearly inconsistent to adopt the American draft Article and at the same time propose a commission to investigate the possibility of giving effect to it. India and Turkey voted for Mr. Clayton's motion, the United States against, and the remaining delegates abstained. After this inconclusive vote the American delegation proposed that the producing countries should accept the American draft in principle and make their own reservations as to the time when, and conditions under which, they could give effect to it. The American delegation declined a suggestion made by Mr. Shepherd (Australia), who was acting as Chairman of the special sub-committee in the absence of Dr. Chodzko (Poland) that an agreement should be reached by inserting the words "for export" after the words "no surplus available." At a later meeting, on 17th December, Mr. Norris, of the United States delegation, repeated its proposal of 11th December. Thus the object of the United States delegation at this date was to obtain the acceptance of their draft Article in principle and subject to such reservations as the producing countries might make. No conclusion had been reached when the Conference adjourned for Christmas. Before the adjournment, we recorded in the sub-committee a suggested amendment of the American draft Article (in the event of its being adopted); this suggested amendment was couched in the following terms:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this Article the right is expressly reserved to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in India to control as heretofore the production and distribution of raw opium within their territories in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912, provided always that no surplus shall be available for export save under conditions expressly provided for in the present agreement."

Events after the Christmas adjournment.

We utilised the period of the Christmas adjournment to report the position to the Government of India through the India Office, and in order to leave no stone unturned in our efforts to meet the American point of view we thought it right to seek instructions as to the possibility of India accepting the American principle as part of the preamble of the Convention, *i.e.*, as a guiding principle, but not as a rule for immediate application. But after the most careful consideration of this suggestion it was decided that it could not be adopted; some of the undoubtedly legitimate uses of raw opium in India cannot be classed as medicnal, and the Government of India could not, of course, give lip service to a principle which they could forsee no possibility of carrying into effect; moreover, there could be no object in the adoption of such a principle by India, as there is no connection between the international traffic and India's domestic policy.

When the Conference reassembled we circulated a memorandum summarising once more the Indian case. In this memorandum we also referred to the question of the interpretation of Article 1 of the Hague Convention; it was part of the American contention, as was stated in the propositions of 1923, that according to the spirit and true intent of that Convention the use of opium for other than medicinal and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate. This interpretation, however, is at variance with the report which Mr. Hamilton Wright himself made to the United States on behalf of the American delegates at the Hague Opium Conference. In that report he stated the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention to be that "the interested Governments must effectually bring under some sort of Government supervision, either by the monopoly system as practised in India or by authorisation of persons, the production and distribution of raw opium." We appended to the memorandum for consideration by Sub-Committee B certain draft resolutions accepting Mr. Hamilton Wright's interpretation of the Hague Convention as correct, affirming the right of each country to control its internal consumption, and proposing a draft Article for inclusion in the new Convention aiming at the suppression of the abuse of opium; this draft Article read in the following terms:—

> "The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium and the suppression of its abusive use. In particular, they shall undertake effective measures to prevent any export of raw opium not specifically permitted by the provisions of this Convention."

Improvement in position.

Lord Cecil, who became leader of the British delegation on 19th January, delivered a speech to the Conference on that day, in the course of a debate, which had been adjourned over Christmas, on the question of the competence of the Conference to deal with prepared opium. In this speech Lord Cecil gave a very clear *exposé* of the whole opium question, pointing out that it included four distinct and separate parts—the medical use of opium and its derivatives, the eating of raw opium, the smoking of prepared opium, and, finally, the all-important question of drug addiction. Lord Cecil took this early opportunity of explaining and defending with his great authority the control of raw opium in India and the policy of the Indian Governments both in regard to export and internal consumption.

Our position was, of course, enormously strengthened by Lord Cecil's wholehearted and powerful support. Various minor events also contributed to change the situation. The report of Sub-Committee D, which was concerned with the point of view of the consuming countries and was ready for submission to the Conference, referred among other matters to a proposal that an international Central Board should be empowered to fix the amount of a country's reasonable requirements; the general opinion of Sub-Committee D was that it could not agree to any such limitation of the sovereign powers of a State and that it should be left to each country to control its internal consumption. Moreover, Sub-Committee C, which was concerned with the production of coca leaf, had prepared a report pointing out that its limitation to medical and scientific purposes could not be realised because, for one reason, it would imply the absolute prohibition of the harmless consumption of this raw product in several South American countries; the report (which was subsequently adopted by the Conference) stated that it was impossible to limit production either for home consumption or even for export in the way contemplated by the American draft Article 1.

Further discussion in committee.

Sub-Committee B did not hold any meetings during the 10 days following the resumption of the Conference, but on 29th January it took note of the Indian memorandum that had been circulated and of an oral statement by Mr. Clayton; he stated that the Indian delegation had occupied the interval since the adjournment before Christmas in careful consideration of the question at issue, in a spirit of conciliation and desire to approximate as closely as possible to the American position; he now proposed that the sub-committee should accept the American proposal with such alterations as would prevent its affecting the internal control exercised by each State in its own territory; this object would be effected if, for example, the draft article appended to the Indian memorandum were adopted.

met Persia could do nothing to carry out new obligations and would even be unable to ratify the Hague Convention itself.

The attitude of these two countries would therefore have remained unaffected even if the American draft Article had been confined to the question of exports without embracing home consumption. They were unable to accept restriction of exports to medical purposes unless and until they found the means of offering an alternative livelihood to the cultivator. It is an interesting speculation how far these objections would have weighed with the Conference if an issue had been joined on the question of limiting exports only to medical and scientific purposes. At best they must appear of somewhat dubious validity, for the regulation of the export of opium and the prevention of the illicit traffic is certainly a proper subject for international regulation, and in this sphere it was undeniably open to the Conference to agree to limitation in accordance with the American formula; in fact, such limitation of exports was one of the main points included in the mandate of the Conference, but on this point, in the result, it was unable to attain to a full measure of success.

Question of domestic jurisdicti

The Indian objection to a corresponding method of restricting home consumption was on an entirely different footing. Quite apart from the merits of applying the medical test in this connection, any kind of regulation of the use within a country of its home-grown raw products would constitute an intervention in a matter of intimate domestic concern which seems to overstep the limits of legitimate international action. Thus in India, for example, the question is one that should be left for the Indian people to settle for themselves without international dictation, and we were able ultimately to rally considerable support for this view.

CHAPTER IV.—RAW OPIUM. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE.

Discussion in committee before Christmas.

The American draft Article was referred to Sub-Committee B, on which India was represented originally by Mr. Campbell, and, after his departure on 6th December, by Mr. Clayton. The discussion of it commenced on 10th December by which time we had received instructions to endeavour to secure its amendment either by the insertion of the words "for export" after the word "available" or by the adoption of a proviso saving the rights of Governments in India to regulate the domestic consumption of raw opium. Mrs. Hamilton Wright, who at first represented the United States in the sub-committee, made a suggestion, which was elaborated on the following days, that a commission should visit producing countries other than India to investigate the economic measures necessary with a view to the limitation of the production of opium to medical and scientific purposes. This suggestion was favoured, or not declined, by the producing countries concerned. A special sub-committee of the representatives of the United States and the producing countries was formed, in which, on 11th December, Mr. Clayton moved that no modification of Article 1 of the Hague Convention was possible until further information was available as to conditions in the producing countries; it seemed clearly inconsistent to adopt the American draft Article and at the same time propose a commission to investigate the possibility of giving effect to it. India and Turkey voted for Mr. Clayton's motion, the United States against, and the remaining delegates abstained. After this inconclusive vote the American delegation proposed that the producing countries should accept the American draft in principle and make their own reservations as to the time when, and conditions under which, they could give effect to it. The American delegation declined a suggestion made by Mr. Shepherd (Australia), who was acting as Chairman of the special sub-committee in the absence of Dr. Chodzko (Poland) that an agreement should be reached by inserting the words "for export" after the words "no surplus available." At a later meeting, on 17th December, Mr. Norris, of the United States delegation, repeated its proposal of 11th December. Thus the object of the United States delegation at this date was to obtain the acceptance of their draft Article in principle and subject to such reservations as the producing countries might make. No conclusion had been reached when the Conference adjourned for Christmas. Before the adjournment, we recorded in the sub-committee a suggested amendment of the American draft Article (in the event of its being adopted); this suggested amendment was couched in the following terms:—

> "Notwithstanding anything in this Article the right is expressly reserved to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments in India to control as heretofore the production and distribution of raw opium within their territories in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912, provided always that no surplus shall be available for export save under conditions expressly provided for in the present agreement."

We utilised the period of the Christmas adjournment to report the position to the Government of India through the India Office, and in order to leave no stone unturned in our efforts to meet the American point of view we thought it right to seek instructions as to the possibility of India accepting the American principle as part of the preamble of the Convention, *i.e.*, as a guiding principle, but not as a rule for immediate application. But after the most careful consideration of this suggestion it was decided that it could not be adopted; some of the undoubtedly legitimate uses of raw opium in India cannot be classed as medicnal, and the Government of India could not, of course, give lip service to a principle which they could forsee no possibility of carrying into effect; moreover, there could be no object in the adoption of such a principle by India, as there is no connection between the international traffic and India's domestic policy.

Events after the Christmas adjournment.

When the Conference reassembled we circulated a memorandum summarising once more the Indian case. In this memorandum we also referred to the question of the interpretation of Article 1 of the Hague Convention; it was part of the American contention, as was stated in the propositions of 1923, that according to the spirit and true intent of that Convention the use of opium for other than medicinal and scientific purposes is an abuse and not legitimate. This interpretation, however, is at variance with the report which Mr. Hamilton Wright himself made to the United States on behalf of the American delegates at the Hague Opium Conference. In that report he stated the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention to be that " the interested Governments must effectually bring under some sort of Government supervision, either by the monopoly system as practised in India or by authorisation of persons, the production and distribution of raw opium." We appended to the memorandum for consideration by Sub-Committee B certain draft resolutions accepting Mr. Hamilton Wright's interpretation of the Hague Convention as correct, affirming the right of each country to control its internal consumption, and proposing a draft Article for inclusion in the new Convention aiming at the suppression of the abuse of opium; this draft Article read in the following terms:—

> " The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium and the suppression of its abusive use. In particular, they shall undertake effective measures to prevent any export of raw opium not specifically permitted by the provisions of this Convention."

Lord Cecil, who became leader of the British delegation on 19th January, delivered a speech to the Conference on that day, in the course of a debate, which had been adjourned over Christmas, on the question of the competence of the Conference to deal with prepared opium. In this speech Lord Cecil gave a very clear *exposé* of the whole opium question, pointing out that it included four distinct and separate parts—the medical use of opium and its derivatives, the eating of raw opium, the smoking of prepared opium, and, finally, the all-important question of drug addiction. Lord Cecil took this early opportunity of explaining and defending with his great authority the control of raw opium in India and the policy of the Indian Governments both in regard to export and internal consumption.

Improvement in position.

Our position was, of course, enormously strengthened by Lord Cecil's wholehearted and powerful support. Various minor events also contributed to change the situation. The report of Sub-Committee D, which was concerned with the point of view of the consuming countries and was ready for submission to the Conference, referred among other matters to a proposal that an international Central Board should be empowered to fix the amount of a country's reasonable requirements; the general opinion of Sub-Committee D was that it could not agree to any such limitation of the sovereign powers of a State and that it should be left to each country to control its internal consumption. Moreover, Sub-Committee C, which was concerned with the production of coca leaf, had prepared a report pointing out that its limitation to medical and scientific purposes could not be realised because, for one reason, it would imply the absolute prohibition of the harmless consumption of this raw product in several South American countries; the report (which was subsequently adopted by the Conference) stated that it was impossible to limit production either for home consumption or even for export in the way contemplated by the American draft Article 1.

Sub-Committee B did not hold any meetings during the 10 days following the resumption of the Conference, but on 29th January it took note of the Indian memorandum that had been circulated and of an oral statement by Mr. Clayton; he stated that the Indian delegation had occupied the interval since the adjournment before Christmas in careful consideration of the question at issue, in a spirit of conciliation and desire to approximate as closely as possible to the American position; he now proposed that the sub-committee should accept the American proposal with such alterations as would prevent its affecting the internal control exercised by each State in its own territory; this object would be effected if, for example, the draft article appended to the Indian memorandum were adopted.

Further discussion in committee.

No American representative was present at this meeting, and the sub-committee adjourned, but on 2nd February Mr. Norris and Mr. Porter attended and we found that the attitude of the American delegation had not relaxed but, in a way, had stiffened. They still declined to consider any amendment of their draft Article, and whereas before Christmas they had been willing that it should be accepted only in principle and with reservations, it was now their object to ascertain how far it could be accepted without any reservations whatsoever. This question was put by Mr. Norris to each representative of the producing countries in turn. None would accept it on such terms except Egypt and China (which was represented not as a producing, but as a consuming country, since the production of opium in China is not officially recognised by the Chinese Government). Each producing country's representative was then asked whether he could accept the Indian draft Article, aiming at the suppression of abuse, without reservation, and each replied in the affirmative except Turkey and Persia.

A long discussion followed in which various points in the Indian case were explained in answer to questions and criticisms. It was suggested that the suppression of abuse was a valuable and proper provision in an international convention; it would, of course, be for each Government to determine exactly what constituted abuse in the conditions of its own country. The United States delegation, however, was unable to accept our draft Article. Mr. Shepherd again made the suggestion that the American draft Article should be accepted with an amendment applying it to production for export only, but this also met with no response.

The attitude of the various producing countries was now clearly defined, and on 3rd February the sub-committee adopted a proposal of Mr. Shepherd to report that it could reach no agreement on the American draft Article. A vote of the whole sub-committee on the Article was not taken; such a vote would have served small purpose, since even if a majority had been in favour, it would have consisted almost entirely of non-producing countries.

This agreement to differ had the same effect on the American draft Article as a negative decision by the sub-committee; it had not been adopted by the committee to which the Conference had referred it on 1st December, and therefore could not come back to the Conference; it could, however, of course be moved afresh at a plenary session either by the American or any other delegation.

Withdrawal of American delegation.

On 6th February the President received a letter from Mr. Porter withdrawing the American delegation; the reasons of this step were explained in a memorandum, from which we quote the following passage:—

"The reports of the various Committees of the Conference plainly indicate that there is no likelihood, under present conditions, that the production of raw opium and coca leaves will be restricted to the medicinal and scientific needs of the world. In fact, the nature of the reservations made show that no appreciable reduction in raw opium may be expected."

The memorandum went on to argue that though the Conference seemed likely to improve the control of the manufacture of, and traffic in drugs, such control could not be adequate without a strict limitation of the production of their raw material to medical and scientific purposes; the American delegation had also hoped that certain other proposals which they had made for the suppression of opium-smoking would have had the indirect result of reducing the production of raw opium by restricting the market for it. We have yet to describe the history of these proposals; they had been accepted by the opium-smoking countries, but only on condition that certain action should first be taken by the producing countries. The memorandum commented that "no restriction of the production of raw opium under such conditions can be expected." It ended, however, by promising the continued co-operation of the United States in international efforts to combat the illicit traffic on the basis of the Hague Convention.

The reason therefore of the American withdrawal seems to have been primarily the attitude of the producing countries generally, the extent of their proposed reservations and the fact that none of the principal producers except India was in the position to promise any appreciable advance on the obligations of the Hague Convention; secondarily, it was the inability of the opium-smoking countries to accept unconditionally the American policy of suppression.

Effect of the withdrawal.

The withdrawal of the American delegates aroused mixed feelings. It was carried out with considerable tact and dignity; the memorandum was temperately worded, and contained an explanation of the attitude adopted by the United States delegation throughout the proceedings; they had been bound by very strict instructions contained in a joint resolution of Congress of 15th May 1924, from which they were not allowed to deviate; and there was some sympathy with them in the dilemma in which they had thus been placed. Perhaps the chief effect of the withdrawal was to stimulate the desire to do something to satisfy the sections of public opinion in all countries which had supported the American proposals.

Sympathy with the American draft Article 1 had recently been waning to some extent, but its strength was now suddenly revived under the influence of these feelings

among the delegations at large which had no particular interest in the matter; and some others also now became anxious to approximate more closely to the American point of view for the sake of a harmonious ending to the Conference and the effect on public opinion. On the whole we judged that it was practically certain that when the sub-committee's report was debated in the Conference the American draft Article would be resuscitated by some influential delegation either in its original or perhaps in an amended form.

On the following day, 7th February, the President read to the Conference the American letter and memorandum, and speeches complimentary or critical were delivered by various delegates. There was also a letter announcig the withdrawal of the Chinese delegation. M. Loudon (Netherlands) criticised the whole conduct of the United States delegation; Mr. Porter had introduced discussions of the whole of the Hague Convention in a Conference that was only concerned with the provisions regarding drugs; the effect of the reservations made by India and other countries in the Advisory Committee in 1923 was to exclude the questions of the use of raw and prepared opium from the proper scope of the Conference, since they showed that on these questions no agreement with the American principle was possible; yet these very points were the essential features of the present American proposals. M. Loudon also referred to the rigidity of the instructions given to the United States delegation, and pointed out that an international conference necessarily implies mutual concession, frank discussion and good will; he stated that Mr. Porter had never taken the trouble to explain his point of view or to answer the arguments of his opponents. Lord Cecil and M. Daladier (France) made friendly but critical speeches. Lord Cecil admitted what was said in the American memorandum as to the evident impossibility of giving effect to the principle of limiting opium production to medical and scientific purposes without the co-operation of the producing countries. M. Daladier hoped that the American proposal under this head might be accepted by the Conference without too serious modifications.

Commencement of debate on raw opium.

In the afternoon of the same day, 7th February, the reports of the sub-committees were presented to the Conference. When the relevant report of Sub-Committee B was presented, the *rapporteur*, Mr. Shepherd, made no mention of the American draft Article, as the sub-committee had remained divided on that subject, and had consequently made no recommendation. We were well aware, however, that matters would not be allowed to rest in this position, and Mr. Clayton therefore took the immediate opportunity of explaining to the Conference the methods of regulating the use of opium in India, and the case against interfernce therewith; among other points, he laid stress on the impossibility of applying the American medical test, owing to the lack of doctors qualified by western standards, and of chemists, the low figure to which *per capita* consumption has now been reduced, and the fact that this provided a good test of the efficiency of the Indian system and of the rarity of abuse. The Conference could decide on a universal aim and obligation—the suppression of abuse—and might apply a universal test, namely, the figure of annual consumption per head of human beings, which could be published to the world by an international Central Board; but each State should be left free, as regards the actual tenor of its laws, to enact what was best applicable to its own particular local circumstances; the Indian delegation desired no change in the wording of Article 1 of the Hague Convention, but would, if necessary, agree to the adoption of the American draft Article limited by the words " for export."

The Italian delegation, supported by Dr. Chodzko (Poland), made a proposal that the American draft should be adopted and that dissentient States should be left to make individual reservations if they chose to do so.

The Turkish delegate announced that his Government could not consider limitation of production unless enabled to guarantee the cultivators against loss. The delegate of Jugoslavia also stated that for economic reasons his Government could not reduce production beyond its present limit. Persia made the reservation that the conditions laid down in the Persian Memorandum* must be satisfied; and the Greek delegate stated that Greece could accept the American proposal only if all the great producing countries did so without reserve.

Summarising the debate, Lord Cecil stated that he thought that it was the general feeling of the Conference that, so far as possible, the American proposal should be adopted as a general principle, at any rate as far as traffic in opium was concerned; he alluded also to India's willingness to accept the proposal as regards exports, but doubted whether all producing countries could even go so far as that. On Lord Cecil's motion the debate was adjourned to allow time for an attempt to find a generally satisfactory solution.

Consideration of alternative courses.

During the period of adjournment we considered alternative courses of action. So far as India was concerned, no addition to Article 1 of the Hague Convention was necessary or particularly desirable, and our instructions expressly forbade any acceptance of the American proposal in the sphere of domestic consumption. The new Convention would have to include a chapter corresponding to Chapter 1 of the Hague Convention, which dealt with raw opium, in order that coca leaf might be included in the provision limiting the

*See page 451.

number of towns, ports or other localities through which export and import are permitted (Article 2 of the Hague Convention). But there was no technical reason why the new chapter should vary the old obligation regarding the control of the production and distribution of raw opium. On the other hand, the then existing attitude of the Conference excluded the possibility of the simple omission of the American proposal, and in a spirit of concession and co-operation we were ready, as we had always been, to accept it, subject to suitable amendment. From the Conference point of view the best amendment appeared to us to be certainly the insertion of the words "for export" in the American draft; there would then be an obligation on the producing countries to confine export, and production of an exportable surplus, to what might be required by the medical and scientific needs of the countries of destination. It was possible that such an amendmnt would go too far for the delegates of the other producing countries (except the Egyptian, who was anxious to go further). Nevertheless, we felt that the proposal was one that ought to be made. It was one of the objects for which the Conference had been summoned, and was within the scheme of work drawn up by the Advisory Committee with India's collaboration. It seemed to us that it was desirable to explore every possibility of giving effect to the workable features of the American plan.

An alternative suggestion was the addition of a proviso saving the right of each Government to decide, and imposing on it the obligation to declare, the extent to which it would accept the American principle and give effect to it. It was, indeed, doubtful whether such an amendment would do any more than the other, or even so much, to satisfy the supporters of the American view inside and outside the Conference; in Sub-Committee B, on 2nd February, and in their memorandum explaining their withdrawal the United States delegation had clearly indicated that they now attached no value to the adoption of their Article under such conditions, and that they had receded from the position taken up before Christmas, when they had stated that they would be content with the principle and had been ready to acquiesce in extensive reservations. But, at the same time, such an amendment would have certain clear advantages, both from the international and the Indian point of view. For example, it would mean that the position of each producing country must be clearly defined and declared to the world,—an opportunity which India at least would have gladly welcomed. Moreover, it would be similar, in a generalised form, to one of the amendments that we had put forward in the sub-committee, specially saving the rights of the Indian authorities. A proviso of this character inserted in the Article would not be open to the same objection as a reservation, for it would oblige the other Contracting Parties to recognise and respect the limits of adhesion to the Article that might be laid down by each producing country for itself. For these reasons we sought and obtained contingent instructions permitting us in the last resort to concur in the American draft, amended by the addition of a proviso in the following terms:—

> "Further, any Contracting Party may declare, at the time of its signature of, or accession to, the present Convention, the limitations subject to which it accepts this Article as regards the production and distribution of raw opium for consumption in its territories. If such a declaration be made, the other Contracting Parties agree that this Article shall only apply in the case of the Contracting Party making the declaration, subject to the limitations contained in that declaration."

Resumption of the debate.

When the debate was resumed on 10th February, we stated that the Indian delegation would perfer that Article 1 of the Hague Convention should remain in force for the present; the discussion had shown that an advance would be premature; the Conference, summoned for another purpose, had not the means of arriving at a well-considered decision and it would be better to preserve the question intact till a later date; the Conference was suggesting various League of Nations enquiries in other connections, and these might perhaps throw more light on this subject also; if, however, this solution of the deadlock that had arisen did not commend itself, the Indian delegation was prepared to accept the American draft if it were amended by the insertion of the words "for export" and its application were thus limited to production for international trade; this would be in accord with the principle of non-intervention in a matter of exclusive domestic jurisdiction, such as the use to which raw opium is put inside the country that produces it; in India the question of internal regulation was one for the decision of the Indian people and they had power to deal with it under the reformed constitution. We therefore proposed that the American draft should be so amended.

Dr. Guindy (Egypt) followed with a proposal that the American draft should be adopted unaltered. Thus there were now three proposals before the Conference, the Italian for the adoption of the American proposal subject to individual reservations, the Indian, and the Egyptian. The President was about to put the Indian proposal to the vote when M. Daladier, who on the 7th February had hoped that the American draft would be adopted without too serious change, now proposed that Article 1 of the Hague Convention should be retained instead. This apparent change of attitude caused some surprise. To us, at any rate, it was unexpected, but we naturally, at once, withdrew our own proposal in favour of a course that we had ourselves submitted to the Conference

as the best solution. The French proposal was supported by the delegates of Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Following the withdrawal of the Indian proposal the Italian proposal was also withdrawn, and the field was thus clear for a vote between the two remaining proposals, M. Daladier's and Dr. Guindy's. This was about to be taken when Lord Cecil asked for and obtained an adjournment of the Conference till the afternoon.

Adoption of American proposal with Lord Cecil's amendment.

At the afternoon session M. Loudon revived the proposal that had been withdrawn by the Indian delegation in the morning. Lord Cecil then spoke, suggesting that the task of the Conference was to combine two principles, that of non-intervention in domestic affairs and that of confining the traffic in opium to medical and scientific purposes; such a synthesis could be effected in two alternative ways,—either by limiting the American proposal to the case of production for export, or by adopting it generally in its entirety and at the same time freeing individual countries from it to the extent that it interfered with their domestic concerns; he embodied the latter suggestion in the text of the proviso which we have already quoted, and stated that the British delegation would be prepared to accept either of the two solutions suggested.

These two alternatives were referred to a special sub-committee representing the British Empire, India, France, the Netherlands, Italy, Egypt, Turkey and Persia. The French proposal had thus for the time being lapsed. The sub-committee met at once and by 6 votes to 2 adopted the suggested proviso altered by the omission of the words " for consumption in its territories " after the words " production and distribution of raw opium "; the effect of this alteration was to widen the latitude of the declarations that could be made, so as to enable a State such as Turkey, which does not consume but does produce, to declare its non-acceptance of the American principle even in regard to production for export. M. Daladier himself, as *rapporteur* of the sub-committee, loyally defended its proposal, though it was clear that he personally would have preferred his own proposal, *viz.*, simply to retain Article 1 of the Hague Convention.

The proviso was now put to the vote as an amendment to the American proposal and was carried by 13 (Australia, British Empire, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Jugoslavia, Siam and Switzerland) to 1 (Irish Free State), with 14 abstentions, including those of the Latin-American countries that were still present, and Egypt, Japan, Persia, Poland and Turkey. The American Article as amended was then adopted by 19 votes with 9 abstentions. M. Sugimura (Japan) had stated the reason of his abstention on the first vote to be that he did not know whether the proposal represented an advance on the Hague Convention or a retrogression, and Mr. MacWhite had explained his adverse vote by pointing out that the proviso had the effect of weakening the Hague Convention itself. This, although of course not intended, was literally true, because it was contemplated that Article 1 of the Hague Convention would be superseded by the corresponding Article of the draft Convention now under discussion, and the proviso to this Article now adopted was so worded as to allow declarations of non-acceptance not only of what was new in the revised Article but also of the original obligation, simply to control production and distribution, taken over from Article 1 of the old Convention.

Proposed addition to Lord Cecil's amendment.

This point, which was more or less a matter of drafting, had, of course, to be dealt with, and when the draft Article came up for its first reading on the 12th February the Swedish delegate moved the addition of a further paragraph as follows:—

> " Such limitations shall not in any case render the obligations accepted under this Article by the Contracting Party concerned less extensive than those prescribed by Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912."

This fresh addition was supported by us and Mr. Riddell (Canada); the latter took the opportunity to explain that the motive of his support of the proviso itself was Canada's respect for the principle of legislative autonomy, which had been derived from the British community of nations, and was fundamental in the League of Nations itself. M. Denichert (Switzerland) made an alternative proposal having the same effect as the Swedish proposal; in the course of his speech he also incidentally gave support to the point of view of the producing countries. M. Toivola (Finland) commented on the complexity of the proceedings; the Conference had before it the original text of the Hague Convention, the United States proposal, an amendment to this proposal, and two amendments to the amendment; it was natural in such circumstances that delegates should begin to suspect an attempt to weaken the Hague Convention, and he accordingly proposed the simple adoption of Article 1 of that Convention without any amendment. This proposal was seconded by Turkey.

Adoption of French proposal in place of amended American proposal.

M. Kircher, who was now leading the French delegation, also complained that the Conference was placed in a paradoxical position as a result of its contradictory decisions; it had decided on a certain kind of restriction of the production of opium, and it had decided that the producing countries need not so restrict it, and in fact that they need not restrict it at all; now, however, it was proposed that the producing countries should restrict production to the extent involved by the Hague Convention;

the result of these successive vacillations was that the Conference had returned by devious routes to M. Daladier's proposal that Article 1 of the Hague Convention should be retained; he suggested that it would be better to adopt Article 1 of the Hague Convention simply and without circumlocution; if, however, it were desired to make an advance, he proposed the following text:—

> "The Contracting Parties undertake to strengthen the laws and regulations which they have adopted in virtue of the Hague Convention of 1912, in order to ensure the control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium."

This proposal was greeted with loud applause; it was evident that the patience of the Conference had been exhausted by the long discussion and was overtaxed by the additional complication introduced by the Swedish amendment; apart from this, however, the Conference, after 48 hours' consideration, regretted its approval of the proviso itself, and vaguely suspected that it had, as it were, signed a blank cheque which could be filled in by the producing countries to any amount. Accordingly support of M. Kircher's rather modest proposal came now even from quarters, such as Egypt and Poland, where there had previously been most anxiety for the adoption of the American principle. The French proposal was ably resisted by Sir M. Delevingne. He pointed out the anomalies of the use of the word "strengthen." Indeed the unqualified use of this word seemed to imply that the Contracting Parties had failed to carry out an obligation that already existed, either by not enacting laws sufficient to control production and distribution or by not applying them and making them effective. M. Kircher defended his proposal as being inspired by a sympathetic recognition that in China it had not been possible to make the law effective; his proposal might lead to an advance in this respect; on the other hand, France recognised the economic difficulties of the producing countries in the Near East, which made it impossible to make a more marked advance at the present stage in the direction of the American ideal. The French proposal was supported by Turkey and Greece, but further opposition came from Sweden, Canada and Australia, and from the Irish Free State, which desired to revive the American proposal. After a further reply by M. Kircher, a vote was taken, first of all on the British proposal with the Swedish amendment. We voted for this, but it received only 9 votes in all and was therefore clearly lost. The French proposal was subsequently carried by 17 votes, in which we joined, as it appeared now to be the only proposal before the Conference.

Final adoption of the amended French proposal.

Even then, however, the question was not finally concluded. The difficulties as to the meaning of the word "strengthen" (*renforcer*) proved to be too great for the drafting Committee to settle. On 18th February, after various attempts, the British, French and Indian delegations succeeded in agreeing on a fresh text. The French proposal as it stood, apart from other objections, placed no obligation on a new Contracting Party which had never acceded to the Hague Convention. It was therefore decided to divide it into two logical parts, the first repeating the obligation contained in Article 1 of the Hague Convention and the second containing a further obligtion. In the next place, in order to meet the objection to the unqualified use of the word "strengthen," it was decided that the fresh obligation should be to review from time to time the laws and regulations already existing, with a view to their being strengthened if it were found to be necessary. On the same day the Article came up for its second reading, and M. Kircher proposed the new text, which was unanimously adopted, and appears as Article 2 of the Convention:—

> "The Contracting Parties undertake to enact laws and regulations to ensure the effective control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium, unless laws and regulations on the subject are already in existence; they also undertake to review periodically, and to strengthen as required, the laws and regulations on the subject which they have enacted in virtue of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912 or of the present Convention."

Suggested commission of enquiry in Persia, etc.

There were two further points arising out of the Report of Sub-Committee B. The first of these was Mrs. Hamilton Wright's suggestion that a commission should visit opium-producing countries, other than India, to investigate their economic difficulties. This had been accepted by the sub-committee in principle, but the American delegation had apparently intended that the method of appointing the commission should be determined by the Conference itself; the remainder of the sub-committee had wished that it should be appointed under the auspices of the League of Nations, and the American delegation had reserved its opinion on this point. On 10th February Mr. Shepherd presented the Report to the Conference, and on the suggestion of Lord Cecil it was agreed that the Conference might make a recommendation regarding such a commission to the Council of the League of Nations.

Secondly, the sub-committee had suggested that a further committee of agricultural, economic and financial experts should visit Persia, in connection with the requirements set out in the Persian memorandum; but the Persian delegate had taken exception to some of the expressions used in the resolution in which this suggestion was embodied.

Ultimately the Conference dealt with both these points by including in its Final Act a recommendation (No. V), asking the Council of the League to examine the suggestion of a commission to visit Persia and certain other opium-producing countries, should they desire it, to study their economic difficulties (in collaboration with their Governments), and to advise as to the measures which could be taken to make it possible to limit their production of opium to the quantities required for medical and scientific purposes.

There is no connection between this suggestion and the commission which is to be appointed by the Council of the League at the end of five years to decide whether the opium-producing countries have taken sufficient measures to prevent the smuggling of opium into the countries where smoking is still permitted. We will deal with the latter subject in connection with the question of prepared opium.

CHAPTER V.—PREPARED OPIUM. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE.

Indian position.

The Hague Convention provides in Chapter II (Article 6) that measures shall be taken for the gradual and effective suppression of the manufacture of, internal trade in, and use of prepared opium, with due regard to the varing circumstances of each country concerned, unless regulations on the subject are already in existence.

Prepared opium is opium made ready for smoking. Whereas the moderate eating of opium is thought to be natural and legitimate in India, opium-smoking is regarded as a vice and is universally reprobated by public opinion. The habit is not native to the country; it is rarely found save among the disreputable and is severely repressed.

The question of prepared opium in India outside Burma is a relatively simple one, since the practice of opium-smoking is condemned by public opinion itself. The sale of prepared opium is prohibited, and its manufacture is also forbidden, except by an individual for his own use from opium lawfully in his possession. As it is essential to allow the use of raw opium in India, it might be difficult to prevent an individual using his supply of raw opium to make a smoking preparation for his own consumption; but the legal limits prescribed for the private possession of preparations of opium are considerably less than those fixed for raw opium, and as smoking is extremely wasteful and consumes a far greater quantity of the drug than eating, this tends to put excessive indulgence out of the question.

Under the reformed constitution the control of the use of prepared opium, as of raw opium, is now, except in Assam, in the hands of the provincial Ministers and Legislative Councils.

The practice of opium-smoking, when it exists, takes the form of social rather than of solitary indulgence. The Government of India suggested some time ago that smoking dens should be suppressed by making the assembly of three or more persons for the purpose of smoking opium a penal offence. Legislation on these lines has been passed by the Legislative Council of the Punjab, and has been introduced in those of the Central Provinces and the United Provinces.

Position in Burma.

In the Province of Burma the question of prepared opium is of more importance, mainly owing to the presence of a Chinese community, some of whom are smokers; and Burma has accordingly been treated as one of the Far Eastern territories where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised under Chapter II of the Hague Convention. As such, this province came within the purview of the First Conference. The practice of opium-smoking exists, not among Indians, nor to any appreciable extent among the Burmese, but among the Chinese resident in the province. The Government of Burma has adopted the most stringent measures towards its gradual suppression in accordance with Article 6 of the Hague Convention. Since April 1921 it has not allowed prepared opium to be sold in the Government shops. It had long ago devised and put in force a system of registration and rationing of all consumers whether eaters or smokers. In 1924 it introduced, in addition, a special system of registration of smokers, and no person not so registered will now be allowed to possess prepared opium. The number of Chinese registered in 1924 under the scheme was 18,346; including Chinese smokers who had not yet been registered, it may be estimated that the total number of Chinese consumers is about 20,000, or about one in seven of the total Chinese population. Each smoker is attached to one shop only, and is strictly rationed. As already stated, the total number of Burmese consumers, nearly all of whom are eaters, was only 3,571 in 1923-24; there are also about 16,000 Indian consumers (opium eaters), so that the total number of opium consumers of all races in Burma supplied with Government opium is in the neighbourhood of 40,000 out of a population of 13,000,000. But unfortunately, in recent years there has been evidence from seizures of an extensive contraband traffic which delays the effective suppression of opium-smoking.

Agenda of the First Conference.

The First Opium Conference commenced its sessions on 3rd November 1924. The States represented were those that possess territories in the far East where the use of prepared opium is still temporarily authorised, *viz.*, the British Empire, India (in respect of Burma), France, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and Siam, and also China. M. Van Wettum, delegate of the Netherlands, was elected President, and Prince Charoon, delegate of Siam, Vice-President.

The agenda of the Conference consisted of two parts, the first a consideration of the measures to be taken for giving effective application in the Far Eastern territories to Part II of the Hague Convention, and the second a consideration of the situation in China and the measures to be suggested to the Government of the Chinese Republic to bring about the cessation of the illegal production and use of opium in that country. It was decided at the second meeting that both parts should be taken up from the outset, the first part being discussed at the morning sittings and the second in the afternoons. Some discussion arose as to whether the Chinese delegate should be present at the meetings concerned with the first part. China claimed that she had a right to be present at the discussions on all questions coming before the Conference, and in particular that, as Chinese subjects in the territories of other Powers were the chief consumers of prepared opium, she was entitled to be present to watch over their interests. This claim was finally acquiesced in by the other Powers. India did not intervene in this debate, as the delegation considered that in view of China's obligations under Chapter II of the Hague Convention it was difficult to exclude her from the discussion of the measures to be taken under that chapter.

Debates on present situation in China.

The two parts of the agenda will be dealt with in this Report separately, the second portion relating to the Chinese Republic being taken first. Four meetings only were devoted to this subject and the results were inconclusive.

The agenda subdivided the subject into two parts: first, the consideration of the present situation in China with regard to the production of opium and the effects on the control of the use of opium in the neighbouring territories; and second, the consideration of the measures which might be suggested to the Chinese Government. At the first meeting on the afternoon of 5th November, M. Sze, the Chinese delegate, spoke first. His speech contained no recognition of the real position in China. He claimed that China was still wholly in favour of prohibition, but that her hands were tied largely owing to the existence of extra-territorial rights, and that the supply of opium to Chinese in other Far Eastern territories increased her difficulties. He admitted that owing to temporary distorted political conditions, there had been to a certain extent a recrudescence of the cultivation of the poppy and of the production and use of prepared opium. He held, however, that this could in no way be regarded as an excuse for inaction on the part of the other Powers, and he ended by proposing that those Powers should immediately embark on a policy of prohibition, complete restriction to medical and scientific purposes being realised within a definite and brief period, subject to the rationing of addicts under medical control.

In a speech on the previous afternoon, M. Sze had said that he could not tolerate a discussion of the internal situation in China. His present speech amounted to a demand that the full scope of the American propositions submitted to the Advisory Committee in May 1923 should be accepted by other Powers, who on their part should be content with the assurance that, when administration in China should again become effective, the Government of the Republic would enforce prohibition in its territories also.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that the Chinese production of opium had been estimated before the Advisory Committee at 15,000 tons a year, and that, owing to the influx of contraband opium from China, opium administration in various territories, notably Burma, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements, was becoming difficult and might soon become impossible. What the Conference expected from China was a recognition of these facts and some constructive proposal which would remedy matters.

On 6th November Sir Malcolm Delevingne continued the debate in a very effective speech. He fully supported Mr. Campbell's suggestions, and quoted figures of smuggling of China opium into Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements in support of the view that the position in China was the dominating factor in the Far East. He concluded by an appeal to M. Sze to alter his attitude, failing which the proceedings of the Conference on the Chinese question would necessarily be futile.

Debates on the question of the measures which could be suggested to the Government of China.

The next item on the agenda was the question of the measures that could be suggested to the Chinese Government. On this subject no delegate seemed at first prepared to speak. Mr. Campbell then enquired whether, apart from the general question of the cultivation of opium in China, it would not be possible to take some measures to prevent the outflow of contraband opium from China. M. Sze promised a reply at a later date, and M. Sugimura (Japan) intervened with a short speech in which he expressed the view that the Chinese assurances should be accepted, and that time should be given for their fulfilment until the new democratic Central Government should have introduced the necessary order and authority into the country. In the meantime, the Conference should concentrate its efforts on drawing up an arrangement to be carried out in the territories belonging to other Powers. He added that it might be necessary to lay down as a condition of adhesion to any arrangement on the part of other Powers that China should accept it as and when she could.

At the next meeting on 13th November M. Sze spoke first, but confined himself to reading a declaration to the effect that China would not depart from the policy of

prohibition contained in its existing opium legislation, and that, to the extent of its administrative and executive powers, the Government of the Republic will not only apply these laws, but adopt such further measures as might be necessary to secure the complete suppression of the use of prepared opium. Having made this declaration, China hoped that the other Powers would co-operate with her by taking such action in their respective territories as will make it easier for China to carry out her policy of suppression.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britian) pointed out that the Chinese delegate had not dealt with the points previously raised in the debate. He, however, noted the declaration just made, and pointed out that the assistance of the Powers for which M. Sze had asked would be facilitated if the Chinese Government would undertake a thorough investigation into the facts, so far as lay within its power, and would at any rate enforce the policy it had adopted in the territories within its sphere of influence and jurisdiction. If the Chinese Government would act on the two lines proposed then it would be assured of the greatest friendliness both from the League of Nations and from the other Powers individually.

To this appeal no reply was made, and M. Sugimura (Japan) rose to propose the following draft Resolution :—

" The Conference, trusting in the declarations of the Chinese delegate, declares itself ready to collaborate in a friendly manner with China with a view to the suppression of the opium evil. The Conference hopes that political considerations will very shortly make this collaboration effective and possible, and at the same time proclaims its continued fidelity to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of China."

The resolution having been moved without notice, a discussion ensued as to whether it should be discussed at once. A proposal was made by Great Britain that the resolution should be taken up on the following day, but it was finally decided to discuss it at once. Objection was first taken to the last sentence concerning non-interference. It was pointed out by Mr. Campbell (India) that China had entered, of her own free will, into certain engagements which concerned other nations, and for those nations to criticise China's action with regard to such engagements was not an interference with China's sovereign rights. Japan thereupon withdrew the last sentence. Mr. Campbell then said he was prepared to accept the resolution provided that an addition was made dealing with the present position in China. He moved an amendment for this purpose. M. Sze (China) objected to the amendment, and said that no one could maintain that China had failed to enact effective laws; he denied that the laws in question were ineffective.

Matters thus reached a deadlock. On the one hand China was prepared to give assurances as to the future, but would accept no resolution which indicated that her Government was in any way in default or the cause of difficulties in the control of the opium traffic in other territories. On the other hand the other delegations were for the most part not prepared to accept these assurances formally without making some reference to China's responsibilities for the difficulties in regard to contraband which they themselves were experiencing.

On the suggestion of the President a solution was found in the withdrawal of the Japanese resolution on the ground that, as the good faith of any Government could never be questioned, it need not be explicitly affirmed. No further resolution being proposed, the discussion on the second portion of the agenda terminated without any decision being arrived at.

Present position in regard to the application of Chapter II of the Hague Convention in the Far Eastern territories.

The first part of the agenda of the First Conference was to consider the present position in regard to the application, by the Powers represented, of Chapter II of the Hague Convention, 1912, in the Far Eastern territories, and of the difficulties which had been encountered in giving effect to that chapter. This part of the work began with a general discussion.

It became at once obvious that there were two general lines of thought represented at the Conference. The first may be described as the United States view that the only effective policy is one of prohibition for non-addicts with a system of licensing and rationing for addicts of persistent habit. China was the protagonist of this view. It was also largely shared by Japan, which began the general discussion by a description of its work in Formosa. In this statement Mr. Kaku (Japan) claimed that the policy of prohibition and of rationing addicts had brought the situation in Formosa completely under control. In Japan and Korea the use of opium was entirely prohibited. In the leased territory of Kwantung, which is more exposed to the contraband trade, results had been by no means so satisfactory, though hopes of final success were entertained.

Prevalence of contraband.

The position of the other delegations was put by the President, M. Van Wettum, who spoke second. He began by saying that there was only one cause from which all the difficulties of the opium problem arise, namely, the illicit traffic. The real work of the Conference would

be the setting up of a system which would give the maximum of control without stimulating the contraband trade. He added that his long experience in the East had convinced him that any new measure of control, not preceded by an elaborate investigation of the influence which that measure might have on the illicit traffic, is worse than useless, because the situation deteriorates as soon as an impetus is given to smuggling. He regarded the present situation in the Far East as very depressing, and thought that the aspect of the contraband trade had never been so alarming as at the present moment. Prohibition was, in his view, impossible; it tended to increase enormously the illicit use; it tended to lower the moral standard of the people by courting widespread disregard of law and authority, and to threaten the corruption of the subordinate staff entrusted with the maintenance of the law. He pointed out that between 1920 and 1923 there was a decrease of 50 per cent. in the official consumption of opium in the Netherlands Indies, but there were signs that illicit consumption had simultaneously very greatly increased. He held, therefore, that no new measures would be of any utility unless they could stand the practical test of the illicit traffic.

Dr. Rodrigues (Portugal) followed with a statement on behalf of Macao. He dealt mainly with the general difficulties of the opium problem, but ended by saying that since it was impossible to change the state of affairs all at once, it was essential to avoid the lawful traffic being superseded by the illicit traffic.

Prince Charoon (Siam) then described the system of registration and licensing of smokers recently introduced into his country. It was stated that the list of smokers would be finally closed on a definite date, and that smokers would be thereafter prevented from entering Siam. The success of the system depended on the co-operation of neighbouring Powers and those possessing extra-territorial rights in Siam; otherwise any decrease in the licit consumption, which might result from the system, and would involve a great loss of revenue, would be more than counterbalanced by the increase of the illicit traffic.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, after alluding to certain gaps in the information as to certain countries before the Conference, suggested three points on which the experience of the various Powers might be compared and examined with useful results. The first was the actual rate of consumption in the different territories ; the figures before the Conference, *primâ facie*, disclosed great variations in this rate, and an examination of the figures might lead to some measure for reducing the amount of opium imported for smoking purposes. Secondly, the various systems of control might be compared ; there was, for instance, considerable difference of opinion as to the effect of registration, and a full enquiry as to the difficulties met with, and the measure of success or failure obtained under such a system, was desirable. The third point was the extent of smuggling ; this had grown so much in the past few years that in several territories the whole position had altered—as, for instance, in Hong-Kong ; in particular, it was important to discover the sources of the smuggled opium, and also whether the measures for the control of exports from the Far Eastern territories were adequate ; it might be desirable to prohibit all export of opium, whether raw or prepared, from those territories where smoking was temporarily permitted. Sir Malcolm suggested that these points might perhaps be best examined by a committee of the Conference.

M. Clinchant (France) spoke of the situation in French Indo-China, and made certain proposals for consideration by the Conference. He pointed out that Indo-China did not produce opium, and that its inhabitants were not addicted to the opium habit. The consumption of opium was entirely confined to foreign immigrants. He urged that so long as the poppy was cultivated extensively in neighbouring countries, the most rigorous prohibitions and regulations in Indo-China would remain without effect, and merely put a premium on contraband opium. The only solution for countries which are neighbours of a great producing country and which firmly intend to reduce the consumption of opium within their borders, is to secure the limitation of the neighbouring production. The suppression of contraband in a country with 3,500 kilometres of mountainous frontier and a sea coast along which there were hundreds of islands was impossible. To restrict issues or raise prices merely helped the smugglers, who, moreover, formed themselves into armed bands which held villages to ransom and also engaged in the traffic in women.

The Indian delegates (Messrs. Campbell and Clayton) then made statements on the position in India and Burma. In India proper opium-smoking was condemned by public opinion, and was almost extinct. The Burma system of registration and rationing was also described, and it was pointed out that Burmese consumers had been reduced to 3,500 out of a population of 13,000,000. Burmese and Indian consumers were mainly eaters, and smoking was almost entirely confined to the Chinese. The total number of registered consumers of all races in Burma was 40,000. The special system for the registration of smokers, which had just been introduced, was also described. It was added that issues of Government opium in Burma had been reduced by 25 per cent. and the retail price raised by 50 per cent. during the past four years. Since the recrudescence of opium production in China, however, the importation of contraband opium had greatly increased, and it was estimated that it now exceeded

the Government issues by 12 per cent. Unless this contraband import could be controlled the whole system of opium administration in the province would be imperilled.

Every delegation had now drawn attention to the manner in which the increased production in China, and the consequent contraband exports from that country, was threatening the control of the opium traffic in the territories of their Governments, the only territory where no such danger was threatened being the island of Formosa.

M. Sze (China) refused to accept the statements made as to smuggling from China into the territories of other Powers, and asked for information as to the nationality of the smugglers, the form and amount of the drug smuggled, and the destination and origin of the smuggled consignments. He denied that the suppression of the licit consumption of opium would result in the replacement of the licit article by contraband. As regards Macao, the revenue of which, he said, depended largely on smoking, he asked what the Portuguese had done to keep touch with re-exports of opium from Macao. He also asked for estimates of the quantity of opium smuggled out of Hong Kong and Malaya. He sympathised with Siam in its difficulties as regards extra-territoriality and congratulated Japan on its work in Formosa, which indicated what other Powers might do if they wished. As regards Indo-China, he affected to take M. Clinchant's statement as an admission that its Government could not police its own borders, and enquired whether the transit of opium through Indo-China was approved by the French authorities. As regards India, he asked for information as to the production of opium in the Indian States and in the Shan States, and as to the possibility of the opium there produced reaching China either directly or through Turkestan.

This speech could not be passed without comment by the Portuguese, French and Indian delegations. M. Clinchant (France) remarked that he could not permit a suggestion that the French administration in China was incompetent to be made by the representative of any foreign Power, and certainly not by the delegate of a Government whose authority over the greater part of its provinces was purely nominal.

Mr. Campbell remarked that the points raised by M. Sze were insignificant compared with the 15,000 tons of opium annually produced in China itself. He gave figures for the production of the Indian and Shan States, and drew attention to the Shan States Opium Order of 1923, which provides for the control of the opium traffic in all its branches from cultivation of the poppy down to sale, possession and export.

M. Sze spoke again in a more conciliatory tone, but did not reply specifically to the points raised by the other delegations. He said his point was that, if the China situation reacted on the territories of other Powers, the situation in those territories also reacted on China.

Prohibition of export and adoption of monopoly system.

It thus appeared that it was not possible to rely on any assistance from China in the direction of the improvement of the situation caused by contraband. The only safe course for the Conference, therefore, was to assume that this situation would persist and to examine the possibility of arriving at an agreement as to measures to be taken by the other Powers in spite of its persistence. Sir Malcolm Delevingne, therefore, moved that a small Committee, consisting of the delegations of Great Britian, France, the Netherlands and Japan, should be appointed to consider the three particular points previously, indicated by him. This was approved, and the meetings of the Conference were temporarily suspended to enable the Committee to meet and prepare its report.

On the 11th November the delegates of India, Portugal and Siam were invited to attend a meeting of the Committee on certain propositions which had emerged from its discussions as a possible basis for the Agreement.

The first proposition was that the export of raw or prepared opium from non-producing countries which imported raw opium for smoking purposes should be prohibited, and that the export of prepared opium should be universally prohibited. This meant that opium exported from a producing country should as far as possible be sent direct to its ultimate destination, and that, after arrival at that destination, export should be prohibited. This was accepted by India as in accordance with its present policy, and also by Siam. The answer at Portugal was indefinite.

The next proposition was that the whole opium traffic should, from start to finish, be a Government monopoly in countries where smoking is temporarily permitted. This was warmly accepted by India, experience both in India proper and Burma having shown that without a Government monopoly, and the consequent complete control at all stages, satisfactory results cannot be obtained. Siam and Portugal also accepted, the latter with reserves.

Question of registration and rationing.

The third proposition was the registration and rationing of the individual consumer. This system has been very fully developed in Burma, and the Indian delegation gave the proposal warm support. It was, however, pointed out that details of the system must vary in different countries, and that a complete system could not be built up at once. It was urged that difficulties should be freely recognised, and that at present the object

should be to secure the adoption of some system of registration and rationing which, however, imperfect to begin with, might ultimately be built up into a satisfactory administrative system. Siam also had already introduced a system on these lines; and the Netherlands had introduced such a system partially, but, while agreeing in principle, held that no such system could work satisfactorily until contraband was completely under control.

France, however, frankly stated that it would be impossible under existing conditions to introduce registration and rationing into Indo-China. The conditions prevailing in that territory were again described by the French delegation; the country was stated to be flooded with illicit opium, selling at a price about one-tenth of that of the licit article. In these circumstances the position taken up by the French delegation was incontrovertible, and it became impossible to hope for the inclusion of any article in the Agreement providing for the introduction of a system of registration and rationing by every signatory.

Some information of interest to India was received during the discussions. It appears that the Burma system, in making no licit provision for meeting the medicinal needs of the indigenous population and enforcing strict prohibition on all non-registered Burmese, goes further than that of any country. The opinion was expressed by members of the Committee that the system of Government control in Burma had been pushed past the safety point.

The report of the Committee was laid before the Conference on 13th November, and the various delegations gave their views on the proposals contained in it. These added little to what had already been said, except that an important contribution to the discussion was made by the British delegation. Sir Malcolm Delevingne explained that in normal conditions—that is, in the absence of any large influx of opium from neighbouring territories—the British Government would be ready to adopt in its Far Eastern territories a system of registration and rationing, with a view to the gradual and effective suppression of the use of prepared opium. In existing circumstances, the extent of the contraband traffic would prevent the immediate adoption of such a system either in Hong Kong or Malaya, but the Government of the latter was already taking preliminary steps to pave the way for its introduction as soon as conditions improved.

Apart from this the French objection to a system of registration and rationing made it impossible to insert any provision for it in the Agreement itself. It was therefore decided to deal with the subject by means of a resolution in the Final Act of the Conference. After considerable discussion the preparation of the final draft of such a resolution was left to the French and British delegations. It was presented to the Conference on 15th November by M. Clinchant (France) and was adopted, except by China. The resolution declares that the possibility of adopting the system, or of maintaining it where it is already working successfully, depends principally upon the extent of the contraband trade; and it "leaves to the contracting Powers which have not yet applied this system the duty of selecting the moment when circumstances will allow of its adoption and of taking in the meantime all such preparatory measures as they may deem expedient." China protested against any reference to smuggling and in consequence declined to adhere to the resolution.

Description of the Agreement.

The Agreement ultimately concluded by the Conference resulted from the discussion of the Committee's report and of two draft Agreements (a British and a French) which were both considered together. We will mention briefly the form in which the more important Articles were accepted and any interesting points in their discussion.

Article I. The principle of a Government monopoly for the control of the traffic was accepted. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a wording which would meet the French position in Indo-China, but an agreed form of words was finally prepared by the French and British delegations in consultation and accepted by the Conference as Article I of the final Agreement. It will be observed that this Article provides *inter alia* for an experimental system of retailing by salaried employees where effective supervision is possible and where there is no system of licensing and rationing which affords equivalent or more effective guarantees.

Articles II and III are provisions for the protection of minors. Sale to minors is to be prohibited, steps are to be taken to prevent the spread of opium-smoking among them, and they are to be excluded from smoking divans. It was originally proposed to exclude women also from divans, but this provision was finally omitted on the motion of Japan, which desired to make no distinction between the sexes.

Article IV provides that the number of shops and divans shall be limited as much as possible, and Article V will prohibit private dealings in dross.

Article VI absolutely prohibits the export of raw or prepared opium from the territories into which opium is imported for the purpose of smoking and the transit of prepared opium through such territories. It further prohibits transit and transhipment of raw opium except on "an import certificate, issued by the Government of the

importing country, which can be accepted as affording sufficient guarantees against the possibility of illegitimate use." The principle underlying this provision, *viz.*, that an import certificate may be required but need not be accepted as final, gave rise to some difficulty in the Conference. The Japanese delegate, who wished that both export and transhipment should be expressly authorised when covered by an import certificate, contended that there should be no "unfair discrimination" on the ground of the nationality of vessels or the origin of goods. He maintained that once an import certificate had been given by a Government, another Government could not question its legitimacy and that export or transhipment followed as an automatic right. The position of Great Britain was that all import certificates had not the same value; further, the import certificate system had not yet been accepted by all countries, and it also at present contained no guarantee against re-export. Great Britain therefore claimed that it was necessary for the Governments of countries of export, transit or transhipment to retain a discretion in the acceptance of import certificates. The Indian delegation expressed the same view and subsequently received instructions confirming this action. Several adjournments were necessary before the conflicting views were reconciled, and Article VI in the form described above was finally prepared as a compromise by the Japanese and British delegations in consultation and accepted by the Conference.

Article VII provides for efforts to discourage opium-smoking by means of propaganda (instruction in schools, dissemination of literature, &c.), except where a Government considers such measures undesirable.

Article VIII provides for direct exchange of information, and Article X for the supply to the League of Nations of information as to the number of opium smokers. Article XI excepts from the Agreement opium destined for medical and scientific purposes. All these Articles were accepted without difficulty.

Under Article IX the parties "will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility" of legislation to render punishable illegitimate transactions, carried out in other countries, but by persons residing within their jurisdictions. The permissive form of this Article was necessary because in some countries there might be difficulties of a constitutional nature in the way of such legislation.

Article XII provides for a periodical review of the position of the question of prepared opium by further international meetings, the first of which is to take place at latest in 1929.

Article XIII points out that the Agreement "applies only to the Far Eastern possessions or territories of the contracting Powers, including leased or protected territories, in which the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorised." The remaining Articles of the Agreement are of a formal character.

Question of employment of opium revenues.

The Chinese delegation proposed a resolution to the effect that the fiscal resources derived from opium should be devoted solely to anti-opium purposes. It was suggested by France, India, Great Britain and Portugal that sound finance did not permit the earmarking of any particular source of revenue. Practical difficulties were also indicated, inasmuch as opium revenues were likely to decrease as suppression approached, and schemes supported from these revenues would be left ultimately without resources.

The Indian delegation, in supporting this view, said that the Indian Government had frequently declared that its opium policy was not dictated by financial considerations. The actual revenue from excise opium in India was 2*d*. per head of the population, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total revenues of India. It was finally decided that the resolution could not be accepted, and a reference to the humanitarian principles actuating the signatory Powers was inserted by general agreement in the preamble.

Postponement of final meeting of the Conference.

The Agreement and Final Act were passed on 5th December. Arrangements were made for Mr. Campbell, the first Indian delegate, who had to leave Geneva to resume his duties on the League of Nations Greek Refugees Settlement Commission in Athens, to sign the Agreement on 6th December. The remainder of the delegates were to sign on the 13th. But when the Conference met on that day Sir Malcolm Delevingne announced that, as the American proposal to raise the question of prepared opium before the Second Conference had been brought up before the Council of the League at its session then in progress at Rome, the British Government wished to consider the matter further; Sir Malcolm asked for a postponement of the meeting; the French delegate was also not in a position to sign, and the meeting was adjourned until these delegates should receive further instructions.

The meetings of the Conference were thereafter suspended until 24th January, when a few meetings were necessary in connection with developments arising in the Second Conference, which have yet to be described.

CHAPTER VI.—PREPARED OPIUM. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONFERENCE, AND SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CONFERENCE.

Dissatisfaction with results of First Conference.

The agenda of the Second Conference, adopted on 17th November, was in accordance with the mandate given by the Assembly of 1923 in its sixth Resolution, and therefore, of course, excluded the question of the use of prepared opium in those countries where it is still temporarily permitted. At this date the First Conference had not arrived at its final conclusions, but their probable character was known and was considered to be unsatisfactory by many members of the Second Conference; for example, a reduction of the amount of raw opium to be imported for the purpose of smoking was included in the mandate of the First Conference contained in the fifth Resolution of the Assembly of 1923; but (owing to the extent of smuggling in Chinese opium and the inability of China to assist in suppressing it) that Conference had unfortunately been unable to recommend any plan for effecting such a reduction. Again, the Advisory Committee in June 1923 and the preparatory Committee in 1924 had suggested the possibility of a system of registering and licensing individual consumers, but the First Conference had been obliged to omit any such proposal from its Agreement; the illicit traffic made it impossible in Indo-China, and from the same cause its immediate adoption was impracticable in the British Colonies also.

When the Second Conference adopted its own agenda, Mr. Porter reserved the right of the United States delegation to move later an amendment of this agenda "in the event of the First Conference not providing an effective means for the suppression of the traffic in prepared opium or failing to reach an agreement." At the time of the Assembly of 1923 the American delegation in the Fifth Committee had been in favour of holding only one conference of representatives of all countries to deal both with the subject of prepared opium and with that of drugs. They had, however, in the end acquiesced in the proposals for two separate conferences which were adopted by the Assembly.

The strong concern that was to be shown by the United States delegation throughout the proceedings in the question of opium-smoking was one of the surprises of the Conference. America's direct interest in the question of opium was understood to be principally based on the prevalence of the illicit traffic in the drugs that are manufactured from it. But the control of the traffic in these drugs which was the original purpose of the Conference, seemed at times almost to be in danger of being dismissed in favour of the consideration of opium-smoking in the Far East. It must be stated, however, that the latter question is one to which Bishop Brent, of the American delegation, had long devoted himself. He had to leave Geneva on 7th December, but before he did so he circulated a written appeal to the Second Conference; this document was an exhaustive criticism of the Agreement that had now been concluded by the First Conference; he suggested that it ought not to be signed as it stood and that the Second Conference should supplement it by further provisions.

Proposal by United States delegation.

By this time the American suggestions for re-drafting the Hague Convention had already been circulated to the Second Conference; they contained a draft Article (Article 8) providing that the countries using prepared opium should agree to reduce their imports of raw opium for that purpose by 10 per cent. per annum for 10 years and prohibit such imports thereafter, and refrain from producing raw opium themselves for the manufacture of prepared opium. On 12th December Mr. Porter formally presented this proposal to the Conference and moved that it should be referred to the appropriate committee.

Debate on question of competence.

This motion at once gave rise to a debate on the question whether the Conference was competent to consider the matter. The debate occupied 11 plenary sessions of the Conference and was not finally concluded till 24th January. Most of the arguments that had been urged in the previous competence debate (on the question of the domestic use of raw opium) applied equally against the admission of the present question. There was also the cogent fact that the question of prepared opium had actually been referred by the Assembly to the First Conference, which had already considered and dealt with it. The first Conference was instructed in its mandate to report to the Council, and it seemed strange to suggest that another body ought to intervene between it and its convoking authority. Great Britain, the Netherlands, France and Portugal were united in stating that they could not take part in the discussion of the question if Mr. Porter's motion were adopted. In the course of the debate Sir M. Delevingne made an announcement that the British Government was perfectly willing that a commission of enquiry, on which none of the interested Powers would be represented, should be appointed to visit the territories concerned and the Philippines (where a measure of prohibition had been introduced) and China, and should report what further measures, if any, could usefully be taken.

India, of course, has only a small interest in the question of prepared opium, in view of the small extent to which smoking is practised in Burma: as an exporting country she would have not the slightest objection to the reduction of imports proposed

by the Americans ; nevertheless we naturally gave our support to the British delegation ; indeed it seemed clear beyond all reasonable argument that the Second Conference could not properly discuss the question at all.

Mr. Porter made a speech in which he referred to the work of the First Conference as an attempt on the part of the interested countries (except China and Japan) to free themselves by an agreement *inter se* from their obligations under a general treaty. It is unnecessary to notice the many other speeches that were made. Apart from the delegations that had taken part in the Fist Conference, the remainder seemed practically unanimous in claiming competence to discuss prepared opium. Even Japan showed a desire that it should be discussed ; her delegate wished to distinguish between the moral and legal aspects of the case ; as a member of the First Conference he must regard himself as legally precluded from taking part in a discussion, but as a member of the Second he would listen with the keenest sympathy to the opinions of others, inspired, as they were, by a truly humanitarian spirit. China, also, wholeheartedly supported the American contention.

On 13th December the debate was adjourned on the motion of the President, and on 16th December, on a further motion from the Chair, it was adjourned till the 12th January. When the Conference reassembled on that date a further short adjournment till 19th January was agreed to because Lord Salisbury, who in the interval had been designated chief British delegate, was unable through an accident to attend.

Resumption of debate after Christmas.

The debate recommenced on the 19th January. Lord Cecil was now first British delegate, and the French and Netherlands Governments were led by M. Daladier, Minister for the Colonies in the French Government, and M. Loudon, Netherlands Minister at Paris. The countries concerned adhered to their view that the Second Conference was not competent to decide on the question of prepared opium but they were willing that the debate on the question of competence should be allowed to range over a wide field so as to permit the expression of opposing views on the question of substance ; in this way the Powers concerned were able to give full explanation of the position in their territories, state the measures that they had adopted to give effect to Chapter II of the Hague Convention, and make individual declarations of future policy.

On 19th January Lord Cecil spoke first. He distinguished the various branches of the opium question which some delegates were apt to confuse ; we have already mentioned the clear account which he gave of the subject of opium-eating in India ; most of his speech was, of course, devoted to the subject of opium-smoking in the Far East, and in the course of this he cited the action taken by the Government of Burma as an illustration of the progressive policies of the British authorities ; and, with reference to the export of opium from India to the other British territories that require it, he testified that the Government of India had always shown itself completely disinterested in the policy to be adopted in those territories. He then showed that the crux of the problem of reducing the supply of prepared opium is the smuggling of opium from China into the territories of the other Powers (he afterwards quoted figures illustrating the enormous scale of this illicit traffic) ; as long as this continues on its present scale it is impracticable to reduce opium-smoking as the authorities would wish, for a reduction in the supply of Government opium would be made up by contraband and so would merely result in increasing the smugglers' profits. Lord Cecil then made the following declaration of policy on behalf of the British Government:—

British declaration.

"(1) His Majesty's Government undertakes that opium-smoking shall be abolished in the British Far Eastern territories, in which such smoking is temporarily authorised, within a period of not more than 15 years from the date on which the effective execution of the measures taken by China to suppress the growth of the opium poppy has reached such a stage as to remove the danger of opium smuggling from China into those territories.

"(2) As soon as it is established in the manner indicated in the following paragraph that the effective execution of the said measures has reached the stage referred to above, the necessary measures will be initiated to enable the complete prohibition of smoking to be effective at the end of the said period.

"(3) The question when the effective execution of the measures mentioned in paragraph (1) has reached the stage referred to in that paragraph shall be decided by a commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, whose decision shall be final.

"(4) It is understood (*a*) that, as soon as the period of 15 years referred to in paragraph (1) has begun to run, opium-smoking by persons who are not smokers at that date shall forthwith be prohibited ; (*b*) that the complete prohibition of opium-smoking to be effective by the end of the said period of 15 years is not inconsistent with special and temporary provisions for persons in whose case it is certified by the medical

authorities of the State concerned that they cannot be completely deprived of the drug without serious danger to life or health."

Lord Cecil mentioned that this declaration has been shown to Sir John Jordan, and the latter had stated that it represented also his own views on the subject and appeared to him to constitute a practical and satisfactory solution of the question.

Lord Cecil also repeated the offer of the British Government to submit to investigation in the opium-smoking territories by a League of Nations commission, which would examine the existing position and the adequacy of the British policy; the British Government would be willing that the commission should have an American chairman, and would be disposed to carry out any further steps that it might recommend. The suggestion was that the existing position in regard to opium-smoking in the Far East generally should be examined by such a commission (which should not be confused with the commission suggested in paragraph (3) of the British declaration).

Continuation of debate.

M. Loudon and M. Daladier both made speeches showing that further progress is barred in the Dutch and French Colonies by the menace of contraband. On the 20th January M. Sugimura described the system of rationing inveterate smokers in Formosa; this had been successful, but could not be worked on a time schedule in the way proposed by the Americans; something similar to the latter method had been tried in Kwantung without good result.

Mr. Porter now delivered a speech on the same lines as that which he had made on the 12th December. It was specially directed against the British declaration of policy and the proposal that a League of Nations commission should visit the Far Eastern territories. He overlooked that the former was a voluntary offer of action in excess of any treaty obligation, and seemed to read into it a confession that Great Britain had not complied with the Hague Convention, and intended to continue in default of it. The proposal of a commission of enquiry was also rejected in principle as part of a scheme for avoiding the discharge of existing obligations; he misconstrued the nature of this proposal, as the following passage shows:—

"We cannot admit that nations which, under the Hague Convention, agreed to take measures for the progressive and effective suppression of the traffic in prepared opium are now entitled to have a commission of enquiry appointed to ascertain whether they shall at some future time undertake to perform an obligation which they solemnly engaged themselves to carry out more than 10 years ago."

At the same time Mr. Porter made certain concessions, *viz.*, to extend the period of suppression contemplated by the American draft Article 8 from 10 to 15 years, and to make an exception to the policy of suppression in the case of medically certified addicts who could not be deprived of opium without serious danger to life or health.

On 20th January Mr. Clayton spoke, emphasising the fact that the representatives of all the countries concerned had indicated that their efforts to suppress opium-smoking were being frustrated by the prevalence of the contraband traffic; even in the Philippines Mr. Porter had admitted that immense sums of money were being spent in an unsuccessful effort to exclude contraband opium; the trouble was the same in Kwantung, in the British and Dutch Colonies and in Indo-China. To some extent the same trouble was experienced also in Burma; in 1917-18 the licit consumption in that province was 40,000 kilogrammes and the illicit might be estimated at 8,000 kilogrammes; in 1923 the efforts of five years had reduced the licit consumption to 32,000 kilogrammes, but the illicit consumption had risen to an estimated amount of 36,000 kilogrammes; thus the total amount consumed must have increased; where then was the advantage of strenuous endeavours to reduce opium consumption? They were more than frustrated by leakage across the frontiers. In conclusion, he suggested that Mr. Porter's motion might be withdrawn as he had succeeded in securing a full discussion of the merits of the American proposal.

In the afternoon Lord Cecil replied to Mr. Porter's attack of the previous day, strongly rebutting the charges of breach of treaty and ending with an appeal for a return to the proper Geneva spirit of conciliation; he of course maintained the British attitude on the question of competence. M. Loudon also replied to such of Mr. Porter's strictures as had been directed against the Netherlands.

French declaration.

A number of other delegations joined in the discussion. We need only notice a speech from M. Daladier, in which he emphasised that the only key to the problem lay in the prevention of contraband; he added that he understood the objection to the British declaration of policy that it was contingent on events in China which might never take place. He then read a declaration which proposed that the States contiguous to Indo-China should in two years suppress or considerably reduce the production of opium for other than medical and scientific purposes; France would then undertake the suppression of prepared opium in Indo-China in the following 15-year period.

On the motion of the Swedish and the Finnish delegates the debate was adjourned till 24th January. The deadlock caused by the question of competence was now solved by an ingenious device. On 24th January M. Toivola (Finland) proposed as an amendment to Mr. Porter's motion that the Conference should nominate eight representatives of Governments which had not participated in the First Conference to form a Committee with the members of the latter, and that the Committee should examine the United States' proposals and the suggestions and declarations made during the recent debate and should report separately to the two Conferences. It was suggested that the First Conference should take a corresponding decision. This amendment was adopted, the First Conference adopted a similar resolution, and the Second Conference elected the delegations of the United States, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, Italy, Persia and Poland to take part in the Committee. The joint Committee of Sixteen thus formed was able to discuss the merits of the question of prepared opium without prejudice to the question of the competence of the Second Conference.

End of competence debate.

The Committee of Sixteen met on 26th January and appointed M. Zahle as Chairman, after, which it adjourned as he was unable to be present owing to illness. It did not meet again for some time, as the delegations chiefly interested were occupied in other committees concerned with the questions of manufactured drugs, but on 31st January it commenced consideration of the draft of two Protocols proposed by the British delegation. These were the bases of the Protocols that were ultimately opened for signature by the First and Second Conferences respectively.

Committee of Sixteen.

The proposals were based on the British declaration of policy with certain modifications to make it accord with the French declaration. The first Protocol provided for the contingent suppression of opium-smoking in the Far-Eastern territories concerned within a 15-year period. The suggestion that a League of Nations commission should examine the existing position in regard to opium-smoking in these territories had been dropped. Moreover, the contingency in which the obligation to suppress smoking would arise was not action by China alone, but by the producing countries generally. The measures thus proposed to the producing countries were stated more precisely in the second Protocol. The object of this was the prevention of smuggling to the Far Eastern territories on such a scale as to frustrate the suppression of opium-smoking; the opium-producing countries would engage to take measures to prevent such smuggling in five years, and the question whether the requisite measures had been taken or not was to be decided at the end of five years by a League of Nations commission.

These proposals were explained to the Committee on 31st January by Sir M. Delevingne and were supported by France, the Netherlands, and Portugal. Their difference from the American proposal was that the process of suppression in 15 years was not to commence at once, and was a conditional instead of an absolute undertaking. On 3rd February Mr. Porter adhered to his own proposal, but made no attempt to reply to the arguments that the prevalence of smuggling made it impracticable. The question was thereafter discussed in a sub-committee of five (Great Britain, France, the United States of America, Japan and Finland), but Mr. Porter would make no further concession, and on 6th February, as already stated, the United States delegation withdrew from the Conference. On that date the Committee decided to report to the two Conferences in favour of the proposals contained in the two Protocols. Lord Cecil made an appeal to China to sign the second Protocol, but this met with no response, and the Chinese Delegation was also withdrawn from both Conferences.

Subsequently, both the Conferences adopted the report of the Committee of Sixteen and respectively the first and second Protocols with a few amendments.

It may be convenient to describe in further detail the provisions of the two Protocols in the shape in which they were ultimately adopted. The second Protocol, which creates an independent obligation, has been opened for signature by the Governments of the opium-producing countries and of any other countries that wish to sign it. Signatories of this Protocol recognise "that under Chapter I of the Hague Convention the duty rests upon them of establishing such a control over the production, distribution, and exportation of raw opium as would prevent the illicit traffic;" they thereupon agree to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely within five years from 19th February 1925, the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium in the opium-smoking countries where its use is temporarily authorised, and the question whether they have done so is to be decided by a commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations at the end of the period of five years. This period runs from the date on which the second Protocol was opened for signature, *viz.*, 19th February 1925, and not from the date of ratification.*

Description of the two Protocols.

The signatories of the first Protocol, *i.e.*, the members of the First Conference, except China, recognise that the Agreement concluded by the First Conference is

*See *verbatim* Report of 25th session of the Conference, 16th February 1925.

supplementary to, and is designed to facilitate the execution of, Article 6 of the Hague Convention, which remains in full force and effect. This declaration is inserted in order to dispel the misapprehensions that had shown themselves in the Second Conference debates. The Protocol then provides that, as soon as the opium-producing countries have taken steps to prevent the exportation of raw opium from their territories from constituting a serious obstacle to the reduction of smoking in the opium-smoking countries, the latter will strengthen the measures already taken under Article 6 of the Hague Convention, and that they will take any further measures that may be necessary in order so to reduce the use of prepared opium that within a period of 15 years it will be completely suppressed (save possibly for consumption by confirmed and medically certified addicts); the question whether the opium-producing countries have taken the steps required to place this obligation on the opium-smoking countries is to be decided by a commission to be appointed at the proper time by the Council of the League of Nations, and the decision of this commission will be final; at any time during the subsequent period of 15 years any opium-smoking country has the right to bring a suspected relapse on the part of the opium-producing countries before the Council of the League, and may denounce the Protocol if the Council decides that a relapse has in fact occurred, and in that case a conference of the States concerned shall at once be held to consider the action to be taken.

It will be observed that the obligation assumed by the opium-smoking countries in the first Protocol is dependent on action by the opium-producing countries only; but it will arise "as soon as" such action is taken (*i.e.*, presumably whether within the five year limit prescribed by the second Protocol or not) to the satisfaction of a commission; and in this sense the obligation is independent of the precise obligation laid on the producing and other countries by the Second Protocol* The obligation imposed by the second Protocol is also independent of the first and may be assumed by non-producing countries. The obligation which it imposes on the producing countries is limited to the prevention of smuggling from their own territories† to the detriment of the opium-smoking countries. When once a legitimate export of raw opium has taken place, the importing country, if a party to the second Protocol, assumes the obligation to control its further distribution or export so as to prevent such smuggling; if such importing country is itself an opium-smoking country it lies under this obligation *vis-a-vis* other opium-smoking countries; and the measures taken to implement it will be subject to investigation by the commission. On the date, 19th February 1925, on which the second Protocol was opened for signature, it was signed by two producing countries—Persia and Greece—and by five countries concerned with opium-smoking—Great Britain, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and Siam.

Although the literal obligation on a producing country under the second Protocol is confined to the prevention of smuggling from its territories, it is obvious that the object of the Protocol (*viz.*, to assist the opium-smoking countries in their policy of suppression) cannot be attained by means of the second Protocol alone unless all producing countries and all countries that import from them become parties to it and succeed in giving full effect to it. As this condition is not likely to be fulfilled, it may be a matter for consideration whether the Government of India should not declare its readiness to go further, with a view to giving the greatest possible effect, so far as India is concerned, to the spirit of the whole arrangement. The first Protocol presupposes that the opium-producing countries will take "the necessary measures to prevent the *exportation* of raw opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the reduction of consumption" in the opium-smoking countries. The spirit of the two Protocols taken together seems to justify a policy of great caution, such as has already in fact been adopted by the Government of India, in permitting even licit exports to destinations at which there is a danger of the opium so exported finding its way into the illicit traffic.

Final Act of First Conference.

The share of the First Conference in these proceedings involved the adoption of a fresh Final Act and the preparation of new documents for signature. These (Agreement, Protocol and Final Act) were signed on 11th February, on behalf of all the States which had been represented except China. Portugal, in signing the new Final Act, made two reservations to the Agreement to enable her to delay the introduction of the monopoly system provided for in Article 1 and to continue, notwithstanding, Article 6, to export opium from Macao during the currency of an existing contract.

CHAPTER VII.—INDIAN HEMP.

Drugs deprived from the hemp plant.

Indian hemp is the name given to a narcotic drug which is one among many products of the plant, *Cannabis Sativa* or *Cannavis Indica*. The plant grows, cultivated or wild, in many parts of the world, and the drug is easily obtained from it by simple processes

Cf. verbatim record of meetings of Committee of Sixteen, 31st January 1925, Sir M. Delevingne; and 3rd February, Lord Cecil.

†*Cf. verbatim* record of 25th session of the Conference, 16th February 1925; Sir M. Delevingne, "from their territories".

of manufacture (or rather collection) The most concentrated form of the drug is a certain resin which is the basis of the productions that are variously known as Hashish (in Egypt), Esrar (in Turkey), Chiras (in North Africa), and, as the Conference was informed, Djamba (in Brazil). Egypt is one of the chief sufferers from the illicit traffic in the drug.

A full account of the narcotic products of the hemp plant is given in the Report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 1893-94. There are three such products, used in India:—

(1) Ganja is the dried flowering tops of the female plant which have become coated with resin through being unable to set seeds freely.

(2) Charas is the resinous matter itself, separated from the tops of the female plant, or is this resin *plus* leaf dust, etc., picked up in the process of collection; when collected it has the appearance of a paste.

(3) Bhang (also called by other names) is properly the dried leaves of the hemp plant, whether male or female, cultivated or wild; the term bhang is, however, sometimes used to comprise other parts of the plant, including the top of the female flower, and is also the name applied to ganja pounded up and made into drink; bhang, therefore, as the word is sometimes used, may be a substance which includes ganja as part of itself.

The Protocol of the Hague Opium Conference, 1911-12, contained the following *vœu*:—

Control in India.

"The Conference considers it desirable to study the question of Indian hemp from the statistical and scientific point of view, with the object of regulating its abuses, should the necessity thereof be felt, by internal legislation or by an international agreement."

The production, import, distribution and export of these drugs, are already controlled in India. ...

Charas is not produced in India. It comes from Central Asia, and may only be imported by persons licensed by the Punjab Government; importation is also restricted to two prescribed routes leading into the Punjab; on its arrival it must be stored in a Government bonded warehouse, and is thence distributed to other provinces according to their requirements. Sales are controlled by a system of licenses granted by the provincial excise authorities and severe penalties are imposed for its illicit possession. The export of charas is seldom permitted from India; its export from the Bombay Presidency is now prohibited under the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878.

Ganja and bhang, unlike charas, are produced in India. The production of ganja is prohibited except in small areas cultivated under licence; the product of these areas and the retail sales are strictly controlled by the provincial excise authorities; in each province maximum limits are fixed to the amount which an individual may hold in his private possession. Until recently ganja was exported to Trinidad, Mauritius and British Guiana. Its export to the two latter Colonies will now cease, because their Governments have prohibited its use.

Bhang is also subject to regulation of sale and restriction of production so far as is practicable in view of the fact that it is possible to obtain it from the wild as well as from the cultivated plant.

The import of all hemp drugs and of their preparations is restricted under the Sea Customs Act, and their export is strictly controlled by provincial Governments under the Excise Acts.

Recent action.

Early in 1924, as a result of a case of illicit traffic in charas, the Government of India had already asked provincial Governments to strengthen still further their control of the export of hemp drugs, and it also had commenced an examination of the question of international control. The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations at its meeting in August 1924 had before it a proposal by the Government of the Union of South Africa that the drug Indian hemp should be treated in the same way as the drugs dealt with by the Hague Convention. The Committee recommended that, in the first instance, Government should be asked to furnish information as to its production and use and as to the international traffic. A *questionnaire* on the subject was circulated to Governments accordingly. The question of international control of the drug had reached this stage when the Second Conference assembled.

Egyptian proposal.

On 13th December 1924, Dr. Guindy (Egypt) submitted a proposal that hashish (by which he meant Indian hemp) should be included in the list of drugs to be dealt with by the Convention. The question was, of course, outside the agenda of the Conference, but we did not resist its discussion. It was clearly premature to apply all the provisions of the Convention to Indian hemp when the League of Nations had only just taken the initial step towards collecting information on the subject; but without going to these

lengths, the Conference might usefully, take some steps in advance of the recommendation recorded by the Hague Conference: it might, for example, either record a further *vœu* in more definite terms, or apply to Indian hemp some of the provisions of the new Convention, *e.g.*, those regarding international trade, if there were general agreement among the delegations as to the desirability of doing so.

In speaking in the debate, on 13th December, Mr. Clayton stated that the Government of India had already commenced an enquiry on the subject; as it was not known that the subject would be brought up in the Conference the Indian delegation was without instructions, but he had no doubt that the Government of India would sympathise with the desire of the Egyptian authorities to check the illicit importation and use of the drug. It was suggested by Sir M. Delevingne that the question of Indian hemp might be examined by a small *ad hoc* committee, which might consider material for a *vœu;* this suggestion was supported by the French delegation, but Mr. Porter proposed that it should be considered by the Committee of Experts (Sub-Committee F.). The latter proposal was in the end adopted. As the Conference had agreed unanimously to the discussion of the subject, the question of competence was avoided.

Proceedings in Sub-Committee F.

The Indian delegation was not directly represented in Sub-Committee F, but was enabled to watch the discussions in regard to Indian hemp. The Sub-Committee, naturally approached the subject merely from the scientific point of view, and on 17th December decided on the definition which appears in Chapter I of the Convention:—

> "Indian hemp means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis Sativa L.* from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce."

The Sub-Committee further proposed that the use of Indian hemp itself as thus defined should be restricted to medical and scientific purposes, and that the use of the resin extracted from it (charas) should be entirely prohibited. The chairman pointed out that the Sub-Committee's functions were purely technical, and that their decision would, accordingly, only have the character of a scientific expression of opinion when presented to the Conference. The Indian delegation expressed its reserve on the ground of the difficulties inherent in the proposals from the administrative point of view, which would have to be taken into account at a later stage by the Conference.

During the Christmas adjournment we were able to obtain instructions on subject of Indian hemp. When the report of Sub-Committee F. was drawn up by M. Perrot (France) we secured the annexure to it of a memorandum for circulation and submission to the Conference; in this we stated that the Government of India would be able to co-operate by controlling exports by means of the import certificate system; as regards the position in India itself, the strict methods of control already in force were mentioned; at the present stage of its examination of the whole question the Government of India had pointed out various administrative difficulties which made it impracticable to apply the very severe *régime* proposed by the sub-committee.

Proceedings of special Committee.

It was clearly desirable that the question should be further discussed in a committee which could take cognisance of the administrative aspects of it before it was debated in the plenary Conference. Accordingly, on 11th February a suggestion was made to the President that a special Committee should be appointed, which might consist of representatives of India, France, and Siam (as producing countries), Egypt and Turkey (as consuming countries), and Great Britain, Sweeden and Uruguay. The President at once agreed to this suggestion, and arrangements were made that the proposal to appoint a Committee should be moved by the French delegation. This was done on 12th February; the President proposed that the Committee should consist of members of the delegations mentioned, and these proposals were accepted by the Conference, with the addition of a Belgian representative to the Committee in accordance with a request made by Dr. Guindy; it was understood that the object of the Committee would be to give effect, so far as practicable, to the expert opinion recorded by Sub-Committee F.

In the special Committee the Egyptian representative was extremely reluctant to agree to any modification of Sub-Committee F's proposal. On the 13th February, in the course of a long discussion, Sir M. Delevingne pointed out that the first point to decide was the question of principle whether limitation to medical and scientific purposes should be applied to internal trade and use or only to the international trade. Dr. Guindy is one of the exponents of the American view that illicit traffic in any narcotic cannot be prevented except by limiting its production itself (even for use in the producing country) to medical and scientific purposes. He was ultimately, however, prevailed upon to agree that the provision to be made in regard to Indian hemp should apply only to the international trade in it. The Committee then considered the principle of strict limitation of exports to medical and scientific purposes. We had no difficulty in agreeing to this principle, so far as exports from India are concerned. A number of drafts were successively proposed with a view to embodying it in an Article of the Convention, and ultimately, one was adopted on

the following lines: two separate *régimes* were provided, the first for Indian hemp proper and the second for the resin; this had the merit of reproducing the distinction drawn by Sub-Committee F; it was also possible to follow the proposal of Sub-Committe F. by making in general the provision in regard to resin more stringent than that in regard to Indian hemp itself; (*a*) the export of the resin might be generally prohibited; (*b*) that of Indian hemp proper could be restricted to cases covered by import certificates stating that importation is required for medical and scientific purposes; provision (*b*) would apply to all exports of Indian hemp; provision (*a*) would apply to export to countries which have prohibited the use of the resin, and in other cases the exporting country would be required to obtain a special import certificate from the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for purposes to be specified, and that there will be no re-export.

A further paragraph was added providing for an effective preventive service to guard against the illicit international traffic.

On 14th February the special Committee adopted this draft Article and a further proposal, to which no objection was seen, that preparations of Indian hemp intended for medical use should be included in the list of drugs dealt with by Chapter III of the Convention; there are only two such preparations, named respectively tincture of Indian hemp and extract of Indian hemp. The Conference adopted the report of the Committee, and Article 11 was subsequently included in the Convention in the form proposed with a few minor amendments.

Question of statistics.

On 16th February, in the course of the debate on the statistics that are to be furnished to the Central Board, Dr. Guindy proposed the inclusion of yearly statistics of the production of Indian hemp. Various objections were pointed out to this; for example, that the plant from which the drug is obtained grows in a wild, as well as in a cultivated, state, and the proposal was not adopted.

Explanation of provisions in the Convention.

It may be convenient to recapitulate, the effect of the provisions of the Convention regarding the narcotic products of Indian hemp, in so far as they would involve any change in the nature of the control at present exercised in India.

The mechanism provided by Chapter V for the control of the international trade will apply to all these products. In addition to this the Convention deals in separate ways with (1) the drug (as defined); (2) the resin obtained from it and the ordinary preparations of the resin; and (3) certain pharmaceutical ("galenical") preparations of the drug.

(1) The drug, which includes ganja (and bhang so far as the latter consists of the tops of the female plant), cannot be exported except on an import certificate from the Government of the importing country stating that it is required for medical or scientific purposes.

(2) The resin, including charas, which is not prepared in India but is imported from Central Asia, may not be exported on a special import certificate; this special certificate must specify the purposes for which it is required; it must also state that it will not be re-exported.

(3) The "galenical" preparations are two in number, stated in the Convention, *viz.*, "Extract of Indian Hemp" and "Tincture of Indian Hemp." The provisions of Chapter III of the Convention will apply to those in the same way as to other apothecaries' drugs.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE DRUG TRAFFIC. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE CONVENTION.

Prevalence of illicit traffic in drugs.

While the Conference was occupied with the problem of prepared opium and the attempt to proscribe legitimate uses of raw opium, it did not entirely forget the important purpose for which it had been convened, *viz.*, to deal with the problem of addiction to manufactured narcotic drugs and the extensive contraband traffic by which the addicts are served. This traffic is exceedingly difficult to prevent, in view of the small compass in which very valuable and harmful quantities of the drugs can be concealed for smuggling. In some countries the national preventive service is unable by itself to cope with the problem. The position has long been serious in some parts of Europe and America, and this traffic is now becoming a menace in Asiatic countries also; it is already severely felt in China; and attempts to smuggle these drugs into India are frequently detected.

The object of the Conference was, therefore, to find a means of reinforcing the efforts of national authorities by international co-operation and by control of the poduction of these drugs at their sources in the manufacturing countries.

Statistics of manufacture.

Th principal manufacturing countries are Germany, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The Conference had before it some interesting statistics of manufacture obtained by the Advisory Committee from the Governments of all

lengths, the Conference might usefully, take some steps in advance of the recommendation recorded by the Hague Conference: it might, for example, either record a further *vœu* in more definite terms, or apply to Indian hemp some of the provisions of the new Convention, *e.g.*, those regarding international trade, if there were general agreement among the delegations as to the desirability of doing so.

In speaking in the debate, on 13th December, Mr. Clayton stated that the Government of India had already commenced an enquiry on the subject; as it was not known that the subject would be brought up in the Conference the Indian delegation was without instructions, but he had no doubt that the Government of India would sympathise with the desire of the Egyptian authorities to check the illicit importation and use of the drug. It was suggested by Sir M. Delevingne that the question of Indian hemp might be examined by a small *ad hoc* committee, which might consider material for a *vœu;* this suggestion was supported by the French delegation, but Mr. Porter proposed that it should be considered by the Committee of Experts (Sub-Committee F.). The latter proposal was in the end adopted. As the Conference had agreed unanimously to the discussion of the subject, the question of competence was avoided.

Proceedings in Sub-Committee F.

The Indian delegation was not directly represented in Sub-Committee F, but was enabled to watch the discussions in regard to Indian hemp. The Sub-Committee, naturally approached the subject merely from the scientific point of view, and on 17th December decided on the definition which appears in Chapter I of the Convention:—

"Indian hemp means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis Sativa L.* from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce."

The Sub-Committee further proposed that the use of Indian hemp itself as thus defined should be restricted to medical and scientific purposes, and that the use of the resin extracted from it (charas) should be entirely prohibited. The chairman pointed out that the Sub-Committee's functions were purely technical, and that their decision would, accordingly, only have the character of a scientific expression of opinion when presented to the Conference. The Indian delegation expressed its reserve on the ground of the difficulties inherent in the proposals from the administrative point of view, which would have to be taken into account at a later stage by the Conference.

During the Christmas adjournment we were able to obtain instructions on subject of Indian hemp. When the report of Sub-Committee F. was drawn up by M. Perrot (France) we secured the annexure to it of a memorandum for circulation and submission to the Conference; in this we stated that the Government of India would be able to co-operate by controlling exports by means of the import certificate system; as regards the position in India itself, the strict methods of control already in force were mentioned; at the present stage of its examination of the whole question the Government of India had pointed out various administrative difficulties which made it impracticable to apply the very severe *régime* proposed by the sub-committee.

Proceedings of special Committee.

It was clearly desirable that the question should be further discussed in a committee which could take cognisance of the administrative aspects of it before it was debated in the plenary Conference. Accordingly, on 11th February a suggestion was made to the President that a special Committee should be appointed, which might consist of representatives of India, France, and Siam (as producing countries), Egypt and Turkey (as consuming countries), and Great Britain, Sweeden and Uruguay. The President at once agreed to this suggestion, and arrangements were made that the proposal to appoint a Committee should be moved by the French delegation. This was done on 12th February; the President proposed that the Committee should consist of members of the delegations mentioned, and these proposals were accepted by the Conference, with the addition of a Belgian representative to the Committee in accordance with a request made by Dr. Guindy; it was understood that the object of the Committee would be to give effect, so far as practicable, to the expert opinion recorded by Sub-Committee F.

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The object of the Conference was, therefore, to find a means of reinforcing the efforts of national authorities by international co-operation and by control of the poduction of these drugs at their sources in the manufacturing countries.

Statistics of manufacture.

Th principal manufacturing countries are Germany, Switzerland, France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The Conference had before it some interesting statistics of manufacture obtained by the Advisory Committee from the Governments of all

countries. The statistics given by Great Britain were complete; some of the others appear defective, but we have extracted the following figures for certain years, taken at random, which throw some light on the subject. Where no figure is given in the statistics we have left the space blank.

Opium derivatives (in kilogrammes).

Country of manufacture.	Raw Opium. Imported.	Raw Opium. Exported.	Morphine. Manufactured in the country.	Morphine. Imported.	Morphine. Exported.	Heroin. Manufactured in the country.	Heroin. Imported.	Heroin. Exported.	Population (in millions).
Great Britain, 1923 ..	65,076	10,914	7,225	123	2,807	294	85	343	44
Germany, 1921 ..	59,882	..	8,620	128	2,257	1,140	..	907	60
France, 1920 ..	9,500	2,200	..	2,932	9,114	..	..	..	39
„ 1923 ..	9,800	2,000	..	1,017	4,025	..	320	..	..
Switzerland, 1920 ..	..	..	450	3,228	..	143	..	..	4
„ 1921 ..	..	..	2,500	..	..	774	..	..	..
„ 1922 ..	..	..	..	2,087	..	..	356	..	..
„ 1923 ..	69,500	..	..	1,175	..	..	651	..	..
U. S. A., 1921 ..	..	..	9,120	8	72	472	..	11	110
„ 1922 ..	61,271	557	5,207	60	78	510	8	31	..
„ 1923 ..	5,120	110	555	5	17	880	..	12	..
Japan (and territories), 1920	197,460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
„ „ 1921	65,538	..	5,219	5,971	5	2,846	1,102	4	..
„ „ 1922	78,880	..	2,131	316	3	652	395	4	..

Cocaine (in kilogrammes).

—	Manufacture.	Import.	Export.	Population (in millions).
Great Britain, 1923	*Nil*	351	203	44
Germany, 1921	6,302	51	5,291	60
France, 1920	..	718	2,578	39
„ 1921	..	855	738	..
„ 1923	..	462	176	..
Switzerland, 1920	321	892		4
„ 1921	732	881	..	..
„ 1922	391	997	..	..
„ 1923	186	551	...	..
United States, 1921	2,311	..	225	110
„ 1922	1,656	127	96	
„ 1923	1,623	71	30	..
Japan, 1921	2,324	2,063	18	77
„ 1922	3,680	195	10	..

Significance of the figures.

In order to appreciate these figures it should be borne in mind that the Medical Committee of the Conference (Sub-Committee F) came to the conclusion that the legitimate needs of opium and its derivatives in countries with a medical system organised by western standards could be calculated as ·45 of a gramme of opium at 10 per cent. morphine content (*i.e.*, ·045 of a gramme of morphine) per head of population *per annum*. The Committee also estimated the legitimate annual requirements of cocaine per head of population at ·007 of a gramme. Thus, for example, 7 kilogrammes to each million inhabitants is a sufficient quantity of cocaine.

Description of the Convention.

It was clear that the problem of checking the illicit traffic in drugs was mainly one for the manufacturing countries themselves in co-operation with each other; this was the primary desideratum; the part played by the countries producing the original raw material was a secondary matter, though it was desirable that they should give their assistance so far as control of their exports is concerned. It was unnecessary to shift the *onus* on to the countries producing the raw material; the attempt to do so obscured the conditions of the problem, and at one time there seemed some danger that, if this attempt succeeded, the importance of limiting manufacture might be lost sight of. The United States delegation, however, though they continued to uphold limitation of original production as the best remedy, did not refuse to co-operate with the British delegation in the scheme which the latter was promoting for international control of manufactured drugs. The greater part of the Convention that has been adopted is the embodiment of this scheme; it imposes on manufacturing countries obligations to limit their manufactures to medical and scientific purposes and to control their import trade in the raw materials and their export trade in the manufactured products with this object in view. The remaining provisions of the Convention are subsidiary to these measures, and in order to describe the latter our best course will be to take *seriatim* the parts of the Covention that we have not already dealt with. While explaining the articles, we will mention such points only in the discussions as may bear on their explanation.

Preamble.

The preamble states aims of the Convention in general terms, *viz.*, the suppression of the contraband trade in, and abuse of, the substances to which the Hague Convention applied, by means of a more effective limitation of their production or manufacture and a closer control of the international trade. The Convention replaces as between the contracting parties Chapters I, III and V of the Hague Convention, leaving in full force Chapters II and IV of that Convention, which relate respectively to prepared opium and to China (Article 31).

Definitions.

Chapter I of the new Convention defines the substances dealt with. Some of these substances, *e.g.*, coca leaf and Indian hemp, were not covered by the Hague Convention, and the definitions of some of the others have been revised. Thus the definitions of raw and medicinal opium have been altered; the words "whatever its content of morphine" added to the definition of raw opium are mere surplusage; they were added at the instance of the expert Sub-Committee F with the object of indicating that opium which in other respects conforms to the definition of raw opium is not classed as medicinal opium merely because it contains 10 per cent. or any other particular percentage of morphine, but this is made sufficiently clear by the new definition of medicinal opium; this is opium in any form adapted for medicinal use in accordance with whatever may be the requirements of the national pharmacopœia (in respect of morphine content and otherwise).

Prepared opium is referred to in Article 23 of the Convention, and it was originally intended to define it in the Convention; the first draft of Chapter I accordingly repeated the definition given in Chapter II of the Hague Convention; but the Spanish delegate felt an objection to this because it embraces dross, and as this objection gave rise to a discussion it was decided to omit the definition; the omission makes no difference as prepared opium is defined in Chapter II of the Hague Convention, which remains in full force.

Internal control of raw opium and coca leaf.

Chapter II deals with the internal control of raw opium and coca leaf. The latter is not one of the substances covered by the Hague Convention. Sub-Committee C, which had dealt with it in pronouncing against limitation of production to medical and scientific purposes, had not recommended any other kind of limitation or even control of production. Consequently the only provision for coca leaf under the heading of internal control is the limitation of the number of towns, ports or other localities through which its import or export shall be permitted. This provision also applies, as in the Hague Convention, to raw opium. The main provision of the chapter (Article 2 applies only to raw opium; it replaces Article 1 of the Hague Convention, and was the subject of the discussions that have already been described.

There are no Articles corresponding to Articles 3, 4 and 5 of the Hague Convention. Article 3 provided that raw opium shall not be exported to countries which prohibit its entry, and that export to a country that restricts its entry shall be controlled. Article 5 provided that it should not be imported or exported except by authorised persons. Provisions of this nature both for raw opium and coca leaf is covered

by the more comprehensive and precise provisions of the present Convention in regard to international trade. Article 4, which prescribed that every package of raw opium for export must be marked to indicate its contents, is abrogated, because of the danger of facilitating theft by illicit traffickers.

Internal control of manufactured drugs.

The most important parts of the Convention are those which provide for the internal control of manufactured drugs (Chapter III), for the control of international trade, both in the manufactured drugs and in the raw substances (Chapter V), and for a Permanent Central Board (Chapter VI). These constitute a great advance beyond the provisions of the Hague Convention in the direction of a more effective limitation of the manufacture of drugs and a closer control of the international traffic.

The principle of the internal control of manufactured drugs is limitation to medical and scientific purposes instead of medical and legitimate purposes as in the Hague Convention; and the obligations to control all processes and transactions are made more definite. The drugs to be so controlled include medicinal opium, morphine and all preparations containing more than one five-hundreth part of it, cocaine and all preparations containing more than one-thousandth part of it, diacetylmorphine (*i.e.*, heroin) and all preparations containing any proportion of it no matter how minute, and the two galenical (*i.e.*, pharmaceutical) preparations of Indian hemp, which are known as "extract of Indian hemp" and "tincture of Indian hemp." The Contracting Parties are to enact effective laws or regulations strictly limiting the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of all these drugs to medical and scientific purposes (Article 5). With a view to such effective limitation, their delivery to, or possession by, unauthorised persons will be prohibited (Article 7), manufacturing establishments or premises must be licensed, and they may not be manufactured, imported, sold, distributed or exported save by licensed persons, and in quantities that must be recorded (Article 6). Some qualification of the principle that the drugs shall not be supplied to the unauthorised persons except on medical prescription is permitted only in the case of three official preparations (*viz.*, tincture of opium, Sydenham laudanum and Dover powder); these may be supplied at the discretion of the chemist for immediate use as medicines in urgent cases in doses containing not more than a quarter of a gramme of officinal opium (Article 9).

Preparations of heroin.

It will be noted that the chapter does not apply to preparations containing up to ·2 per cent. of morphine or ·1 per cent. of cocaine; the Hague Convention exempted the same preparations and also those containing up to ·1 per cent. of diacetylmorphine. There was much discussion whether the latter should still be allowed some measure of exemption. The United States delegation had proposed that this drug should be entirely prohibited even for medical and scientific purposes. The committee of medical experts (Sub-Committee F), to whom the question was referred, rejected this proposal, but proposed its prohibition, even in the minutest quantities, except for medical and scientific purposes. On 12th February, when the report of Sub-Committee F came before the Conference, the French delegation wished to maintain the exemption found in the Hague Convention, or to exempt at least preparations containing up to ·05 per cent. of diacetylmorphine. The debate disclosed a sharp conflict of views between the experts. Sir M. Delevingne then pointed out that the case for the change proposed by the sub-committee did not appear to have been proved; so far as Great Britain was concerned he was not aware that the sale of these exempted preparations without medical prescription gave rise to the heroin habit, and it could not be worth the while of smugglers to use them for the recovery of so small a proportion of the drug. The Conference, however, adopted the suppression of the exemption by 21 votes to 6; and a later attempt by the French delegation to obtain the exemption of preparations containing not more than ·001 per cent. of the drug also failed.

Procedure for future exemptions and extensions.

Article 8 provides a machinery for exempting from the provisions of the Convention preparations containing any of the enumerated drugs which may be found to be compounded in a way that makes them incapable of giving rise to the drug habit and precludes the recovery of the drugs; such preparations become exempted on the Council of the League communicating to the Contracting Parties a finding to the above effect by the Health Committee of the League acting in consultation with the Permanent Committee of the International Office of Public Health.

Article 10 provides a similar apparatus for the extension of the provisions of the Convention to any other drugs which the Health Committee, in consultation with the Permanent Committee of the International Office of Public Health, may find to be similar to those enumerated in their harmful effects and their liability to abuse; if the Health Committee recommends such an extension, the Council will communicate the recommendation to the Contracting Parties, but the extension will take effect only as between such Contracting Parties as accept the recommendation.

Resolution No. VI in the Final Act of the Conference suggests that the Health Committee should consider whether it would be expedient to take immediate action under Articles 8 and 10. This resolution was adopted in satisfaction of a proposal made by the Egyptian delegate, but the machinery set up by these Articles is primarily designed to function in the event of discoveries resulting from the future progress of

scientific research; the Conference did not consciously leave any gaps in its work in regard to existing narcotics to be filled up by the international health authorities.

The provisions of Chapter V for the control of international trade, and of Chapter VI for a permanent Central Board are for the most part new.

Control of imports and exports.

Chapter V was the result of the work of Sub-Committee E, of which Sir M. Delevingne was *rapporteur;* it elaborates the import certificate system in considerable detail; the principle of this system had already been accepted by many Governments, including the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, but was not contained in the Hague Convention.

The chapter applies to manufactured drugs, their raw materials, and all the substances to which the Convention applies. Article 12 provides for import licenses; these should not be confused with import certificates; a separate import licence must be obtained by the importer from the authority in the importing country for each importation: an inportation may, however, be effected under one licence in more than one consignment; the licence covering the importation will state the quantity to be imported, the name and address of both importer and exporter, and the period within which the importation is allowed. Under Article 13 the exporter on his side must obtain from the authority in the exporting country a separate export licence (stating corresponding particulars as to quantity, names and addresses and period) for each consignment exported.

The Government of the exporting country, before issuing an export licence, must require the exporter to produce an import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country and certifying that the importation is approved; a model form of import certificate is annexed to the Convention and is to be adopted so far as possible; it contains a space for certifying that the consignment is required for legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and coca leaf), and solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in other cases). The export licence that is granted will specify the number and date of the import certificate and the authority from which it emanated; the quantity actually exported, if it is less than that authorised, will be noted on the licence and on any copy of it. One copy of the export licence will accompany the consignment; another copy will be sent to the Government of the importing country, and when the importation has been effected, or the prescribed period has expired, will be returned to the Government of the exporting country with an endorsement stating the amount actually imported.

In place of the usual import certificate the Government of the exporting country may accept a special certificate from the Government of a country to which a consignment is being exported for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse (Article 13). Consignments placed in a bonded warehouse may not be withdrawn save on production of an import certificate from the Government of the country of destination; a special licence authorising such withdrawal will then be issued in place of the ordinary export licence (Article 16).

Article 14 provides for a *régime* at least equally drastic in free ports and free zones.

Article 15 provides *mutatis mutandis* the same *régime* for transit and transhipment as for export.

Control of transit.

The authorities in a country of transit shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of a consignment to its wrong destination: diversion may be authorised by mans of a special diversion certificate issued in the country of transit; such diversion certificate shall only be issued after the receipt of an import certificate from the Government of the new country of destination; a diversion certificate must state the same particulars as an export licence, and also the country of origin. The authority that issues a diversion certificate will return the copy of the original export licence, that accompanied the consignment, to the Government which issued it, and will notify the new destination to that Government.

The diversion certificate now granted takes the place of the original export licence. Thus one copy of it will accompany the consignment and another will be sent to the Government of the country to which it is thus diverted, and will ultimately be returned by the latter to the Government of the diverting country. Similarly, if a fresh diversion takes place, the first diversion certificate will be treated as an export licence.

No transit or transhipment will be allowed whether or not the consignment is removed from the ship or conveyance, except on production of the copy of the export licence or diversion certificate which should accompany it.

The provisions of Article 15 do not apply to transport by post, nor to transport by air unless the aircraft lands; in the latter event, they will be applied so far as circumstances permit (for example, they should apply if the aircraft lands at a regular landing-place, and so far as posssible in the case of a forced landing elsewhere). The Article is also without prejudice to any international agreement limiting control of transit (*e.g.*, through internationalised waterways, such as the Suez Canal).

No consignment in transit or in a bonded warehouse may be subjected to any process that would alter the nature of the substances (Article 17).

Finally, Article 18 provides as follows:—

"If any Contracting Party finds it impossible to apply any provision of this Chapter (Chapter V) to trade with another country by reason of the fact that such country is not a party to the present Convention, such Contracting Party will only be bound to apply the provisions of this Chapter so far as the circumstances permit."

A useful suggestion, which it was not found possible to incorporate in the Convention, is contained as a recommendation in a Resolution (No. II) in the Final Act; each Government is recommended to consider the possibility of forbidding the carriage beneath its flag of any consignment not properly covered by an export licence or diversion certificate, or to any other destination than the one mentioned therein.

Another Resolution (No. III) recommends co-operation in the suppression of the illicit traffic and direct correspondence between the competent national authorities.

Permanent Central Board.

The provisions for the constitution and functions of a Permanent Central Board (Chapter VI) were based on the work of Sub-Committee A, of which Sir M. Delevingne was again the *rapporteur*.

Advisory Committee's scheme.

The Advisory Committee at its meeting in August 1924 had suggested a scheme of control by an international permanent Central Board on the following lines. Each country would furnish an estimate of its annual medical and scientific requirements of imported drugs and raw substances, whether required to meet the needs of domestic consumption, manufacture or commerce, and would undertake to limit its imports to the estimated quantities (except, of course, imports of raw opium for smoking in the Far Eastern territories). An expert Central Board, to be appointed by the Council on the advice of the Committee, was to examine these estimates in the light of statistics, furnished to it at frequent intervals, of ever country's exports, re-exports, manufacture, consumption, and, if possible, stocks in hand; and was to have the power of revising an estimate and of fixing the amount to be imported by a country that failed to submit one; it would inform all Governments periodically of the existing position in regard to exports and re-exports to each country; it would also receive quarterly statistics of actual imports and as soon as a particular country's import of any substance had reached the figure estimated or fixed, it would specially call the attention of all Governments to this fact; each Government would thereupon stop exports to that country during the remainder of the year, unless a new estimate was approved; but if any Government considered it undesirable to apply such a boycott it would have the right of demanding a special conference to consider the matter.

Modification by the Conference.

This scheme was the basis of the discussions, in Sub-Committee A and in the Conference, which led to the adoption of Chapter VI of the Convention. In the course of these discussions the scheme was greatly modified, and, in particular, the proposals with regard to the powers of the Central Board were radically curtailed. The principal function left to the Board is to receive and collate statistics.

Estimates.

Before the end of each year it will receive from each country an estimate of its imports of all the substances covered by the Convention for the following year for internal consumption, for medical, scientific, and other purposes; these estimates are not to be regarded as binding on the Government that furnishes them, but are merely intended for the guidance of the Board in the discharge of its duties; the estimates may be modified, and in that case the revised estimates are to be furnished to the Board (Article 21).

Annual statistics.

The Board will also receive annual statistics from each country of its production of raw opium and coca leaf, its manufacture of the drugs derived from them (but not of their preparations), the raw material used for such manufacture (and also that used for the manufacture of other derivatives, such as codeine, that are not covered by the Convention), its existing stocks and consumption of all the substances (except Indian hemp), including all pharmaceutical preparations, and the amounts seized from the illicit trade; any useful information in regard to such seizures is also to be supplied, including the method of disposing of the articles seized. These statistics will be communicated by the Board to all Governments (Article 22 (1)).

Quarterly statistics.

In addition, quarterly returns are to be made to the Board of statistics of imports and exports, and in certain cases these may be required by telegram (Article 22 (2)). An Egyptian proposal, made on 16th February, that these returns should be half-yearly instead of quarterly was strongly supported by M. Kircher (France); he spoke from his experience as head of the Customs Administration of Indo-China, and calculated that each Government's return might comprise 6,480 heads, and that the Board might therefore have to deal with 388,800 heads; he thought that so heavy a task ought

not to be imposed on it more than once in six months. These figures appeared to be over-estimated; Sir M. Delevingne doubted whether Indo-China would have so many transactions to report, and the Egyptian proposal was lost by 11 votes to 9. In signing the Convention the French delegates made a reservation as to the possibility of furnishing these returns quarterly from the French overseas territories.

Amounts imported or stocks purchased for Government purposes other than eventual sale are to be stated separately (Article 22 (3) and (4)) in the quarterly and annual statistics, respectively.

Prepared opium.

The Governments of countries where opium-smoking is still permitted will also send annual statistics of the manufacture and consumption of prepared opium and the raw material used. It is outside the competence of the Board to express any opinion on these statistics. They are supplied merely to complete the information as to the disposal of the world's supply of raw opium (Article 23).

Power to recommend boycott.

The remaining functions of the Board are to watch continuously the course of the international trade; it will have the right to ask for explanations from any country in which there appear to be excessive stocks or a danger of its becoming a centre of the illicit traffic. In default of a satisfactory explanation, it may call the attention of other Governments and of the Council of the League, and recommend that further exports to such country should be suspended; any country directly interested may be represented during the consideration of the matter by the Board; the Government of the country against which such a boycott is recommended, or of any exporting country, will have the right to bring the matter before the Council of the League; the Government of an exporting country, unless it brings the matter before the Council, should inform the Board if it is not prepared to adopt the boycott. No further provision is made for the event of a boycott being recommended and not adopted, but there is a valuable provision that the Board will have the right to publish a report on the whole matter. The case of a delinquent country can thus be brought into the light of full publicity by an international body of acknowledged and disinterested experts (Article 24). This Article does not apply to stocks of prepared opium, or of raw opium in use for its manufacture, unless the Board finds that illicit international transactions are actually taking place on an appreciable scale.

A boycott may be recommended against a country which is not a party to the Convention; the procedure in such a case would be that laid down in Article 24, so far as it is applicable (Article 26).

It is also the friendly right of any Contracting Party to draw the Board's attention to any matter that appears to require investigation (Article 25).

The Board will publish an annual report to the Council, which will be published; it will ensure that the estimates, statistics, information and explanations received from Governments will not be made public in such manner as to injure legitimate commerce.

Constitution of the Board.

Although the powers of the Board are so circumscribed, the question of its constitution (Article 19) created great difficulties in the Conference. Sub-Committee A proposed that it should consist of seven persons appointed by the States represented in the Council and by Germany and the United States of America from a panel of experts to which each party to the Convention would be entitled to make one nomination. A large number of amendments were proposed in the Conference. On 13th February Dr. Chodzko (Poland) proposed that it should consist of eight persons, four appointed by producing or manufacturing countries and four by consuming countries. This might have resulted in the nomination of mere spokesmen of the various interests of these two groups of countries; it was accordingly opposed by Sir M. Delevingne, *rapporteur* of Sub-Committee A; he pointed out the importance of maintaining the principle that the members of the Board should be persons qualified by technical competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, and therefore, likely to inspire general confidence. The Polish proposal was rejected by 13 votes to 10; the delegates of Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece, and Egypt thereupon announced that they would have to make reservations of non-acceptance of the Article. At the same time Germany was unable to accept the Convention unless she were assured of the inclusion of a German expert on the Board. The debate was resumed on 16th February. Mr. Clayton spoke in support of Sir M. Delevingne, pointing out that the powers of the Board were properly so restricted that no country that did not happen to be represented need be over anxious for its legitimate interests. Ultimately the Conference arrived at a compromise, proposed by Italy and embodied in Article 19; the Board is to be appointed by the Council acting in conjunction with nominees of the United States of America and Germany; this appointing body is to take into account the importance of including in equitable proportion persons acquainted with the drug problem, both in the producing and manufacturing countries on the one side, and in the consuming

countries on the other, and connected with such countries; the persons appointed must, on the other hand, be impartial experts, and must not be officials of their Governments. The term of office of members of the Board is five years.

Article 20 provides for the full independence of the Board (under the Council) as a technical organisation; subject to the Council's approval it will nominate its own staff, which will then be appointed by the Secretary-General of the League and in administrative matters will be controlled by him.

One of the Resolutions (No. VII) in the Final Act of the Conference suggests that the expenses of the Central Board should be included in the budget of the Secretariat of the League, but that Contracting Parties which are not Members of the League should contribute in proportions to be settled in agreement with the Council.

It remains to mention some of the Articles of Chapter VII (General Provisions).

Penalties for infraction of laws.

Article 28 provides for adequate penalties for breaches of the laws by which the Convention is enforced, and "in appropriate cases" for the confiscation of the substances concerned. A Resolution in the Final Act (No. IV) suggests the advisability in certain cases of requiring licensed dealers to give surety against engaging in the illicit traffic. This was proposed by Dr. Chodzko (Poland); at first, he proposed it as an addition to the Convention, but it was suggested by the British delegation that such a requirement might be unnecessary in some countries in view of the heavy penalties by fine or imprisonment already imposed in them.

Article 29 is similar to Article 9 of the Agreement of the First Conference; Governments are to consider the possibility of legislation for the punishment of persons within their jurisdiction who procure or assist the commission of offences in other countries.

Settlement of disputes.

Article 30 provides for the exchange of copies of laws and regulations through the League Secretariat. Article 32 provides a variety of devices for the settlement of any dispute, including its submission for an advisory opinion "to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint for the purpose."

CHAPTER IX.—CONCLUSION.

Complexity of the proceedings.

We are conscious that the length of this Report may well appear to be excessive, but from various causes we found it difficult to compress it, and for other reasons thought that it might be desirable to err on the side of redundancy rather than by curtailment. The Conferences, and especially the Second Conference, were remarkable in many ways and not least in the protraction of the proceedings. The Second Conference was in session for nearly 70 days; it held 38 plenary meetings and over 100 meetings of committees. The number of copies of documents circulated by an industrious secretariat amounted to more than two million pieces of paper. The original business was a matter of considerable importance, and its scope was subsequently extended over a number of other fields. These additional subjects were themselves hardly less important and perhaps even more difficult, and the difficulty of their discussion was increased by its being unexpected and therefore unprepared. Problems that were in themselves sufficiently intricate were complicated further by the Conference's lack of information as to the facts that conditioned them. Additional complexity resulted from the ultimate inter-relation of the work of the two Conferences, which it had originally been intended to keep distinct. Nearly all the many subjects discussed were in a greater or less degree of concern to India, and at more than one point they touched on her essential interests.

Results.

The general atmosphere was sometimes heated and befogged, and was further confused by a multiplicity of cross currents so that at times the Second Conference was somewhat bewildered amidst rapidly changing policies. It was therefore all the more gratifying that in spite of these difficulties the Conferences were able to press forward the genuine work of effective international co-operation in its proper sphere. They succeeded in drawing up four international instruments. The Second Conference agreed upon a Convention which greatly expands and strengthens the greater part of the provisions of the Hague Convention. Chapter II of that Convention was left untouched, but the First Conference concluded a supplementary Agreement and a Protocol which provide for some improvement in the measures to suppress opium-smoking and promise its possible extinction within 20 years from the present date. Whether or not this promise is fulfilled will depend on the action of China and other producing countries either independently or under a further Protocol which aims at the curbing of contraband in raw opium.

New obligations which would rest on India in virtue of these various instruments will, we hope, be clear from the passages of our Report which attempt to explain them. The principal new obligations would appear to be as follows:—

New obligations.

(1) Under the second Protocol such measures would be taken as may be necessary to ensure within five years that the prevention of opium smuggling from India is sufficient to satisfy a League of Nations Commission that it does not constitute any part of a serious obstacle to the suppression of the use of prepared opium in certain Far Eastern territories; the Protocol does not specify any particular kind of measures, and if any further steps are necessary in India to ensure the desired result, they might, for example, take the form of further control either of exports out of India or of the production and distribution of opium in British India and its entry from outside.

(2) Under Article 2 of the Convention the executive authorities would review from time to time the laws and regulations for the control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium, and would ask for further legislation, or take further executive action, if such review should indicate the desirability of strengthening those laws and regulations.

(3) Regulations must be made, in so far as they do not already exist, to confine to medical and scientific uses the various pharmaceutical drugs enumerated in Chapter III of the Convention.

(4) The practice in regard to the import certificate system must be somewhat elaborated, and must be applied *mutatis mutandis* to transit by land or sea as well as to imports and exports ; the system is to be applied to trade with countries that are not parties to the Convention, so far as circumstances permit.

(5) The export and import of Indian hemp, as defined, cannot be authorised except for medical and scientific purposes, and charas cannot be imported from a country which is a party to the Convention except by giving a special form of import certificate.

(6) A number of statistics will have to be furnished annually to the Permanent Central Board, and statistics of imports and exports of raw opium and other substances must be sent quarterly.

(7) In the unlikely event of the Board considering that there is an over-accumulation of stocks in India, the Government of India would be asked for the explanation. It should also be noted that the Government of India may be asked to stop exports to a particular importing country.

(8) Under the first Protocol the Government of Burma would be under a contingent obligation to suppress opium-smoking in 20 years.

(9) Under the Agreement concluded by the First Conference the Government of Burma would accept a number of measures, which, so far as they are not already in force, do not seem to present difficulty, especially in view of the advanced position of Burma in regard to the restriction of opium-smoking in comparison with some other countries.

As Mr. Campbell had to resume his duties in Greece before the termination of the Conferences he has been unable to participate in the preparation of this Report. We think it desirable to place on record our sense of the great value of the work done by him as the Government of India's representative on the Advisory Committee and at the commencement of the recent Conferences. We cannot too warmly acknowledge the value of that work to ourselves during the remainder of the Conferences, when the Indian delegation was deprived of his leadership. As a result of our previous collaboration with him we then found ourselves less ill-equipped than we could otherwise have hoped to deal with the difficulties of the remaining sessions. The deep study which Mr. Campbell has given to the whole question of drugs and opium in all its aspects, and his insight into its furthest and darkest recesses, are well known at Geneva. At the meeting of the Advisory Committee in August 1924 he took a great share in the preparation of the programme of the Second Conference, and deserves proportionate credit for its successful termination although he was not able to assist at the actual incorporation of the Committee's scheme in the Convention that was concluded.

Concluding remarks.

The Indian delegation throughout sought to conciliate opposition and to co-operate in securing an advance on the Hague Convention in any measure that was consistent with India's essential interests ; in endeavouring to defend the latter we received powerful support from the British delegation. It is unnecessary for us to attempt to express the immense value of the support of Lord Cecil as leader of that delegation. His great influence and authority were frequently exerted in India's cause and with most striking effect on the occasion of his speech on 19th January. We were also constantly in the debt of Sir M. Delevingne, Mr. Malkin, Mr. Perrins and other

members of the delegation for cordial co-operation in matters affecting India. Sir Malcolm found time to give us most welcome support, although an abnormally heavy burden must have been imposed on him by the great range of work for which the Conference as a whole was indebted to him.

With the other Empire delegations our relations were friendly. Dr. Riddell, who represented Canada after the Christmas adjournment, was at pains to acquaint himself fully with the Indian case, and once satisfied as to its validity gave us welcome support. Mr. Shepherd, of Australia, by his sound advise on many occasions and his wholehearted support, alike in Sub-Committee B and in plenary sessions of the Conference, very greatly contributed to the successful presentation of the Indian case.

(Signed) HAROLD CLAYTON.
J. C. WALTON.

27th May 1925.

ORDERED that the foregoing Resolution, together with the Report, be published in the *Gazette of India.*

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secy. to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 25th/26th November 1925.

R. Dis. No. 1222-Cus. /25—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11, clause (*c*), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue is pleased further to amend the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, Notification No. 923, dated the 31st January 1911, as follows:—

For the words "coal and coke" occurring in the second column of entry No. 32-C. in the table contained in the said notification, the words "Coal, coke and American cotton" shall be substituted.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

SHIPPING.

The 28th November 1925.

No. 40-S. (5).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, No. 40-S. (3), dated the 30th May 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely:—

For sub-clause (*iii*) of clause B. of rule 1 of the said rules the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*iii*) The petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums: provided that petroleum which has a flash point not below 150° Fahrenheit may also be shipped in sound well coopered wooden casks of not more than 50 gallons capacity."

D. T. CHADWICK,
Secy. to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Delhi, the 26th November 1925.

No. 1560—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the order published with the notification of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1493-A., dated the 14th November 1925, namely:—

In clause (*a*) in paragraph 2 of the said notification for the words "and in any case not less than three weeks before the arrival of the ship" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Save where the cotton is loaded for Bombay at a European port the ordinary length of voyage from which is less than 3 weeks, this information

shall be furnished not less than three weeks before the arrival of the ship at Bombay."

No. 1561.—In pursuance of clause (*c*) in para. 2 of the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. 1493-A., dated the 14th November 1925, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the rate at which the sum therein referred to is to be paid at Rs. 3-6-0 per bale, or in cases in which the importer has failed to furnish information in accord with clause (*a*) in para. 2 of the said notification at Rs. 5-6-0 per bale. This rate shall cover the cost of fumigation including the cost of loading the cotton into the barge, conveyance to the fumigation wharf or bunder, unloading from the barge after fumigation and delivery at the bunder, but not including import wharfage. Provided that the minimum fee for the fumigation of any consignment of cotton shall be Rupees one hundred and fifty.

2. In the case of samples of American cotton imported by parcel post, or as ship's parcels not exceeding 20lbs. each in weight, the consignee shall pay a fee for fumigation of Rupees two for each parcel.

R. B. EWBANK,

Offg. Secretary to Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1925.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st December 1925.

No. F.-130-F.—The following statement is published for general information :—

A statement by His Excellency the Governor-General of the reasons which have moved him, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 72 of the Government of India Act, to make and promulgate an Ordinance to suspend the levy and collection of the Cotton Excise Duty.

A. C. McWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT.

In August last, when replying to a deputation which waited upon me on behalf of the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad to urge the relief of the mill industry from the cotton excise duty, I affirmed that the Government of India stood by the letter and the spirit of the pledge given by my predecessor, Lord Hardinge, that the excise duty would be abolished as soon as financial considerations permitted. At the same time, while fully recognising the special difficulties with which the cotton mill industry in India was faced, it was necessary for me to explain that it was impossible to grant this request in the middle of the financial year, before the year had fully declared itself and before the commitments and the prospects of next year were known.

Again, on the 16th September 1925, when a motion for suspension of the collection of the cotton excise duty was debated in the Legislative Assembly, it was made clear on behalf of Government that suspension must inevitably be followed immediately by abolition, and that abolition ought to be considered only in connection with the finances of the year as a whole, that is, at the time of the Budget, when the claims of the cotton-mill industry could be balanced against rival claims. It was definitely stated that a vote for suspension would be taken by Government as an expression of the view that the abolition of the cotton excise duty should take precedence of other claims. The Assembly accepted by a large majority the motion for suspension.

The time has not yet come when a detailed estimate of the revenue and expenditure for the current year, or of the prospects for 1926-27, can be made, but the final results of the monsoon are now known and it is possible to make a more reliable estimate of the financial position than in September. On such information as is now before them the Government of India are satisfied that there would be no serious risk of a large deficit in the current year if the cotton excise duty were suspended for the rest of the year, and that there is a reasonable prospect that the Budget for next year can be balanced without assistance from the cotton excise duty in the absence of any big change for the worse in the next few months. I and my Government have therefore come to the conclusion that the moment has arrived when financial considerations permit of the abolition of the duty. This can, however, be finally

accomplished only by the passage of the necessary legislation by the Indian Legislature. In the meanwhile, having regard to the emergency caused by the grave difficulties confronting the industry, to the pledge given and reaffirmed, and to the expressed views of the Legislative Assembly, I have decided that with effect from the 1st December 1925, the duty shall be suspended by Ordinance. It is the intention of my Government, unless the financial position as disclosed in the Budget estimates for next year substantially fails to confirm present anticipations, to place before the Legislature, at the time of the Budget, proposals for the abolition of the duty.

READING,

Viceroy and Governor-General.

November 30th, 1925.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1925.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1925.

No 6423-M.– His Excellency the Viceroy has now decided to hold the Levee, which was notified as cancelled, at Government House, Calcutta, at 9-30 P.M. on Friday, the 18th December 1925.

2. Gentlemen who have not already received Levee admission tickets or new presentation forms in response to their requests should now renew their applications, stating full particulars about their first presentation at a Viceregal Levee or the Levees held by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor or His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in India or at the Court of St. James.

3. New presentation forms should be returned by the 7th and applications for Levee admission tickets submitted by the 9th December 1925.

By Command,

R. B. WORGAN, Colonel,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1925.

No. F-43-XX-25-C. (1)—His Excellency the Governor-General, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 63-D of the Government of India Act, is pleased to direct that a session of the Council of State shall commence at Delhi on Monday, the 8th February 1926.

No. F-43-XX-25-A. (2).—His Excellency the Governor-General, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 66-D of the Government of India Act, is pleased to direct that a session of the Legislative Assembly shall commence at Delhi on Wednesday, the 20th January 1926.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1925.

No. F-7525.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96-B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at the meeting of the Council of India held on the 21st day of October

(iv) In Schedule I to the said Rules, after the entry relating to the Indian Educational Service (Men's Branch) the following shall be inserted, namely:—

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE (WOMEN'S BRANCH). (*Monthly rates of pay.*)

Year of service.		Basic pay.	Overseas pay.
		Rs.	Rs.
1st	...	400	100
2nd	...	425	100
3rd	...	450	100
4th	...	475	100
5th	...	500	100
6th	...	525	100
7th	...	550	100
8th	...	575	100
9th	...	600	100
10th	...	625	100
11th	...	650	100
12th	...	675	150
13th	...	700	150
14th	...	725	150
15th	...	750	150
16th	...	775	150
17th	...	800	150
18th	...	825	150
19th and over	...	850	150
Selection Grade	...	900	150
		925	150
		950	150
		1,000	150
		1,050	150

(v) In Schedule II to the said Rules, after the entry relating to the Indian Educational Service, the words "(Men's Branch)" shall be added.

And the said Rules shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if they had been enacted as so amended.

POLITICAL.

The 1st December 1925.

No. 2974.—Mr. V. M. Smith, O.B.E., Superintendent of Police, Punjab, having been appointed to be on special duty in the Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1925.

J. CRERAR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 30th November 1925.

No. 565-P.—His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to grant a permanent salute of 9 guns to Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K.C.I.E. Ruler of Shahpura in Rajputana.

No. 566-E.—Mr. R. G. Wright of the Indian Educational Service, on return from leave, resumed charge of his appointment as Assistant Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, with effect from the 4th October 1925.

No. 567-E.—Mr. R. G. Wright of the Indian Educational Service, Assistant Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, is posted temporarily as Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, with effect from the 24th October 1925.

Notification No. 528-E., dated the 9th November 1925, is hereby cancelled.

J. P. THOMPSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 30th November 1925.

No. 563-N.—In pursuance of Article 7, sub-clause (3) of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1907, the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), shall come into operation within the limits of the said Order on the 16th December 1925.

DENYS BRAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 27th November, 1925.

No. F.-37-VII F. E.—The despatch below from the Secretary of State for India, No. 9-Accounts, dated the 22nd October 1925, and its enclosures, relating to the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules and the Indian Civil Service (non-European members) Family Pension Rules are published for general information. A reprint of these rules in pamphlet form, with preface and explanatory foot-notes, will be issued shortly :—

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,

22nd October, 1925.

Accounts.

No. 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

I enclose copy of a Resolution passed by me in Council making Rules under section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, for the regulation of Family Pensions of the Indian Civil Service.

Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations redrafted as Statutory Rules.

2. These Rules are in the main a redraft, in a form more suitable for Statutory Rules, of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations hitherto in force; but opportunity has been taken to revise the substance of those Regulations in certain respects.

3. The Preamble to the Regulations contains a proviso to the effect that the benefits provided at the cost of the State are to be reduced should it at any time appear, from a valuation, that their aggregate annual amount will exceed £35,000 when the pension list shall have reached a normal state. The reasons for which this proviso was adopted are not now clear; but it may be observed that the limit was fixed at a time when the active service cadre of the Indian Civil Service was approximately 900, and it would therefore have been a matter for consideration, had the conditions prevailing immediately before the war continued, whether, in the event of the proviso appearing likely to become operative, the figure should not in equity have been raised to correspond with the increased cadre. With the changed conditions of to-day, the proviso has to a great extent lost its meaning. It is based on the idea of steady approach to a stationary state, and with a reduced membership no such approach is actually being made. The probable course of the balance in the future will be increase up to a peak and then decrease, with the possibility of ultimate decline to a stationary condition corresponding to some comparatively small membership. It might be possible to replace the present limit of £35,000 by a variable amount dependent on the membership. It appears certain, however, from the figures given by the late Sir G. Hardy in his Report on the state of the Scheme as at 31st March 1911, that the cost of the Government contribution per member does not exceed that originally contemplated, as measured by the limit then imposed. In view of this fact and of the possibility that a reduction of the expressed limit might be regarded as a breach of faith, I have decided not to include in the new Rules any limitation based on the proviso.

4. The existing Regulations contain somewhat elaborate provisions limiting the right of admittance of the posthumous child. These provisions, though doubtless justifiable in theory, are in practice likely to be productive of trouble and possible hardship out of proportion to any benefit gained. The new Rules accordingly provide for the unconditional admittance of such children subject, of course, in the case of marriages after retirement, to payment of the appropriate donation.

5. I enclose also copy of a Resolution passed by me in Council making Rules confirming the position of Indian members of the Service appointed since 4th January 1923 or appointed before 1912 and admitted as subscribers.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) BIRKENHEAD.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1925, No. 1019.

INDIA.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION RULES. DATED OCTOBER 14, 1925.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held on the 14th day of October, 1925, hereby makes the following Rules to regulate the family pensions of members of the Indian Civil Service, namely:—

1.—(1) These Rules may be called the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules.

(2) They apply to all covenanted members of the Indian Civil Service who are of European race, or who, being of non-European race,

(*a*) were appointed to the Service between the 1st August 1914, and the 4th January 1923, or

(*b*) were appointed in the years 1912 and 1913 and have been admitted as subscribers.

(3) If any question arises as to whether these Rules apply or do not apply to any individual member of the Indian Civil Service, the question shall be decided by the Secretary of State in Council and his decision shall be final.

2. Every person to whom these Rules apply (hereinafter referred to as a "subscriber") shall make, with effect from the date of his arrival in India to join his first appointment, the contributions and payments hereinafter prescribed.

3. The sums so contributed or paid shall be credited by the Secretary of State in Council to the revenues of India, and the pensions or other benefits payable under these Rules shall be debited as a charge upon those revenues.

4. The pensions and other benefits payable under these rules shall be divided into two portions, the one met from the contributions of subscribers and the other met from public funds.

5. A *pro formâ* account shall be maintained by the Secretary of State in Council of all contributions and payments received and of all disbursements made therefrom, together with an account of interest accruing on the balance calculated at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Secretary of State in Council with reference to the market rates of the day.

6.—(1) The Secretary of State in Council shall from time to time, at such periods as he may determine, place the *pro formâ* accounts referred to in Rule 5, together with statistics of the ages, births, marriages and deaths of the subscribers and of their dependants, before such Actuary or Actuaries as he may select, with instructions to examine them and report thereon.

(2) The report of the Actuary or Actuaries shall be published in such manner as the Secretary of State in Council may direct.

(3) The Secretary of State in Council shall, after consideration of the Actuary's Report, make by amendment of these Rules such alterations in the rates of contributions, payments, and benefits as he may think necessary. Every such alteration shall, in the absence of provision in the Rules to the contrary, take effect from the first day of the month following the date of publication of the amendment in the "Gazette of India":

Provided that no reduction shall be made in respect of the benefits payable to any person already in receipt thereof, other than the withdrawal or reduction of any increase granted temporarily.

(4) The cost of the actuarial examination and Report aforesaid, together with all other expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the Rules, shall be borne by the Secretary of State in Council.

7. With effect from the 1st August, 1925, the monthly contributions payable by a subscriber shall be those shown in the First Schedule to these Rules, and shall be deducted from his pay at the time of issue. If at any time a subscriber is not in receipt of pay he shall not thereby be relieved of the obligation to pay the contributions due from him.

8. Subject to the provisions of Rule 23 and Rule 25, contributions payable under Rule 7 shall cease when the subscriber retires from the Service on a pension.

9. A subscriber who is dismissed from the Service or who resigns without being entitled to an annuity or pension shall thereupon cease to be a subscriber and his family shall cease to be entitled to any pensions under these Rules, nor shall the subscriber be entitled to any refund of contributions or other payments :

Provided that the Secretary of State in Council may at his discretion permit any subscriber who has resigned without being entitled to an annuity or pension to continue his contributions and thereby to retain for his family the benefits of these Rules, and if such permission is granted contributions shall be payable until the subscriber's 54th birthday.

10. Subject to the provisions of Rule 8, the contribution payable on behalf of a child is payable in the case of a son until his attainment of the age of 24 years on previous death, and in the case of a daughter until her marriage or previous death.

11.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Rule 13, every subscriber in the Service shall report his marriage, in the form prescribed in the Second Schedule, within one month of the date thereof, or within one month of his arrival in India if he was then married, and shall on marriage or remarriage, or on entering the Service married pay, in addition to the monthly contributions prescribed by Rule 7, the donation specified in the Third Schedule to these Rules against the year of his age, and if the age of the subscriber exceeds that of his wife by five years or more he shall further pay the disparity fine specified in the Fourth Schedule.

(2) Donations and disparity fines payable under this Rule may be paid either in one sum, or in twelve equal monthly instalments, and if paid in instalments interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum shall be levied on the unpaid portion.

(3) A donation payable on marriage shall be increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent if the fact of marriage is not reported within one month from the date thereof, and by 5 per cent. if the delay exceeds six months. If the marriage is not reported within one year the subscriber may be required to produce medical evidence as to the state of his health in the form prescribed in the Fifth Schedule and the Secretary of State in Council shall in each case decide whether, and, if so, on what terms liability for widow's pension shall be accepted.

12.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Rule 13, every subscriber in the Service shall report in the form prescribed in the Sixth Schedule, within one month of its occurrence, the birth of every child born alive in wedlock, or, if he was married and had children living at the date of his arrival in India, he shall report their names and dates of birth within one month of that date.

(2) No payment shall be required in respect of any child who dies within 30 days of birth.

(3) If the birth of a child is not reported within one month, the subscriber shall pay a fine of 12*s.* and further fine of 2*s.* for each succeeding month's delay. If the delay exceeds 12 months the subscriber may be required to produce medical evidence as to the state of his health in the form prescribed in the Fifth Schedule, and the Secretary of State in Council shall in each case decide whether, and, if so, on what terms liability for orphan's pension shall be accepted.

13. Reports shall not be accepted nor contributions or payments received in respect of any wife married during the lifetime of another wife, or of any child born of a wife married as aforesaid ; and no wife married as aforesaid or child born of such a marriage shall be entitled to any benefit under these Rules.

14. Interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum from the due dates shall be charged on monthly contributions or donations or any portion thereof remaining unpaid for more than one month from such date.

15. Any contribution or payment due at a subscriber's death shall be deducted, without any addition for interest beyond the date of death, in four quarterly instalments from the pensions due to his dependants :

Provided that if the sum due as aforesaid is more than half the annual amount of the pensions it shall be deducted in such a number of quarterly instalments as the Secretary of State in Council may direct.

16. The widow or child of a deceased subscriber whose marriage or birth was not reported by the subscriber during his life time in accordance with these Rules shall be entitled to no benefit under these Rules.

17—(1) A posthumous child of a subscriber by a marriage contracted before retirement and duly reported in accordance with Rule 11 shall be entitled to pension without payment.

(2) A posthumous child of a subscriber by a marriage contracted after retirement shall be entitled to pension on payment of the donation prescribed in the Seventh Schedule appropriate to the age which the father would have attained, if alive, at the death of the child's birth.

(3) No child shall be entitled to benefit under this Rule whose birth is not reported within 12 months of its occurrence.

18. Subject to the provisions of Rule 21, the pension of a widow under these Rules shall continue in full during widowhood. On remarriage she shall retain half her pension during coverture, but if she again become a widow she shall be entitled to revert to full pension as widow of her first husband, or if her last husband has been a contributor, to receive pension at her option as his widow. Reduction to the half rate shall take effect from the commencement of the quarter following that in which the re-marriage occurred; the full pension shall be restored from the day following that on which the pensioner again becomes a widow.

19.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Rule 21, the pension of a male orphan shall be payable until he attains the age of 24, unless he was admitted to pension with effect from a date prior to the 1st April 1914, in which case it is payable until he attains the age of 21 only.

(2) Subject as aforesaid the pension of a female orphan is payable until the end of the quarter in which she marries, and shall not revive upon widowhood. On marriage a female orphan shall be granted from public funds a donation of £250.

(3) The Secretary of State in Council or, in the case of a pension drawn in India, the Governor-General in Council, may at his discretion permit a portion of the pension of a male orphan who has reached the age of 16 years to be commuted with a uiew to the proceeds being applied to the pensioner's advancement in life.

(4) The pension of a minor orphan shall be paid to his or her mother or other duly appointed or recognised guardian.

20. Declarations shall be furnished quarterly by pensioners as to their continued widowhood, spinsterhood or survival as the case may be.

21. Pensions under these Rules shall be tenable during good behaviour, and if the Secretary of State in Council, or, in the case of a pension drawn in India, the Governor-General in Council, is satisfied that the pensioner is leading an immoral life or has been guilty of gross misconduct, he may withhold further payment in whole or in part, and an order to this effect by the Secretary of State in Council, or by the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, shall be final and conclusive.

22. A pension payable under these Rules shall enure for the benefit of the pensioner only and no transfer, assignment or other alienation thereof shall be recognised.

23. (1) A subscriber who marries after he has retired from the service on a pension may, if he so chooses, secure pension for his widow or for his children born of such marriage, or for both, on the conditions that reports of occurrences are made within one month in the form prescribed in the Second or Sixth Schedule, as may be appropriate, and that a certificate of health in the form prescibed in the Fifth Schedule, is furnished either—

(a) with the Report of the marriage if he wishes to secure pension for his widow and for children resulting from the marriage, or for his widow only, or

(b) with the Report of the birth of the first child resulting from the marriage if he wishes to secure pension for his children only.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 8. there shall be payable on each occurrence reported, as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of Rules 11, 12 and 14, so far as they may be applicable, the donation prescribed in the Seventh Schedule, together with the disparity fine specified in the Fourth Schedule.

24. Every subscriber shall report within one month of its occurrence the death of any dependant eligible for benefit under these Rules.

25. These Rules shall apply to a subscriber who retires under the Premature Retirement Rules, subject to the modifications laid down in Rule 12 of those Rules.

26. With effect from the 1st January, 1925, the pensions payable under those Rules shall be of the amounts specified in the Eighth Schedule, and shall be payable quarterly in advance on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October.

27.—(1) Pensions under these Rules shall be payable in London in sterling. Pensioners residing in India may, however, at their option, receive payment in that country in rupees as follows :—

(a) A pensioner who was receiving pension in India prior to the 1st February 1921, at 1*s*. 4*d*. the rupee may continue to receive it at that rate or at the current rate of exchange, whichever is more advantageous to the recipient ;

(b) a pensioner who was admitted to pension before the 1st February 1921, or who is a dependant of a subscriber in the Service on that date, and who commenced or shall commence to receive payment in India after that date, shall receive payment at the rate of 1*s*. 8*d*. the rupee, or, if the current rate of exchange is higher than 1*s*. 8*d*., at the current rate ;

(c) a pensioner who is a dependant of a subscriber entering the Service after the 1st February 1921, shall receive pension at the current rate of exchange.

(2) A pensioner residing in India who has elected to receive pension in India shall not subsequently be permitted to change the place of payment except at the commencement of an official year.

28. The Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations hitherto in force are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Rules 7 and 10).

1. For the purposes of these Rules the class of a subscriber shall be as follows:—

Class V.—Up to 7 years' completed service.
Class IV.—From 7 to 12 years' completed service.
Class III.—From 12 to 15 years' completed service.
Class II.—From 15 to 18 years' completed service.
Class I.—From 18 years' completed service.

2. The monthly contribution payable by each subscriber while in the Service according to his Class and the date of his admission to the Service shall be as follows:—

(a) *If Subscriber is Unmarried or a Widower.*

If the date of Subscriber's admission to the Service is —	CLASS. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prior to 1st April 1908 ...	4 3 1	3 3 0	—	—	—
Between 1st April 1908 and 31st March 1916.	4 9 1	3 7 6	2 8 9	1 12 10	—
Between 1st April 1916 and 31st July 1925.	4 15 0	312 0	2 12 0	1 15 0	1 5 0
On or after 1st August 1925 ...	5 6 10	4 1 0	2 18 6	1 19 4	1 8 1

(b) *If Subscriber is Married.*

If the date of Subscriber's admission to the Service is—	CLASS. I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prior to 1st April 1908 ...	8 9 2	5 19 7	—	—	—
Between 1st April 1908 and 31st March 1916.	9 1 3	6 8 2	4 1 3	2 13 2	—
Between 1st April 1916 and 31st July 1925.	9 13 4	6 16 8	4 6 8	2 16 8	1 13 4
On or after 1st August 1925 ...	10 17 6	7 13 9	4 17 6	3 3 9	1 17 6

Additional monthly Contribution payable for children by a Subscriber while in the Service according to the date of his admission to the Service.

If the date of Subscriber's admission to the Service is—	For each Son.	For each Daughter
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Prior to 1st April 1908	0 10 0	0 18 7
Between 1st April 1908 and 31st March 1916	0 10 8	0 19 11
Between 1st April 1916 and 31st July 1925	0 11 5	1 1 3
On or after 1st August 1925	0 12 10	1 3 11

SECOND SCHEDULE (RULES 11 and 23).

Form of a Letter reporting marriage.

SIR,

I have to report my marriage on the

to

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.*

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

I wish to pay the donation for which I have become liable in one sum / 2 monthly instalments with interest.

* In the case of an Indian whose marriage has been solemnised according to Hindu rites, the evidence of marriage required is the affidavit of the father or other near relative sworn before a magistrate.

THIRD SCHEDULE (RULE 11).

Donations payable by subscribers on entering the Service married,† on marriage, and re-marriage, before retirement, according to their age.

Subscribea's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Subscriber's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Subscriber's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	£		£		£
21	60	35	115	49	470
22	62	36	125	50	490
23	64	37	140	51	505
24	68	38	160	52	520
25	72	39	190	53	535
26	76	40	220	54	560
27	80	41	260	55	580
28	84	42	300	56	600
29	88	43	330	57	610
30	92	44	360	58	630
31	96	45	385	59	635
32	100	46	410	60	635
33	105	47	435	...	
34	110	48	450		

† In which case Subscriber's age on entry into the Service to be taken.

FOURTH SCHEDULE (Rules 11 and 23).

Disparity Fines.—If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by five years or more then an addition shall be made to the marriage donation payable by Subscribers, according to the following scale :—

DIFFERENCE OF AGE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Subscriber's Age.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and under 16.	16 and under 17.	17 and under 18.	18 and under 19.	19 and under 20.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
24	2	6	11	16	22										
25	3	7	13	18	24	29									
26	4	8	15	20	26	32	37								
27	5	10	17	23	29	35	41	46							
28	6	12	19	26	33	39	45	51	56						
29	7	14	22	30	38	44	50	56	62	67					
30	8	17	26	35	43	50	56	62	68	74	79				
31	10	20	30	40	49	57	64	70	76	82	87	91			
32	12	28	34	45	55	64	72	79	86	92	97	101	104		
33	13	26	38	50	61	71	80	88	96	103	109	113	116	118	
34	14	28	42	55	67	78	88	97	106	114	121	127	131	134	136
35	16	31	45	60	73	85	96	106	116	126	134	141	147	151	154
36	18	35	50	65	80	93	106	118	129	139	148	156	163	169	173
37	19	37	54	71	87	102	116	129	142	153	163	172	180	187	193
38	20	40	59	77	94	110	126	141	155	168	179	189	198	206	213
39	22	43	63	83	102	120	137	153	168	182	195	206	216	225	233
40	23	45	67	89	110	130	149	167	184	200	214	226	237	246	254
41	24	48	72	95	118	140	161	181	199	216	233	248	261	272	281
42	26	52	77	102	126	149	171	192	213	232	251	268	283	296	307
43	28	56	83	109	134	158	181	204	226	248	268	287	304	319	332
44	30	59	87	115	142	168	193	218	242	264	285	305	324	341	357
45	32	63	93	122	150	178	205	231	256	280	302	323	343	362	379
46	33	65	97	128	158	187	216	244	271	296	321	344	365	385	403
47	35	69	102	134	166	197	228	257	286	313	339	364	387	408	428
48	36	71	106	141	174	207	239	271	301	330	358	385	410	434	456
49	38	75	111	147	182	217	251	284	316	347	377	406	433	458	482
50	40	79	117	154	190	226	262	297	331	364	396	427	456	483	508
51	42	83	128	161	198	235	272	309	345	381	415	447	477	506	534
50	44	86	127	167	206	245	284	323	361	398	434	470	504	535	564
53	45	89	131	173	214	255	296	336	376	415	453	490	526	560	592
54	46	91	135	179	222	265	308	350	391	432	472	511	548	584	619
55	48	94	140	186	230	274	318	362	406	450	493	534	573	610	645
56	49	97	145	192	238	284	330	376	422	467	511	554	596	636	673
57	50	100	150	198	246	294	342	390	437	484	530	574	617	658	698
58	52	103	154	204	254	304	354	403	452	500	547	593	639	683	725
59	53	106	158	210	262	314	365	416	466	516	565	613	660	705	749
60	55	109	163	217	271	325	378	430	481	532	583	633	681	728	773

Subscriber's Age.	20 and under 21.	21 and under 22.	22 and under 23.	23 and under 24.	24 and under 25.	25 and under 26.	26 and under 27.	27 and under 28.	28 and under 29.	29 and under 30.	30 and under 31.	31 and under 32.	32 and under 33.	33 and under 34.	34 and under 35.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
35	156														
36	176	178													
37	197	200	202												
38	219	223	226	228											
39	240	246	250	253	255										
40	261	268	274	278	280	281									
41	288	294	300	305	303	309	310								
42	316	323	329	335	338	340	341	341							
43	343	352	359	366	370	373	374	374	374						
44	371	382	391	398	404	407	408	409	409	409					
45	395	409	421	431	439	445	447	418	449	450	450				
46	420	436	450	463	474	482	487	490	491	492	493	493			
47	447	464	480	495	509	520	527	531	533	535	536	537	537		
48	476	494	511	527	542	555	566	573	577	579	580	581	582	582	
49	504	525	544	561	576	590	603	614	621	624	625	626	627	628	628
50	532	555	576	596	614	631	645	657	666	670	671	672	673	674	675
51	561	587	611	633	652	668	683	696	707	715	720	721	722	723	724
50	591	616	640	663	685	705	723	739	752	762	768	771	772	773	774
53	622	649	674	698	721	742	761	779	795	808	817	822	824	825	826
54	652	682	710	736	760	782	802	820	836	851	863	872	876	878	879
55	679	712	743	772	800	825	840	864	880	895	909	920	927	931	933
56	708	742	775	807	838	866	890	911	929	944	956	966	974	981	986
57	736	773	808	842	874	905	934	959	980	997	1,011	1,022	1,031	1,039	1,045
58	765	803	840	876	910	948	974	1,004	1,030	1,052	1,070	1,083	1,093	1,102	1,109
59	791	832	872	910	947	982	1,015	1,046	1,075	1,102	1,125	1,144	1,158	1,169	1,177
60	817	860	902	943	983	1,021	1,056	1,089	1,120	1,148	1,175	1,200	1,221	1,237	1,250

Subscribers marrying at an age exceeding 60 shall pay such fine as may be fixed at the time by the actuary.

FIFTH SCHEDULE (Rules 11, 12 and 23).

Certificate of Health.

We, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of health of
and that we pronounce him free from any bodily complaint of a dangerous tendency and believe him to be a good average life.

Signatures of two qualified Medical Practitioners.

Date

Declaration.

I
hereby solemnly and sincerely declare that the contents of the above certificate are in all respects true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that I have disclosed to

and
everything relating to my health and constitution; and that I believe myself to be a good average life.

Signature of Applicant.

Date.

SIXTH SCHEDULE (Rules 12 and 23).

Form of a Letter reporting the Birth of a Child.

SIR,

I have to report the birth to me of a son/daughter on the
and I request that the name may be entered in the penson register kept under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE (Rules 17 and 23).

Donations payable by Subscribers on marriage and re-marriage after retirement, who take advantage of the provisions of Rule 23.

Subscriber's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Subscriber's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	£		£
45	585	53	625
46	590	54	625
47	595	55	630
48	600	56	630
49	605	57	635
50	610	58	635
51	615	59	635
52	620	60	635

Donation for Children payable by a Subscriber who has married or re-married after retirement and who takes advantage of the provisions of Rule 23.

Subscriber's Age.	Donation payable on birth of a Son.	Donation payable on birth of a daughter.	Subscriber's Age.	Donation payable on Birth of a Son.	Donation payable on Birth of a Daughter.
	£	£		£	£
45	128	395	55	245	543
46	137	408	56	258	559
47	147	422	57	272	575
48	158	436	58	286	592
49	169	450	59	300	609
50	181	465	60	314	626
51	193	480	61	328	643
52	206	495	62	342	660
53	219	511	63	356	677
54	232	527	64	369	694

EIGHTH SCHEDULE (Rule 26).

Annual Pension payable to a Widow during Widowhood.

—	Class of Husband at Death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Met from the contributions of subscribers ...	450	390	330	265	225
Met from public funds	...	60	120	110	150
	450	450	450	375	375

Of the portion of the above pensions met from the contributions of subscribers, the undermentioned amounts are granted temporarily, and a widow's pension in course of issue is therefore liable, in accordance with rule 6 (3), to reduction not exceeding these amounts :—

Classes I, II and III £90

Classes IV and V £75

Annual Pension payable to a fatherless child whose mother is living.

—	From Birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 years.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Met from the contributions of subscribers ...	31 5 0	62 10 0	125 0 0
Met from public funds	6 5 0	12 10 0	25 0 0
	37 10 0	75 0 0	150 0 0

Of the portions of the above pension met from the contributions of subscribers in each period amounts of £7 10s., £15, and £30 respectively are granted temporarily, and an orphan's pension in course of issue is therefore liable in accordance with Rule 6 (3) to reduction not exceeding this amount

The Annual Pension payable to an orphan of whatever age who has lost both parents is £150 (of which £3 is granted temporarily) met as follows :—

——	From Birth till age of 6 years.	From age of 6 till age of 12 years.	From age of 12 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Met from the contributions of subscribers ...	68 15 0	87 10 0	125 0 0
Met from public funds	81 5 0	62 10 0	25 0 0
	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0

An orphan who is in receipt of pension at a rate lower than £150 on the date of the Mother's death shall be entitled to the enhanced pension with effect from the following day.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1925, No. 1020.

INDIA.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE (NON-EUROPEAN MEMBERS) FAMILY PENSION RULES. DATED OCTOBER 14, 1925.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 96B of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting held on the 14th day of October, 1925, hereby makes the following Rules to regulate the family pensions of members of the Indian Civil Service, namely :—

1.—(1) These Rules shall be called the Indian Civil Service (non-European Members) Family Pension Rules.

(2) They apply to all covenanted members of the Indian Civil Service who, being of non-European race,

(*a*) were appointed to the Service after the 4th January, 1923, or

(*b*) were appointed before the year 1912 and have been admitted as subscribers.

(3) If any question arises as to whether these Rules apply or do not apply to any individual member of the Indian Civil Service, the question shall be decided by the Secretary of State in Council and his decision shall be final.

2. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3 every person to whom these Rules apply (hereinafter referred to as a subscriber) shall with effect from the date of his arrival in India be liable for contributions and payments of the amount and under the conditions prescribed by the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Rules; and his widow and orphans, if any shall be entitled to benefits of the amount and under the conditions prescribed by those Rules.

3. It shall not be obligatory on the Secretary of State in Council to maintain, or to submit for actuarial report, accounts and statistics relating to subscribers under these Rules and their dependants.

A. C. McWATTERS,
Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

Delhi, the 28th November 1925.

C. No. 22-Stamps/25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to reduce the duty chargeable on proxies empowering persons to vote at meetings of creditors to one anna.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1925.

R. Dis. No. 1084-Cus./25.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Central Board of Revenue makes the following rules :—

1. When cess has been levied on any cotton exported by land, and the exporter within one month from the date on which the cess was paid applies for a refund and presents to the Land Customs Officer in charge of the land customs station at which the cess was paid a re-importation certificate granted by the proper customs officer at the land customs station or customs port through which the cotton was subsequently re-imported into India, the Land Customs Officer shall, if he is satisfied of the identity of the cotton referred to in the certificate with the cotton in respect of which the refund is claimed, refund the whole amount of the cess so levied.

2. If any person exporting cotton by land declares that the cotton is subsequently to be imported into India, the Land Customs Officer may, subject to any general or special orders of the Collector of Land Customs, permit him to export the cotton without payment of the cess leviable thereon.

Provided that a person permitted to export cotton without payment of the cess leviable thereon shall, if the cotton is not re-imported into India within such period as may be fixed by the Collector of Land Customs, pay the duty on demand, and the Land Customs Officer shall refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said duty has been paid.

V. S. SUNDARAM,

Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS BRANCH.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 5th December 1925.

No. 57-P. T.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, namely :—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 66 of the said rules—

(I) For the words beginning with "When a foreign letter or a foreign parcel" and ending with "a refund of the fee paid for insurance" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"When a foreign letter or a foreign parcel, not being a parcel addressed to a prisoner of war or to an Information Bureau established for prisoners in a belligerent country or in a neutral country which has received belligerents in its territory or to a belligerent interned in a neutral country, has been insured by the Post Office and posted in India, there shall, in the event of such letter or parcel or the contents thereof being lost or damaged in the course of transmission by post, be payable to the sender of such letter or parcel, compensation on account of such loss or damage not exceeding the amount for which such letter or parcel has been insured. Provided that where the addressee makes reservations on taking delivery of a damaged article or of an article the contents of which have been abstracted, or furnishes proof that the sender has waived his rights in the addressee's favour, compensation as aforesaid shall be payable to the addressee and not to the sender.

In the following cases, namely—

(*a*) when the contents of such letter are lost or wholly destroyed ;

(b) when the whole of the contents of such parcel are lost, destroyed or abstracted ;

(c) when, by reason of damage attributable to the postal service, the addressee refuses delivery of such parcel ; the sender of such letter or parcel shall be further entitled to a refund of the expenses of transmission, and, when an error on the part of the Post Office gives rise to enquiry as to the disposal of such letter or parcel to a refund of any fee paid on account of such enquiry ; but the sender of such letter or parcel shall in no case be entitled to a refund of the fee paid for insurance."

(11) For clause (c) in the second proviso to the said sub-rule the following shall be substituted, namely—

"(c) where the insured article has been delivered to the addressee and he has signed and returned the receipt therefor without protest, or, in the case of an insured letter, without lodging a complaint immediately after taking delivery."

A. A. L. PARSONS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA", EXTRAORDINARY, DELHI, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9TH 1925.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th December, 1925.

No. 478/25-G.—The following interim report of the Delegates of India to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations is published for general information:—

INTERIM REPORT OF THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY.

To the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF BIRKENHEAD, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

We beg to submit our first Report on the Sixth Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, held at Geneva from 7th to 26th September, at which we had the honour to represent India.

2. None of the three delegates appointed this year had previously attended a session of the Assembly. After holding a preliminary meeting in London, early in August, at which we took note of the various questions likely to be discussed at this Assembly, we found it necessary to devote considerable time to the study of the organisation of the League, the relations between the Assembly and the Council, and the functions of the various temporary or permanent Commissions and the Secretariat of the League. As the public in India is probably less familiar with the organisation and work of the League than the public of other countries nearer Geneva, we think that our Report and the work done by the Indian Delegation will be more easily understood if we begin with a brief account of the organisation of the League. We shall then mention the more important questions discussed at this year's Assembly, referring in greater detail, to those which appeared to us to have special interest for India. We shall conclude this first Report with some general observations on the character of the work achieved at this Assembly and its relation to India. We

intend to submit to Your Lordship a separate Report, similar in form to those presented by our predecessors at the former sessions of the Assembly, in which a fuller description of the work of the session will be given, and the text of all the Resolutions adopted, and of certain Reports to and speeches delivered at the Assembly will be reproduced.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

3. The Covenant of the League of Nations (which is reproduced as an annex to this Report) was signed at the Peace Conference at Versailles, in 1919, by the late Mr. Montagu, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, and Lord Sinha on behalf of India, together with the representatives of 12 other States signatories to the Treaty of Versailles. These States are the original members of the League of Nations. Before the First Session of the Assembly, which was summoned by the late President Wilson to be held in Geneva in 1920, the membership of the League had increased to 42 States. At the present time the membership is 55. The Articles of the Covenant define in general terms the constitution and functions of the League of Nations, but it has been left to the Assembly and the Council at their successive sessions to determine their respective methods and spheres of work. The central purpose of the League is the preservation of peace, whether by provisions for security, arbitration and reduction of armaments, or by economic reconstruction and the creation of technical organisations to facilitate friendly intercourse between the nations of the world. The main principles for the preservation of peace adopted in the Covenant are conference and delay. The States Members are pledged not to go to war at least until certain prescribed methods of peaceful settlement of a dispute have been tried, then not to go to war in any circumstances until at least three months after the result of the investigation of the cause of their dispute is known, and in no case to go to war against a unanimous decision of the Council (excluding the votes of the parties to the dispute). With a view to due investigation of the causes of disputes the States Members of the League undertake to submit them, when direct negotiations fail, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice for judicial settlement, or to some agreed form of arbitration, or, if neither of these two courses is followed, to submit to an enquiry by the League itself; such an enquiry can be undertaken either by the Assembly or by the Council, but is ordinarily held by the latter. States in dispute, whether Members of the Council or of the League or not, may participate in the discussion of a dispute in which they are concerned. All States therefore have a choice between judicial settlement, settlement by arbitration, or mediation by the council or the Assembly to secure settlement of a dispute which they cannot settle by direct negotiation. On the other hand, the League cannot impose its decisions upon States without their consent; it cannot interfere in matters declared to be of national domestic concern; no initiative within the League and no League decision can be taken except by the Governments of States Members of the League; the penalties provided in the Covenant do not apply to States which fail to carry out the decisions of the League, but only to States which resort to war in positive breach of the Covenant itself.

The other work of the League, such as its direct administration of certain areas of Europe; its supervision of the administration of certain areas outside Europe by States Members of the League under mandate; its organisation of international co-operation in financial, economic, trade, transit, health, intellectual and moral questions, is directed towards the elimination of possible causes of disputes between nations, as well as to humanitarian and social development. In all these activities the League has to act as a composite association of States, each making due allowance for the situation and the desires of others. The League cannot impose a collective will, but must secure general consent to its decisions. It is not so much a form of Government as a form of international co-operation between Governments.

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL.

4. The Constitution of the League itself secures continuity in this co-operation. In the Covenant the respective functions of the Assembly and the Council have not been strictly defined. In practice, however, the Assembly, consisting of not more than three representatives of each State Member and meeting in annual sessions in the month of September, has assumed the general direction of the work of the League. The Council, which meets once a quarter, consists of the representatives of 10 States Members, namely, four permanent Members, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and six non-permanent members, elected annually by the Assembly, which are at present Brazil, Uruguay, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Belgium. It supervises the current work of the Secretariat and the various Commissions and deals with special emergencies. It has, in fact, become the executive organ of the League. In this capacity the Council makes appointments to and supervises the work of the special organisations or commissions created by the decision of the Assembly to conduct special enquiries or supervise administration. The administrations of the Saar Valley and Danzig, the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Greek Refugees Commission (of which Sir John Campbell, I.C.S., retired, is a member), and the Financial Commissions in Austria and Hungary are among the organisations

concerned with direct administration. Among other organisations are the League Health Organisation, which supervises medical research, the publication of epidemiological statistics and the establishment of liaison between the public health services of different countries; the Economic, Financial and communications and Transit Committees, which study in meetings of expert means of facilitating international co-operation is these matters; the commtitee on Intellectual Co-operation (of which Sir Jagadish Bose is a member and Sir Atul Chatterjee is a substitute member); the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Advisory Committee, which concerts measures to control the traffic in opium and drugs; the Financial Supervisory Commission (of which Lord Meston is a member), which performs the functions of a Budget or Estimates Committee, reviewing and controlling the expenditure of the League; and the Advisory Committee for the Protection of Women and Children. In addition, temporary organisations are created from time to time to study special questions. Among these may be mentioned the Committee for Allocation of the Expenses of the League between the Member States, the Committee to study the Development of International Law (of which Sir Muhammad Rafique is a member), and the Temporary Slavery Committee.

THE SECRETARIAT.

5. The administrative and clerical services of the Assembly, Council, and subordinate organisations are provided by the permanent staff of the Secretariat and by temporary staff recruited from time to time. Members of the staff are required to be proficient in at least French and English. They were largely recruited, if not locally, among the chief European States at the outset. India is at present represented by only two of her nationals at the Secretariat.

The whole expenditure involved in the meetings of the Assembly, the Council, and various Conferences and Commissions, the upkeep of the League Secretariat, as well as of the International Labour Office and Permanent Court of International Justice, is defrayed through the Budget presented annually to the Assembly. The Assembly also decides in what proportion the expenditure is divisible between the Member States. The total annual expenditure amounts on an average to £900,000 sterling, of which about £490,000 is spent by the League of Nations proper; £285,000 by the International Labour Office, and £80,000 by the permanent Court, the balance being capital expenditure and working capital.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

6. Reports of the sessions of the Council and of the various technical organisations, as well as those of International Conferences summoned at Geneva to conclude agreements on special questions, (*e.g.*, the Customs, Opium, and Arms Traffic Conferences) are distributed, on publication, to the Governments of all States Members of the League, whether directly represented at such sessions or conferences or not. In addition, a General Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat and the measures taken to execute the decisions of the previous Assembly is distributed shortly before the annual session of the Assembly. The provisional agenda for the Assembly session is prepared by the Secretariat, subject to the approval of the President of the Council, and is distributed four months before the Assembly meets. It includes discussion of the General Report and any supplementary Reports, and the consideration of the work of each of the permanent organisations and of any temporary committees which have been required to submit a report, also the audited accounts for the previous financial period and the Budget statement. Items may be added either by the Council or by the preceding Assembly or by individual Member States. By a rule of procedure any Member State may, at least one month before the opening of the session, propose the inclusion of additional items in the agenda. But the Assembly has the right to decide if these additional items are to be discussed in the current session. This procedure secures some degree of notice to the Member States of the questions likely to be discussed at the Assembly; but the right to suggest supplementary items for discussion is freely exercised, and many of the reports of the work of technical organisations are not available for distribution before the beginning of the session. It therefore is often the case that questions on which the delegates present have received no instructions or advice are brought up for discussion at the Assembly. In such cases the delegates of distant countries, such as India, find themselves at a disadvantage through being unable to obtain the views of the competent authorities in their own country before taking a decision. In order to give satisfaction to the more distant countries the Assembly usually decides to postpone a decision on such questions until they have been examined by the Governments of the Member States. Except therefore in matters of routine and comparative unimportance or in case of great urgency a final decision is rarely taken at the Assembly on any question until it has been considered by the Governments of the Member States. The Assembly, however, is sometimes able to approve a proposal in principle while requesting the Council to decide on the manner and time of its execution. As the decisions of the Assembly have to be taken with unanimity there is little danger of its action being precipitate.

The Assembly at present meets in a hired building at some distance from the Secretariat. Four seats on the floor of the house are allotted to the representatives of each Member State, arranged in alphabetical order. The fourth seat is for the use of a substitute delegate or secretary. Facing the representatives is a dais, on which the President and officials of the Assembly sit, immediately behind the tribune. The Press and general public sit in the galleries surrounding the hall and other members of the various delegations occupy the corridors of the floor of the house.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

6-A. It has been the practice of each Assembly to appoint six general Committees, on which all the delegations are represented, for consideration of and report to the Assembly upon the items of the agenda referred to them. Each delegation has the right to be represented by one delegate or a substitute. The Committees elect their own Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. Ordinarily the Press and general public are admitted to their sessions. In the Assembly it is necessary to give the President notice if a delegate intends to speak. The procedure in Committees is less formal, set speeches are the exception rather than the rule and the proceedings are not reported verbatim. For each of the questions on the agenda a *rapporteur* is appointed, who initiates the proceedings by presenting a daft report on the basis of available documentary data with appropriate draft resolutions for the consideration of the Committee. After the discussion is finished a revised report, which is expected to include a brief account of the various opinions expressed in the Committee, is adopted and presented to the Assembly, for the approval of the draft resolution appended to it. Whereas all decisions of the Assembly have to be unanimous, decisions can be taken in Committees by a majority vote. The *rapporteur*, however, endeavours, under the direction of the Chairman, to conciliate opposing views by modifications in his report and draft resolution in such a way as to enable the resolution to be carried with unanimity in the Assembly.

THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH SESSION.

7. The importance attached by the Member States to the work of the Assembly was signified by the presence at this session of many well-known statesmen and administrators. We reproduce in our second Report a list of the chief members of the various delegations. The British Delegation included two Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, and two other Ministers, Mr. Samuel and the Duchess of Atholl. The High Commissioners of Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and two Canadian Senators were present. The French Delegation included the Prime Minister, M. Painlevé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Briand, two Senators and five members of the Chamber of Deputies, while the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Norway, Holland, Poland, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia were members of the delegations of those countries. Great Britain, Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Roumania sent women delegates or substitute delegates. Two serious losses to the League by the deaths of Monsieur Branting, Prime Minister of Sweden, and Monsieur Viviani, former Prime Minister of France, were specially deplored at this session of the Assembly. These distinguished statesmen and Monsieur Léon Bourgeois, also a former Prime Minister of France, whose death occurred just after the close of the session, were among the most eminent collaborators in the early work of the League.

8. The proceedings were opened on 7th September by Monsieur Painlevé, Prime Minister of France, acting as President of the session of the Council which was being held simultaneously. After the examination of the credentials of the representatives of the Member States on the report of a special Committee, on which His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala served, the Assembly elected as its President Senator Dandurand, of Canada, on the nomination of the British and French Delegations. This is the first occasion on which a representative of the Dominions has been elected to the Presidency. Coming from the French-speaking Province of Quebec, Senator Dandurand speaks both the official languages of the League with equal fluency, and on occasions preferred to dispense with the services of an interpreter for his rulings from the chair. Senator, Dandurand proved a vigorous President, and permitted no delay in the despatch of business. The Assembly lent him ready support in expediting its procedure and towards the close of the session acquired for itself an almost transatlantic reputation for hustle. The remaining formal business was quickly done. This included the adoption of the items of the provisional agenda, the appointment of a Committee to examine supplementary items proposed to be added to the agenda, and the election of six Vice-Presidents to assist the President in regulating the work of the Assembly. The six General Committees were then appointed, on each of which the delegations present were invited to be represented, either in person or by a substitute. To these Committees the various items of the agenda were subsequently referred for discussion and report to the Assembly itself. We will shortly explain the manner in which the personnel of the Indian Delegation was distributed among the six Committees, and state briefly the result of the discussions of the more important items in committee, and the part played in these discussions by the Indian Delegation. It was not until the general debate

on the Report on the Work of the Council had terminated that most of the Committees set to work. The speeches delivered on the subject of security, arbitration, and reduction of armaments, and the resolutions proposed by various delegations were the determining factor in the subsequent discussion of these questions in committee. It is therefore convenient to summarise first the general debate.

GENERAL DEBATE ON SECURITY, ARBITRATION, AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

9. It was generally agreed in the discussions on the Covenant at the Fifth Assembly that the Member States are not bound by it to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in those classes of disputes which are susceptible of judicial settlement, nor to submit to arbitration in the case of other kinds of disputes when settlement of them by the mediation of the Assembly or the Council has failed; that under the Covenant unless the Council is unanimous there is no means of determining the aggressor; and that, even if the aggressor is determined, the States Members of the League are not thereby compelled to apply immediate punitive measures against the aggressor in accordance with their geographical position. The object of the authors of the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes was to fill up these gaps in the Covenant. The Protocol was meant to render resort to arbitration compulsory, in default of judicial settlement of a dispute or successful mediation by the League, and presumption of the aggressor an automatic process; to make it possible for a majority of the Council to declare finally which of the two parties in a dispute is the aggressor, and to make it obligatory upon the Member States thereupon to apply punitive measures against the aggressor. Further, it was provided that, when the Protocol had been ratified by a certain number of States, a conference for the reduction of armaments should be summoned by the League, and that steps should be taken to amend the Covenant in order to bring it into line with the Protocol.

10. The Sixth Assembly met, however, under no illusions as to the prospect of bringing this Protocol into operation immediately in its present form. Mr. Chamberlain had presented in March, on behalf of the British Government, a closely reasoned statement of objections to the Protocol and of preference for the text of the Covenant. Similar declarations had since been made by other States of the British Empire. A letter had also been sent to the League, on behalf of the Government of India, refusing to accept the undertakings in the Protocol which might oblige India to use its purely defensive forces as the instrument of the League in Asia for the punishment of a recalcitrant State.

11. Monsieur Painlevé in his opening speech admitted that the Protocol had encountered formidable objections. In his own words "the Protocol's universality, the severe and unbending logic of its obligations, were framed to please the Latin mentality, which delights in starting from abstract principles and passing from generalities to details. The Anglo-Saxon mentality, on the other hand, prefers to proceed from individual concrete cases to generalisations, and is strongly averse to vague principles when it cannot discern the facts on which they are based." Referring to the negotiations now proceeding between certain States Members of the League and Germany, he claimed that the agreements it was hoped to conclude also aimed at security and were founded on the same principles as the Protocol itself. The Assembly had the choice of attempting to amend the Protocol in such a manner as to make it acceptable to those countries which had rejected it or of acknowledging the desirability of creating separate agreements to provide security in particular regions, based on the principles of the Protocol. A general reduction of armaments could not be brought about until it could be shown that satisfactory conditions from the point of view of security had been established. He thought that the Council should be left to decide the moment when it would be justified in calling an International Conference for Reduction of Armaments.

12. Mr. Chamberlain intervened early in the ensuing debate. Without repeating all the objections to the Protocol mentioned in his speech to the Council in March, he suggested that its principal fault was to emphasise too much the methods of punishing aggression and too little the methods for preventing aggression. Following the train of thought suggested by M. Painlevé, he stated that Great Britain in her domestic history and her relations with the Dominions had avoided laying down general principles, and had preferred to proceed from the particular to the general. He declared that Great Britain's wish was to see the Covenant supplemented by special arrangements of a defensive character between those States which specially needed greater security on account of differences which might lead to war. He desired to see moral disarmament as a preparation for physical disarmament.

13. In the discussion, testimony to the virtues of parts or the whole of the Protocol came from various States. The Delegations of Sweden and Switzerland made declarations in favour of general compulsory arbitration. The Dutch Delegation called for immediate and active preparation for the Conference on Reduction of Armaments. Expressions of regret for the check in the acceptance of the Protocol came from South American countries. M. Paul Boncour (France), in a very eloquent speech, traced the work accomplished in the Assembly down to the making of the

Protocol to link together the problems of security, arbitration, and disarmament. So far from the Protocol having misinterpreted the Covenant, he claimed that it contained so practical an expression of the terms of the Covenant that those now negotiating separate treaties had been obliged to borrow its main provisions for their framework. He desired to see the League placed at the centre of the separate pacts now to be established. The object of the Protocol would be obtained by spreading the network of the pacts so wide as to make them cover the area of all possible disputes. The Protocol must not be buried, but must be the inspiration and goal of the separate pacts.

14. The Spanish Delegation appeared to voice the views of the chief European Powers in moving a resolution expressing confidence in the action of those Member States which proposed to conclude treaties of mutual security conceived in the spirit of the Covenant and in harmony with the principles of the Protocol, and recommending the Council to make preparatory arrangements for a conference on the reduction of armaments as soon as it considered that satisfactory conditions of general security had been attained. Count Apponyi (Hungary), however, made an eloquent plea for more immediate action by the Council in the direction of reduction of armaments than this resolution would require. He pointed out that Hungary and other countries were already wholly disarmed, and that, if justice was to be done, other States must now disarm as well.

15. The result of the preliminary discussion may be summed up briefly. The Sixth Assembly was by no means prepared to bury the Protocol. It heard with interest the account given of the negotiations to establish separate regional pacts in the spirit of the Protocol, and was careful to avoid any discussion which might be an obstacle to their conclusion. But a very strong desire was manifested to extend the principle of compulsory arbitration and to hasten a conference for the reduction of armaments. It was not suggested on any side that the Protocol should be amended to meet the objections raised against it from various quarters, but chiefly by Great Britain and the Dominitions. The real character of these objections was neither discussed nor disputed. But it was evident that the inability of the British Government in particular to accept the Protocol had caused some disappointment.

16. An account of the other subjects mentioned in the general debate will be given in our second Report. The most important among them was a proposal of the French Delegation that an Economic Conference should be summoned as early as possible to consider means for rehabilitating the economic life of Europe, utilising the experience derived from the work of economic reconstruction of Austria and Hungary undertaken by the League. We will refer briefly to this proposal in connection with the work of the Committees.

17. No member of the Indian Delegation spoke in the general debate. The views of India on the Protocol had already been communicated to the League and published, and India is not directly concerned in the negotiations for a pact with Germany. The general debate closed with the reference of the various resolutions to the six Committees, to the work of which we now turn.

WORK OF THE SIX COMMITTEES.

18. Sessions of the Committees are held in the Secretariat building and are, as far as possible, so arranged that three Committees sit simultaneously in the morning and three in the afternoon. Each session lasts about three or four hours. The Committees usually find it necessary to appoint one or more Sub-Committees to advise on questions of special intricacy. Members of the Committees possessing special qualifications are appointed to serve on these Sub-Committees, the meetings of which have unavoidably to be held to some extent during the session of other Committees which the members would otherwise be attending. It is also sometimes necessary for Committees whose programme is specially heavy to hold additional sessions at times when three other Committees are sitting. In these circumstances it is not always possible for three delegates to represent a delegation personally at all the meetings of Committees and Sub-Committees. Provision of substitute delegates is therefore necessary, and we shall return to this later.

19. The follownig were the Committees appointed by the Sixth Assembly, and the Indian representatives upon them :—

COMMITTEE I.

Legal and Constitutional Questions.

President: Monsieur Scialoja (Italy); *Representative of Indian Delegation:* Sir Edward Chamier.

COMMITTEE II.

Work of Technical Organisations of the League.

President: Jonkheer van Eysinga (Netherlands); *Representative of Indian Delegation;* Sir Atul Chatterjee; *Substitute*: Mr. P. J. Patrick.

COMMITTEE III.

Armaments.

***President*:** Monsieur Nintchitch (Serb-Croat-Slovenes); *Representative of Indian Delegation*: Viscount Willingdon; *Substitute*: Sir Edward Chamier.

COMMITTEE IV.

Budget and Financial Questions.

***President*:** Dr. Costa (Portugal); *Representative of Indian Delegation*: Sir Atul Chatterjee; *Substitute*: Mr. P. J. Patrick.

COMMITTEE V.

Social and General Questions.

***President*:** Monsieur Garay (Panama); *Representative of Indian Delegation*: His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala; *Substitute*: Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams.

COMMITTEE VI.

Political Questions.

***President*:** Monsieur Guerrero (Salvador); *Representative of Indian Delegation*: Viscount Willingdon; *Substitute*: His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

20. We have not attempted to include all the subjects discussed in the Assembly and the Committees in this Report. We have found it most convenient to summarise in one place the discussions in Committee and in the Assembly itself of those questions which we have selected for mention. A more systematic treatment of the discussions will be found in our second Report, which will also include the text of all the resolutions passed by the Assembly and of some of the more important speeches delivered.

COMMITTEES I AND III.

Arbitration, Security, and Reduction of Armaments.

21. The resolution moved in the Assembly regarding security, arbitration and reduction of armaments and the declarations of their views on the Protocol which had been made by various Governments were referred for the consideration of the First and the Third Committees.

The First Committee dealt with a variety of proposals, of which the most important were those put forward by the Spanish, Swedish, Japanese, and Belgian Delegations on the subject of compulsory arbitration. After a lengthy discussion both before and after reference to a Sub-Committee, of which Sir Edward Chamier was a member, draft resolutions were presented to the Assembly calling the attention of States Members of the League to the desirability, from the point of view of their security, of concluding particular conventions for arbitration or for the judicial settlement of disputes and requesting the Council to submit to careful examination the proposals, declarations, and suggestions made at the Assembly and the Council with a view to the pacific settlement of international disputes and to report to the Seventh Assembly upon the progress that can be made in the matter. Among other matters discussed by the First Committee were a British proposal for a drafting amendment of Article 16 of the Covenant, which was accepted, a proposal by the Delegation from Uruguay for the amendment of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which was postponed to a future session of the Assembly, and a Danish proposal for the establishment of a Conciliation Commission to be attached to the Court, which was rejected. It was considered inadvisable to amend the Statute of the Court at a time when an important State was considering the possibility of adhering to the Court, and it was felt that the Judges of the Court should not be asked to take part in conciliation proceedings in which political and other extra-legal considerations might come into play. The Third Committee devoted its attention chiefly to the consideration of proposals made by the Netherlands, Spanish, and Hungarian Delegations on the subject of an international conference on the reduction and limitation of armaments. The speeches of the delegates revealed much difference of opinion even as to the desirability of a preliminary investigation of the subject. Some delegations took the view that it would be better to await the result of the negotiations between the British, French, German, and other Governments for a Security Pact, and the conclusion of other international agreements which might be expected to follow that pact. Other delegations urged that while it might be left to the Council to determine the most suitable time for the summoning of an international conference it was essential that the preliminary work should be commenced without delay. Other delegations wished to stipulate that if preliminary work was commenced it should be confined to theoretical studies and should not include investigation into the armaments and resources of different countries. After a lengthy discussion the Committee drafted the following resolution, which was subsequently accepted by the Assembly: "The Assembly in conformity with the spirit of Article 8 of the Covenant requests the Council to make a preparatory study with a view to a conference on the reduction and limitation of armaments in order that as soon as satisfactory conditions have been assured

from the point of view of general security as provided for in Resolution XIV of the Third Assembly the said conference may be convened and a general reduction and limitation of armaments may be realised." The Committee, though invited to do so by some delegations, refrained from attempting to lay down a programme for the Council.

COMMITTEE II.

Health Organisation.

22. At the June session of the Council Mr. Chamberlain had drawn attention to the growth of League expenditure on health out of proportion to its other activities, and had suggested that some of the work undertaken on behalf of individual Governments lay outside the strictly international sphere. The Health Committee's reply to these criticisms, claiming that all its work was of a truly international character, was brought before the Second Committee of the Assembly together with a Report in which its various activities were explained and the proposal made that expenditure on health work should in forthcoming years be restricted to the amount asked for in the estimates for 1925, that is to say, about 1/12th of the estimated total expenditure of the League, so long as no fresh work was imposed by the Assembly. The only country of the British Empire represented on the Health Committee is Great Britain, which has a seat in virtue of membership of the Council. Though India is not represented on this Committee, an Indian health expert attends the meetings held twice a year in Paris at the headquarters of the International Bureau of Public Health, an organisation which prior to the League undertook on a more restricted scale the international health work now placed under the protection of the Covenant. The Paris Bureau is supported by some States which are not Members of the League. It cannot, therefore, be amalgamated with the League Health Organisation. But with a view to liaison and co-operation certain members of the Paris Committee have been elected by their colleagues to serve on the Geneva Committee. It is hoped that in due course representative of India may be so elected.

When the Report of the Health Committee was discussed in the Second Committee Mr. Samuel, representing Great Britain, called for restriction of some of the activities of the Health Organisation. His speech brought many friends of this Organisation to their feet, especially the representatives of Latin countries, and it became evident that this session of the Assembly would agree to no curtailment of the work of the Health Organisation.

Sir Atul Chatterjee acknowledged the work performed by the Organisation, and expressed gratification that, in accordance with suggestions made last year by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Health Committee would in future send an annual report of its work to the International Bureau in Paris in time to enable representatives on that Committee of countries, like India, who do not sit on the Geneva Committee, to study it at their spring meeting and advise their Governments before the meeting of the Assembly on any points to be brought to notice by their delegates. Sir Atul Chatterjee pointed out that the Report of the Health Committee which the Assembly was now considering had been distributed too late to enable the Government of India to consult the competent authorities on its recommendations and communicate to the delegation, which included no medical expert, their considered views upon it. Since the Health Committee would continue to produce, for the information of the Assembly, a Report similar to the present one, supplementing the annual Report, to be published in the spring in future, Sir Atul Chatterjee asked that the former, which he understood would contain the proposals of the Committee for its future work, should be sent out sufficiently early to reach and be considered by all Governments before the Assembly session. Speaking with approval of the recent establishment at Singapore of a branch office to collect and disseminate epidemiological intelligence in the East, he suggested that the Health Organisation might profitably devote more attention in future to health questions in Eastern countries, reminding the Committee of their vast populations and the dangerous epidemic diseases with which they had to cope; as well as of the considerable share of the League expenditure borne by them. He also referred to the contribution made by the Rockefeller Foundation for a term of years to subsidise certain aspects of League health work. He was anxious that countries outside the League which profited by work maintained out of these funds should be asked to bear their share in the expenditure incurred, and also that, if some day the Rockefeller grants were withdrawn, the League should not find itself committed to expenditure on objects which it had too readily agreed to when these outside resources were available.

Other delegations showed no desire to restrict the health budget. On the contrary, a number of proposals to add to the work of the Health Organisation were made, such as the establishment of a branch office in Africa, the study of trachoma, a comparative study of public health methods, health insurance and the maintenance of morbidity statistics in different countries. The Indian Delegation felt itself unable, without technical advice, to appreciate the value of these proposals. It was, however, anxious to avoid an increase in the estimates for 1926. As the result of representations made by Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. Samuel (Great Britain) to the *rapporteur*, Monsieur Velghe (Belgium), who is President of the Paris International Bureau and

also Vice-Chairman of the Geneva Committee, the latter courteously agreed to adopt in his draft report various suggestions emanating from the Indian and British Delegations. Finally, a resolution was adopted in the Second Committee and in the Assembly testifying that the past work of the Health Committee had been carried out in accordance with the wishes of the previous Assemblies and the Council, but referring the proposals for new work made by various delegations for the consideration in the first instance of the Health Committee, on the assumption that they would involve no expenditure supplementary to the estimates already submitted for 1926.

The Indian Delegation established cordial relations with the Medical Director of the League, Dr. Rajchman, to whose immense zeal and activity the forward policy of the Health Organisation is due, and gained the impression that the attention of the Health Committee would before long be directed in a larger measure to health questions in the East.

Economic Questions.

23. Sir Atul Chatterjee was appointed by the Second Committee to act as *Rapporteur* on the work of the Economic Committee of the League, an advisory Committee of economic experts, on which Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith represents Great Britain. The most important questions studied by the Economic Committee in the past year have been (*a*) the possibility of an international agreement to limit restrictions and prohibitions of imports and exports imposed by States ; (*b*) the principles which would ensure an equitable treatment of foreigners in regard to admission to the exercise of professions, industries and occupations ; (*c*) the potection of buyers against worthless goods, the prevention of false customs declarations and other technical questions regarding foreign trade. Sir Atul Chatterjee's draft report and resolution expressing approval of the work and recommendations of this Committee, which will be published in full in our longer Report, had an easy passage through the Second Committee and the Assembly, where Sir Atul delivered a short speech introducing the question and emphasising the importance of this branch of the work of the League.

We have also to mention a proposal made by the French Delegation, to which it attached considerable importance, that the League should at an early date convene an International Economic Conference. Monsieur Loucheur, the distinguished French statesman and economist, expressed his conviction that the only method of preventing the recurrent economic crisis in Europe and the world generally was by a full examination and courageous attack upon their causes from an international standpoint. He suggested that, among other factors, overproduction and insufficiency of control over prices would be found to be among the causes of the Present economic *malaise* in Europe. The British Delegation, represented by Lord Cecil and Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, were impressed with the need for great caution and the avoidance of premature action in summoning a conference. While the French Delegation pressed for the early appointment of a special preparatory committee to co-ordinate the work of the various branches of the League with a view to drawing up the agenda, the British Delegation held that the existing organisations of experts were better qualified to advise the Council on the question. In particular Lord Cecil demanded that time should be accorded to those Governments which had not previously been aware of the intention to make the present proposal to consult their experts before any final decisions on the subject of the conference were taken. The French Delegation's proposal obtained considerable support from some of the smaller European countries, such as the Netherlands and Belgium. Finally the Assembly passed a resolution inviting the Council to consider at its meeting the question of creating a special preparatory organisation. It was stated that the French Government would then explain more fully the nature of their proposals.

International Relief Union.

24. It was decided that His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala should deal with this question in the Second Committee, and he replaced Sir Atul Chatterjee on the Committee during its discussion.

Signor Ciraolo, President of the Italian Red Cross, had originally brought forward at the Fourth Assembly a scheme for the establishment of an independent organisation for the relief of peoples overcome by disasters of an unforeseen nature. At the time the proposal was made the disastrous earthquakes in Japan were fresh in the minds of the general public, and Signor Ciraolo, who had directed the services of the Italian Red Cross in the war, felt that it should be possible to mobilise the services of the Red Cross in peace time through a central organisation for the relief of calamities not due to war. The Fourth and Fifth Assemblies, at which his scheme had been discussed, while recognising its noble purpose, hesitated to agree to the necessity for a special organisation to carry it into effect. By decision of the Fifth Assembly the scheme has been studied by a committee of experts during the past year, charged to report (1) what disasters it would apply to ; (2) what would be the financial committments involved, judging from statistics of relief of previous disasters from official and private sources ; and (3) what sum individual States would be required to contribute. In the report submitted to the Sixth Assembly the questions asked were not precisely answered, but the expert Committee, the American member dissenting, considered themselves justified in proposing draft statutes for the establishment of an

International Relief Union. The principle on which the Union was to be based was that the Governments of the League should together contribute an initial fund of £25,000, in proportions based on those of their respective contributions to ordinary League expenditure. It was proposed that this fund should be augmented by appeal to private charity and should be placed under the control of a body of trustees empowered to make grants through the channel of the national Red Cross Associations for the relief of disasters attributable to "Act of God" (*force majeure*) which affected entire populations and whose consequences were such as to exceed the normal provisions of provident Governments and were of an exceptional character in the countries stricken. The Committee considered that the definition of disaster should exclude disasters of a local character, endemic or periodical calamities—such as certain famines and floods—unless these assumed exceptional proportions.

The scheme when discussed in the Second Committee was criticised severely by several delegations, including those of Great Britain, Australia, Sweden, Holland, and China. One of the objections urged was that, instead of encouraging, it was likely to deter private benevolence. But particularly searching criticism was brought against it by His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. While expressing appreciation of the lofty idealism in which it was conceived, His Highness pointed out that the epidemics, floods, and famines which it was proposed to exclude from its operation were in India frequently experienced on such a scale as to be unquestionably disasters ; that disasters affecting a population of 320,000,000 could not be regarded as local ; that very large sums are set aside in India annually to meet the financial burden which such disasters impose when they occur, especially famine. He mentioned that in British India in the last few decades some 26½ million pounds had been spent in famine relief and preventive measures, representing an average annual expenditure of £880,000, this apart from the expenditure incurred by Indian Princes and contributed by private charity. Assistance could not be given to India in meeting these disasters so long as the scheme envisaged such paltry sums, while India would not be justified in depleting her own resources for this purpose by contributing to the Union.

The terms of the resolution finally agreed to by the Second Committee, and adopted in the Assembly, were that the scheme should be referred for the observations of the Governments of States Members of the League before being considered again by the Assembly. It had originally been the intention of His Highness to speak in the Assembly on this question, but as the criticisms levelled against the scheme in the Committee were so formidable as to delay its further consideration for the time being His Highness decided it was unnecessary to address the Assembly on the subject.

COMMITTEE V.

Protection of Women and Children.

25. As a result of a decision of the Fifth Assembly the Advisory Committee for the Protection of Women, which has been responsible for much valuable advice to Governments in combating the evils of prostitution and other moral offences, has been enlarged and reorganised in order to deal also with questions of child welfare. The Fifth Assembly, in agreeing to this reorganisation, had recommended the Advisory Committee to concern itself at present with the comparison of the methods and experience of various countries in promoting child welfare, and with the promotion of consultation and exchange of views between experts to assist individual Governments in dealing with this problem. However, the Report of the Advisory Committee included a somewhat ambitious programme: (1) the study of laws relating to protection of life and health in infancy, (2) the study of the laws relating to the age of consent and marriage, (3) preparation for an international convention to assist the repatriation of foreign children when stranded, (4) child labour questions, (5) the effect of family allowances on moral and physical well-being, (6) the effect of the cinematograph on the intellectual and moral development of children.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, after paying a tribute to the humanitarian aims of the Committee, suggested that efforts must be made by it to avoid interference with purely domestic concerns. He instanced the law in India as regards marriage and the age of consent, which he pointed out was subject to necessities of religion and tradition. The Committee eventually decided to approve the draft programme of the Advisory Committee. But, at the instance of the Duchess of Atholl (Great Britain), the hope was expressed in the resolution adopted by the Assembly that the Committee would not lose sight of the limits of its competence as defined by the Fifth Assembly and would take care to avoid overlapping with the work of other League organisations.

Opium.

26. So many important questions connected with the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs had been recently disposed of at the Geneva Opium Conferences that the Report of the Opium Advisory Committee evoked less discussion than in previous years. One subject mentioned in the Report led to a vigorous debate. This was the

extent of the trade in opium from ports in the Persian Gulf to the Far East, the statistics of which furnished considerable evidence of illicit traffic. The Persian Delegate, Prince Arfa-ed-Dowleh, on his attention being called by Lord Cecil to these statistics, contended at first that Persia, not being a signatory to the Hague Convention, is therefore under no obligation to control the illicit traffic. He went on to say that the only way to enable Persia to deal with the opium problem was to accept the recommendation made in the Final Act of the recent Opium Conference that a Commission of Enquiry should be sent to Persia to study in its financial aspect the possibility of providing for the gradual replacement of opium cultivation by other crops. Subsequently the Persian Delegate undertook to recommend his Government to make special efforts to suppress traffic contrary to the provisions of the Hague Convention, provided that the Assembly approved the despatch of the desired Commission. At the same time he asserted that some of the opium consigned from Persian ports which was described as Persian was really Indian opium. The Indian representative in the Committee here intervened to point out that Indian opium had not been sent to Persia save on certificates of permission to import delivered from time to time on behalf of the Persian Government, and that recently all export of Indian opium to Persia had been stopped. Prince Arfa retorted that Indian opium came into Persia which was not covered by certificates, but smuggled without the knowledge of the Government of India across the land frontier. It seemed unnecessary at the time to challenge this statement, of which no proof was offered. The statement was, however, repeated in a Swiss newspaper the following day, with the implication that the opium in question came from Indian States, over whose exports the Government of India exercised no control. Opportunity was therefore taken to secure publication in the newspaper of a statement that the export of opium from Indian States abroad passes through the hands of the Indian Imperial Customs Service, and that in any case opium is not grown in North-West India.

The Fifth Committee eventually agreed to adopt a proposal for the sending of a Commission to Persia, consisting of three persons, one with previous experience of international missions, a second an agricultural expert, and a third a business expert, to report on the possibility of replacing opium cultivation by other crops in that country. But as a result of a prolonged discussion in the Fourth Committee the credit of 200,000 francs proposed for the mission was reduced to 150,000 francs, and ultimately by the Assembly to a sum of 100,000 francs, it being suggested that that portion of the balance which Persia was unwilling to pay could most probably be found by recourse to the Rockefeller Institute or other unofficial bodies interested in the suppression of the international trade in opium.

COMMITTEE IV.

Allocation of Expenses.

27. The question of the allocation of its expenditure between the Member States has been one of the most contentious and difficult of the internal problems of the League. Owing to the disproportionate burden imposed on smaller States by the adoption in the Covenant of the Postal Union scale of allocation of expenditure the Second Assembly decided to amend Article 6 of the Covenant so as to enable the Assembly itself to fix a fair scale of contribution. This amendment entered into force last year, but owing to the upheaval of economic conditions since the war and the fluctuations of exchanges it has so far been impossible to arrive at a final scale of an equitable character. A Committee was appointed in 1921 to study the question, presided over by Monsieur Réveillaud (France), and the Assembly has adopted from year to year, with slight modifications, the provisional scale proposed by this Committee to tide over the period during which the question of a final scale is being investigated. The provisional scale was based roughly on a comparison of the " net " revenues of the Member States in the year 1913, and of their respective populations. This scheme resulted in India's contribution being raised from about 4·8 per cent. under the Postal Union scale to about 6·9 per cent. of the total. The Indian Delegations at successive Assemblies protested against the unfairness to India of the provisional scale, on grounds of which the most important were that the figures used for the net revenue of India in 1913 included sums derived from productive expenditure on public works and charged against them as interest on debt, and that the population of a country ought not to be taken into account in estimating its capacity to pay. Though certain reductions were made from time to time in the contributions of certain States on account of war devastations, earthquakes, etc., no reduction of the Indian contribution was effected until last year, when, as a result of representations made by the Indian Delegation at the Assembly and the advent of a windfall to the League in the shape of hitherto unpaid contributions from the Argentine Republic, India's contribution was reduced from 65 to 60 out of a total of 935 units, or, in other words, to about 6·4 per cent. of the total. The Fifth Assembly reached the conclusion that conditions were still such as to render it impossible for the Assembly to adopt a final scale, but requested the Allocation Committee to work out a new provisional scale, suitable for a term of years, based on the normal items of expenditure in the State budgets for a post-war year instead of on figures of " net " revenue. Acting on this mandate the Committee produced a new scale for the consideration of the Sixth Assembly, which they suggested might be adopted for the years 1926 to 1928. It was decided by the Fourth Committee to remit

the examination of this scale to a Sub-Committee which Sir Atul Chatterjee was asked to join. The scale gives India 56 units out of a total of 937, which represents a reduction of India's contribution from 6·4 to just below 6 per cent. of the total. It increases the contribution of Great Britain from 88 to 105 units. Other considerable increases are those of Poland, Austria, and Hungary from 25 to 32, 1 to 8, and 3 to 8 units respectively. The largest reduction is that of the Argentine Republic from 35 to 29 units.

The Indian Delegation had after careful consideration adopted the provisional view that it might not be possible to press for reduction of India's contribution at the Assembly below the figure proposed. The objection urged against the old provisional scale no longer appeared to hold good on the subsitution of post-war for pre-war budget figures and of expenditure for revenue as a basis of comparison. Sir Atul Chatterjee accepted membership of the Sub-Committee mainly in the hope, which was subsequently realised, of eliciting, in the confidential discussions which took place, a full and frank exposition of all the considerations on which the scale now submitted had been based. He was thus able to inspect and also to discuss with Monsieur Réveillaud the data used by the Allocation Committee. Eventually he informed his colleagues on the Sub-Committee that the Indian Delegation would accept the proposed assessment on the clear understanding that no alteration in the assessment of other countries would be adopted which would have the effect of reducing the total number of units of expenditure (937) and so of increasing the money equivalent of the single unit; also that the scale would be subject to reconsideration in three years' time. We venture to think that the explanation given to the Sub-Committee, of which only a brief summary is given in their Report to the Fourth Committee which we shall reproduce in full in our second Report, justified our decision to accept the adoption of the proposed scale. The Allocation Committee took as a basis for its calculations certain formal heads of expenditure in the budget of 54 States for the year 1923. Such heads are Defence, General, Financial and Social Administration, Posts and Telegraphs (but not Telephones), Justice, Religion, Education, Public Works, Health, Pensions. It was found impossible to rely exclusively on these figures as it was known that certain countries, such as India, had attained a greater degree of socialised enterprise than others. Again, it was impossible to determine exactly the basis of comparison between the budget expenditure of unitary and of federal States. Moreover, the extreme fluctuations in European exchanges in the year 1923 made it impossible to establish an exact comparison between the budgets of the various States during this year. The Committee therefore had utilised certain supplementary economic data, such as the production of cereals and minerals and external trade figures, as a check on the budget figures. These explanations made it clear to us that the objections felt by India to the basis of the old provisional scale were no longer relevant. The Sub-Committee heard objections against the increases in their contributions raised by certain States, notably Austria, Hungary and Lithuania. But happily these States did not, on failing to obtain satisfaction, press their objections to the extent of voting against the revised scale. This scale has been adopted and is now in force for the years 1926 to 1928. At the same time the Allocation Committee has been asked to watch the economic situation with a view to producing a revised scale for the year 1929. India now ranks as the fifth highest contributor to League expenditure, coming after Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. It has to be borne in mind that most European counthies are still suffering from depreciated exchange and economic depression, and it may be hoped that before 1929 some of these countries will have effected a recovery enabling them to shoulder a heavier share of the League expenses. Before this date it is possible that Germany or some other State may be admitted a Member of the League, in which case it is understood to be the view of the Allocation Committee that the units at which the new Member State is assessed for contribution should be added to the total of the present scale. The money equivalent of the single unit would thus be reduced and all the Member States would benefit proportionately. We consider that this method of dealing with the contributions of new Member States would be preferable to the method adopted last year in regard to the contribution paid in arrear by the Argentine Republic, which was applied to reduce the assessment of certain States dissatisfied with the amount of their contribution.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

28. The Budget of the League for 1926 balances at 22,930,633 gold francs, as compared with 22,658,138 gold francs for the financial year 1925. The contribution of India for 1925 was 1,453,997 gold francs; for 1926 it will be 1,370,454 gold francs, or approximately Rs. 8 lakhs.

We shall publish in full in our second Report the Report presented to the Assembly by the Fourth Committee on the financial situation and budget. We will here only comment on a few points of interest.

(A) *Budget of Health Organisation.*

The Fourth Committee agreed to the total credit asked for, though it represented an increase from 809,764 gold francs for 1925 to 988,165 gold francs for 1926. But it agreed with the view expressed by the Supervisory Commission in its Report on the Budget that a certain proportion should be maintained between the budgets of the

various organisations themselves, and between the budget of each organisation and the League as a whole; otherwise budget equilibrium would be disturbed and the usefulness of the League's work seriously impaired. The Committee did not consider it desirable that the work of the Health Organisation should be restricted within fixed limits, as suggested by the British Delegation, but it recommended that its investigations should be limited to those of a clearly international kind. After the discussion in the Second Committee it was not to be expected that the budget of the Health Organisation would be reduced in the Fourth Committee.

(B) *Building Fund.*

It has been decided to utilise as a building fund the 1924 surplus of about 9,000,000 gold francs and the arrears of contribution paid by the Argentine Republic for certain years and so to avoid increasing the contributions of Member States for this purpose. A certain amount of this fund is, however, eermarked for eventual repayment to India and other States which, by their prompt payment of contributions for the years 1924 and 1925, enabled the surplus to be accumulated.

(C) *Appointments in the Secretariat and Labour Office.*

As a certain amount of criticism had been directed from various quarters against the organisation and work of the Secretariat it was decided that Monsieur Cavazzoni (Italy), who was *rapporteur* on budget questions in the Fourth Committee, should make a special examination of the question. The following is his report:—

"(*a*) Of the criticisms which have been directed against the organisation of the staff and the work of the Secretariat, some relate to defects incidental to the organisation period, while the remainder are in general unfounded or else based upon an incorrect interpretation of facts.

(*b*) The Secretariat and its organisation, the competence of its staff and the quality of their work are, generally speaking, more than satisfactory, and are, in my opinion, in no way below the standard which may be reasonably expected from any service, national or international.

(*c*) The method of recruitment, appointments, and promotion of the staff seem to me to give no just cause for criticism, I have found no trace of favouritism. In the very few cases in which an official did not reach the standard required, I was glad to see that the necessary action was taken and that he was refused promotion or, where necessary, dismissed.

(*d*) Save perhaps in a few exceptional cases, the work is well distributed, and members of the staff are not called on to perform work which could be done equally well by officials of lower grade with a smaller salary.

(*e*) Although, as in every public administration, there may be times when work is light (such periods, however, are becoming very rare in the Secretariat), I was continually struck by the fact that, whenever in the course of my inspection I had to investigate this point,—everybody was fully employed. It should be noted that the Committees, whose number and whose work are continually increasing, are a constant stimulus to the Secretariat staff.

(*f*) The number of the staff appears to be suitable for the amount of work to be done and for the methods of work required, so that, generally speaking, it will not be possible to economise on staff unless either the work is lessened or the methods can be charged.

(*g*) In certain cases I found that criticisms passed on the Secretariat by 'outsiders' were well founded, but in all these cases, and even in almost every case where I thought it necessary to make any criticisms myself, I was able to ascertain that the question had already been under consideration, a circumstance which has inspired me with confidence in the general conduct of affairs."

The question of the adequacy of representation of various nationalities on the Secretariat and International Labour Office was discussed at some length in the Fourth Committee as a result of complaints from Brazil of lack of opportunity for nationals of South America. The following is an extract of the Report of the Fourth Committee on this question:—

"After a long discussion on the 'representation' of the various nationalities on the Secretariat, the Committee unanimously decided, on the proposal of the Chairman, to express in the Minutes and in the Report their admiration for the spirit in which the Secretary-General had, from the beginning, given his co-operation in the work of the League. Without wishing in any way to encroach upon the provisions of Article 6 of the Covenant, which made the Secretary-General entirely responsible, subject to the necessary approval of the Council, for the recruitment of the staff of the Secretariat, the Committee noted with satisfaction the assurance given by the Secretary-General that States 'represented' inadequately or not at all shall, presupposing equal qualifications in their candidates, have priority when new posts are to be

filled. The Committee noted, moreover, that the Secretary-General had for several years followed this line of action; last year, for instance, five nationals of countries not yet ' represented ' on the Secretariat had been appointed.

The Director of the International Labour Office explained the difficulties in regard to the appointment of new officials which resulted from the system of budgetary compression which had been applied for the last two years to the budget of the organisation. He reminded the Committee that he had always endeavoured to increase both the number of nationalities ' represented ' and the number of members of certain nationalities inadequately ' represented,' but he thought he ought to point out that there were limits to what he could do in this way—and especially limits imposed by the desire to ensure promotion of the present staff and by the actual duties to be discharged (for instance, translators). However, he stated that he was ready to give favourable consideration to the question of the possibility of extending to South America the system of competitive examination now in force at the Labour Office, in order to enable a larger number of young Latin-Americans to take part in the work of the office."

Sir Atul Chatterjee mentioned in this discussion that it would not necessarily follow that examinations would have to be held in Asia in order to obtain good Indian candidates for Secretariat appointments, as had been suggested by other delegation there being many Indians in Europe well qualified for such posts. It was clear from the tone of the discussion that nothing would be gained by pressing for more appointments for Indians in the Assembly. On the other hand, we took every opportunity, while in Geneva, of interesting the officials of the League in the further employment of Indians. We pointed out to them that it was as important for the League itself as for India that the work of the League should be better known in India through the employment of Indians. An opportunity occurred for developing this argument in connection with the discussion in the Fourth Committee of a supplementary credit for establishing a branch office of the League in Tokio. Sir Atul Chatterjee supported the proposal, but at the same time asked the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of starting a similar office in India. He pointed out that an office in Tokio, though it might serve the needs of the neighbouring parts of China as well as Japan, was too far from India to establish contract there. The Secretary-General promised to consider this proposal, which the delegation think would be of great value. An office of the League in India would be staffed by Indians and form a centre for the distribution of information regarding League work. It would afford a tangible proof of the interest of the League in India and a tangible return, if a small one, for the contribution paid by India to the League.

(D) *General Budget Questions.*

The general situation of the League finances was entirely satisfactory this year It was mentioned in paragraph 4 of our Report that the Budget, before submission to the Assembly, undergoes criticism by the Supervisory Commission, a small body of financial experts, of which Lord Meston is a member. This Commission has also drafted the code of rules for the pensions of the Judges and other members of the International Court of Justice, and for the Staff Provident Fund. The minute criticism to which the Secretariat is exposed from the Supervisory Commission has now greatly lightened the work of the Fourth Committee, in which Sir William Meyer, in the first two Assemblies, established a reputation for India as an exponent of the principles of sound and economical administration. A sign of this is the growing surplus on which it is now possible to draw for building purposes, as, for instance, for the erection of a new conference hall, an essential requirement for the efficient working of the Assembly, for the designs of which architects of all countries in the world will shortly be given an opportunity of competing. Another satisfactory sign is that the contributions in arrear have steadily diminished. For the 1924 financial period 83·2 per cent. of the total contributions were punctually paid, as compared with 61·7 per cent. for 1923. Certain States, notably in South America, are still in arrears. But a sum of about 8 million out of 13 million gold francs has been paid in the last financial period in respect of arrears.

COMMITTEE VI.

Slavery.

29. The Third Assembly in 1922 first decided that the question of slavery should be investigated by the League. Enquiries addressed by the Secretariat to the States Members of the League elicited information which showed that lingering traces of salvery, or conditions akin to slavery, were to be found in many parts of the world. The information supplied by the States Members themselves and by societies and missionaries operating in backward districts has since been sifted and colated by a special Committee under the presidency of Monsieur Gohr (Belgium). The Committee's Report, in which certain practical measures were suggested as suitable for adoption in the form of an international convention, was submitted to the Sixth

Assembly. The British Delegation presented to the Sixth Committee of the Assembly at its opening meeting a draft Protocol engaging the signatory States to bring about as early as possible the total suppression of slavery, the slave trade and conditions akin to slavery, especially those arising out of the employment of forced labour. Under the Indian Slavery Act of 1843 it is provided that no rights over persons or the services of persons in respect of their status as slaves shall be enforceable by any Civil or Criminal Court or Magistrate; that previous status as a slave shall not debar a person from the ownership of property; and that an offence, if committed against a person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery, shall be equally penal as if committed against a free man. By sections 363, 370, 371, and 374 of the Indian Penal Code the practices against which the British draft Protocol is specially directed have been made penal offences. The Government of India had already communicated to the League the fact that traces of slavery were to be found in outlying districts of Assam and Burma, and, more recently, the action taken by the Government of Burma to put an end to the conditions of slavery found to exist in the Hukawng Valley. These exceptional cases only serve to prove the conformity of the law and practice in India with the principles underlying the British draft Protocol. The proposals put forward at the Assembly by Lord Cecil on behalf of the British Delegation therefore received the full support of the Indian Delegation. The British Delegation had hoped that the draft Protocol would be adopted and opened for immediate signature at the Assembly. But other delegations had come unprepared for such speedy action. A Sub-Committee was appointed by the Sixth Committee to discuss the draft Protocol, on which Lord Willingdon represented India. The Sub-Committee took note of the fact that the Slavery Committee's Report, mentioning the existence in certain colonies of conditions of forced labour approximating to slavery, had suggested that forced labour should only be permitted on the same conditions as in mandated territories, that is to say, for State purposes and in return for adequate remuneration. The British Protocol, which was concerned rather with the suppression of slavery and conditions akin to it than with forced labour as such, merely provided for the elimination from forced labour, where it was permitted to exist, of conditions akin to slavery. This portion of the draft Protocol was held by Dr. Nansen (Norway) and other representatives, who are also connected with the work of the Mandates Commission, to be somewhat retrograde in character. They desired to insert in the slavery Protocol provisions at least as liberal as the provisions of the mandates in regard to the employment of compulsory labour. On the other hand, it appeared that the Netherlands and Portuguese Delegations saw difficulty in agreeing to the complete suppression of forced labour for private purposes. There were other objections raised to the Protocol as drafted; certain delegations objected to the provisions for suppression of the slave trade on the sea, others to the clause enabling States to reserve their acceptance of the Protocol in respect of certain territories, such as territory not under direct administration. Under this clause the Government of India were understood to wish to except certain unadministered districts in Assam and Burma from the operation of the Protocol, for the time being at any rate. In order to reconcile differences and to expedite the progress of the discussion, the Sub-Committee appointed a small drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Cecil. This Committee was unfortunately only able to present its Report, together with a new draft Protocol substantially different in form from that proposed by the British Delegation, two days before the date fixed for the close of the session. The new draft had to be discussed in a very hurried and unsatisfactory manner in the Sixth Committee. Such chances as there might have been for the adoption of the Protocol for immediate signature disappeared. It was found that, in seeking to make the draft acceptable to the States which had not entirely abolished the use of forced labour for private purposes, the drafting Committee had to some extent forfeited the support of the representatives of other States who wished to make the Protocol condemn absolutely the use of compulsory labour without adequate remuneration. In the course of the discussion of the new text in the Sixth Committee Dr. Nansen brought forward a proposal that provision should be made for reference of disputes arising out of its interpretation to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The representatives of various States saw difficulty in agreeing to the insertion of this provision, largely, no doubt, for fear that it would result in attempts from outside to interfere in the domestic jurisdiction of sovereign States in regard to interpretation of the meaning of the terms used in the Protocol. It was decided to communicate the minutes of the discussion in Sixth Committee on this subject to the Member States, but not to insert in the text of the draft Protocol the provision proposed by Dr. Nansen. Another proposal by Dr. Nansen was to draw the attention of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to the desirability of examining the question of forced labour. The Committee considered that such a resolution might be regarded as interference with the functions of an autonomous organisation, and that it would be sufficient for the International Labour Office to see what had been said on the subject in the minutes of the proceedings of the Sixth Committee. The Committee adopted a proposal that forced labour, when permitted to be used by private individuals, must be in return for adequate remuneration. The Assembly eventually adopted a resolution requesting the Council to communicate the draft accepted by the Sixth Committee to all States Members of the League and such other States as the Council should decide, inviting them to furnish

their observations upon it before 1st June 1926, to send plenipotentiaries to re-examine the draft at the time of the opening of the Seventh Assembly and sign the text of the Convention then adopted, and in the meantime to assist one another in the abolition of the practices mentioned in the draft Protocol. We shall publish a further account of the discussion and a complete text of draft Protocol in our second Report. We much regret that the arrangements which had been made to bring the Assembly to a close at an earlier date than usual prevented a fuller discussion of the slavery Protocol. Further discussion might have enabled an international agreement to be opened for signature at this Assembly.

The draft Protocol in the form finally adopted for reference to Governments appears to us to be in general conformity with the law and practice in India. We therefore hope that it will be possible for the Government of India to send plenipotentiaries to the Seventh Assembly empowered to sign the Protocol subject to such reservation as may be considered necessary in respect of territory not under direct administration. At the same time our study of the Temporary Slavery Committee's Report leads us to the conclusion that the universal adoption of this Protocol would substantially contribute to the elimination of those lingering traces of slavery or of conditions akin to it which have been shown to exist in various parts of the world. We therefore consider that its entering into force would be a most important result of the work of the League and of the initiative of the British Delegation at the Sixth Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

30. The foregoing report has omitted any account of the Mosul question, which was under discussion in the Council while we were at Geneva, but with which the Assembly was in no way concerned, and of a number of important questions discussed at this Assembly. Among these are the progress of the League work for the economic reconstruction of Austria and Hungary, one of the most striking evidences of the success of League methods, which in course of time will have its reaction on the economic prosperity of overseas countries such as India by reopening markets for Indian products closed since the war on account of economic disturbances. Another question, which occupied considerable time in the Fifth Committee, was Dr. Nansen's proposal for the issue of a loan of £900,000 to enable some 15,000 Armenians to make a national home in the Soviet Republic of Erivan, situated in part of the historic lands of Armenia. The proposal was heard with sympathy. The Assembly, however, decided to proceed with caution and asked the Council to appoint an expert Commission to investigate the project further before taking steps for the issue of the proposed loan. Another question affecting refugees was the proposal to establish additional agencies for the settlement of refugees in South America. The Fifth Assembly had decided that such work as remained to be done for the refugees should be carried out under the supervision of the International Labour Office. As the Governing Body of the Labour Office had not yet been consulted on the present proposals it was decided by the Sixth Assembly to make the grant of a credit for the new agencies dependent on the Governing Body's approval of the scheme. Lastly, it should be mentioned that, at the instance of the Chinese Delegation, the Assembly expressed, in the form of a recommendation, the hope that the present conference regarding international arrangements in China would have a happy issue.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

31. As usual, this Assembly discussed a wide field of subjects arising out of the work of the various permanent organisations of the League and the decisions of the Council and of the Assembly in previous sessions.

Some delegations, remembering the animated discussions on the draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance at the Fourth Assembly and on the Protocol at the Fifth Assembly, appeared to feel that the programme of the Sixth Assembly was somewhat lacking in interest. A contributory cause of this impression may have been the reluctance of certain delegations, particularly those of the larger States, including Great Britain and the Dominions, to commit their Governments prematurely to the adoption of projects such as the International Relief Union, the Armenian Refugees' Loan and the proposed extension of the work of the Health and Child Welfare Organisations. The Indian Delegation, however, had reason to feel that certain useful results were obtained during the session. Opportunity occurred for establishing friendly relations with the representatives of many countries which are brought into contact with India in trade or otherwise. In various ways, such as the appointment of its members to special committees or to perform special duties such as that of *rapporteur*, the Indian Delegation obtained gratifying recognition. On account of the limited strength of our delegation we were compelled to confine our attention chiefly to points specially affecting India. These points arose in the Committees, and were happily in all cases settled to our satisfaction, thus obviating the necessity of our intervention in the Assembly debates. It should be remembered in this connection that the numerical strength of the Indian Delegation compares very unfavourably with that of many other States of much smaller size and significance. For instance, the Norwegian Delegation included three substitutes and two experts, the Chilian Delegation three substitutes and five secretaries, the Hungarian Delgation three substitutes and two experts, the Roumanian Delegation four substitutes and an expert,

the Finnish Delegation two substitutes and an expert, the Chinese Delegation three experts and eight secretaries, the Venezuelan Delegation two substitutes and an expert. Much of the work of the Assembly is done in the Committees and Sub-Committees. It is desirable that more than one member of a delegation should be present at or at any rate follow the course of each Committee. With the Indian Delegation this was not possible. For instance, owing to his presence being required on the Slavery Sub-Committee, Lord Willingdon was unable to attend any meeting of the Third Committee; His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala was obliged to be absent from meetings of the Fifth Committee while the discussion of the International Relief Union, in which he had intervened, was in progress in the Second Committee, and Sir Atul Chatterjee, although on most days he had to devote at least eight hours to Committee meetings, was obliged to miss several important meetings of the Second Committee in order to take part in the discussion of the Budget in the Fourth Committee. If circumstances beyond their control, such as sickness, had interfered to any great extent with their regular attendance at these meetings, the representatives of India would have been seriously embarrassed in carrying out the task assigned to them. One of the most important duties of delegates is to establish personal contact and intimacy with their colleagues from other Member States. Differences are adjusted and conflicting points of view are much more easily reconciled in the course of personal discussion than during the debates, which are open to the Press and the public. But it is difficult to find time for such discussions unless a delegation is sufficiently strong in numbers to enable the delegates to hand over a considerable amount of the Committee work to substitutes of sufficient standing and knowledge of their subject to intervene effectively in the discussions. As such knowledge can only be acquired by previous study of the subject-matter and experience of League work it is the practice of most States Members, while varying their principal delegates to send the same substitutes and technical experts to the Assembly from year to year. The establishment of this continuity also helps them to secure the appointment of their nationals to the Commissions and to posts on the staff of the Secretariat.

32. We desire to express our acknowledgment of the great assistance afforded to us by our substitute delegate, Sir Edward Chamier. Representing the delegation on the First Committee, he was able to bring to the service of that Committee an experience and knowledge of legal questions which no other member of the delegation could have supplied, while his advice on all the subjects which we discussed at our private meetings was of the utmost value. We have also particular reason to be grateful for the services of Professor Rushbrook Williams, who accompanied His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala as Political Secretary and acted as a substitute at discussions which His Highness was unable personally to attend. We also wish to draw special attention to the excellent work done by Mr. P. J. Patrick. His previous experience of the work of the Assembly and Committees proved of immense value to all the delegates, and he spared no pains in keeping us all fully informed on all important details which arose in regard to the various questions which we had to discuss and consider. His tact and judgment were of great advantage to us all, on both the business and social sides of our duties.

33. Our experience of the work of the Assembly has led us to consider that the best service can be done for India by its representatives if they approach the questions under discussion as far as possible from an impartial and international standpoint, and co-operate fully in the solution of them, rather than view them from a purely national aspect and refrain from the discussion of those which have no immediate interest to India. It must necessarily be the case that India's interests are little affected by many of the problems which the League has to solve. But India's representatives have everything to gain by familiarising themselves with the elements of these problems and taking part in the discussions upon them, while at the same time the League has much to learn from the store of legislative and administrative experience accumulated in the public life of the great country which they represent. Such participation will only be rendered possible by thorough preparatory study and by securing the assistance of a larger staff at Geneva. We are convinced that the Indian Delegation can do far more in this way to improve India's position in the League than by criticism from a purely national point of view of the comparatively few questions which directly affect India's interests or by excessive insistence on the fact that India is not at present receiving an adequate return from the League for her large contribution towards its expenditure. In the course of the debates we tried to turn the general activities of the League into ways of benefit to India. Our observations on the Health Organisation, the proposed International Relief Union, the work of the League in social matters and our suggestion that a bureau of information should be established in India are instances of this endeavour. It remains for us to add that we ourselves have derived the utmost benefit from our intercourse with the many prominent statesmen and experienced administrators who represented their countries at this Assembly. Our relations with them in conference and in social intercourse have been most cordial. We have also to express our great appreciation

of the assistance rendered to us by the secretariat staff of the League itself and of our own delegation.

(Signed) WILLINGDON.

BHUPINDRA SINGH,

Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala.

A. C. CHATTERJEE.

17th October 1925.

APPENDIX.

COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITH ANNEX.

(Edition embodying the Amendment of Article 6, *in force from 13th August* 1924, *and the Amendments of Articles* 12, 13, *and* 15, *in force from 26th September* 1924.)

THE High Contracting Parties,

In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security—

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just, and honourable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments,

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all Treaty, obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another,

agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 1.

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant, and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a Declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion, or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after 2 years' notice of its intention so to do, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2.

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE 3.

The Assembly shall consist of representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote and may have not more than three representatives.

ARTICLE 4.

The Council shall consist of representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers,* together with representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council, with like approval, may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council†

*The Principal Allied and Associated Powers, are the following: The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan (see preamble of the Treaty of Peace with Germany).

†The number of members of the Council selected by the Assembly was increased to six instead of four by virtue of a resolution adopted by the Third Assembly on 25th September 1922.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may have not more than one representative.

ARTICLE 5.

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty; decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 6.

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the League shall be borne by the Members of the League in the proportion decided by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 7.

The seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League, when engaged on the business of the League, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE 8.

The Members of the League recognise that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety, and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE 9.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles 1 and 8 and on military, naval and air questions generally.

ARTICLE 10.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve, as against external aggression, the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE 11.

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall, on the request of any Member of the League, forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE 12.

The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration *or judicial settlement* or to enquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators *or the judicial decision*, or the report by the Council.

In any case, under this Article the award of the arbitrators *or the judicial decision* shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE 13.

The Members of the League agree that, whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement*, and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration *or judicial settlement*.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a Treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration *or judicial settlement*.

For the consideration of any such dispute, the Court to which the case is referred shall be the Permanent Court of International Justice, established in accordance with Article 14, *or any tribunal agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any Convention existing between them.*

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award *or decision* that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award *or decision*, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE 14.

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE 15.

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration *or judicial settlement* in accordance with Article 13, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavour to effect a settlement of the dispute, and, if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council, either unanimously or by a majority vote, shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the paties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article 12, relating to the action and powers of the Council, shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council, and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE 16.

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its Covenants under Article 12, 13, or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the Covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval, or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimise the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League, which are co-operating to protect the Covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any Covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE 17.

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles 12 to 16 inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an enquiry into the circumstances of the dispute, and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article 16 shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute, when so invited, refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 18.

Every Treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat, and shall, as soon as possible, be published by it. No such Treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE 19.

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of Treaties which have become inapplicable, and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE 20.

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly udertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE 21.

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as Treaties of Arbitration, or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE 22.

To those colonies and territories, which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them, and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such people form a sacred trust of civilisation, and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be entrusted to advanced nations who, by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the Mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as South-West Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centres of civilisation, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of Mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the Mandates.

ARTICLE 23.

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international Conventions, existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League—

(*a*) Will endeavour to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organisations.

(*b*) Undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control.

(*c*) Will entrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs.

(*d*) Will entrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest.

(*e*) Will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions davastated during the war of 1914-8 shall be borne in mind.

(*f*) Will endeavour to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE 24.

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaux already established by general Treaties if the parties to such Treaties consent. All such international bureaux and all Commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general Conventions, but which are not placed under the control of international bureaux or Commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council, and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information, and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or Commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE 25.

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and co-operation of duly authorised voluntary national Red Cross organisations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE 26.

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Council, and by a majority of the Members of the League whose representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendments shall bind any member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

ANNEX.

I.—*Original Members of the League of Nations, Signatories of the Treaty of Peace.*

United States of America.	Haiti.
Belgium.	Hedjaz.
Bolivia.	Honduras.
Brazil.	Italy.
British Empire.	Japan.
Canada.	Liberia.
Australia.	Nicaragua.
South Africa.	Panama.
New Zealand.	Peru.
India.	Poland.
China.	Portugal.
Cuba.	Roumania.
Ecuador.	Serb-Croat-Slovene State.
France.	Siam.
Greece.	Czechoslovakia.
Guatemala.	Uruguay.

States invited to accede to the Covenant.

Argentine Republic.	Paraguay.
Chile.	Persia.
Colombia.	Salvador.
Denmark.	Spain.
Netherlands.	Sweden.
Norway.	Switzerland.

Venezuela.

II.—*First Secretary-General of the League of Nations.*

The Hon. Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

October 1924.

Albania.	Irish Free State.
Argentine Republic.	Italy.
Australia.	Japan.
Austria.	Latvia.
Belgium.	Liberia.
Bolivia.	Lithuania.
Brazil.	Luxemburg.
British Empire.	Netherlands.
Bulgaria.	New Zealand.
Canada.	Nicaragua.
Chile.	Norway.
China.	Panama.
Colombia.	Paraguay.
Costa Rica.	Peru.
Cuba.	Persia.
Czechoslovakia.	Poland.
Denmark.	Portugal.
Dominican Republic.	Salvador.
Esthonia.	Roumania.
Ethiopia.	Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Kingdom of the).
Finland.	Siam.
France.	South Africa.
Greece.	Spain.
Guatemala.	Sweden.
Haiti.	Switzerland.
Honduras.	Uruguay.
Hungary.	Venezuela.
India.	

COMPOSITION OF INDIAN DELEGATION.

Delegates.

The Right Hon. Viscount WILLINGDON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Former Governor of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

Major-General His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of PATIALA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., A.D.C., Member of the Chamber of Princes.

Sir ATUL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, K.C.I.E., High Commissiner in London.

Substitute Delegate.

Sir EDWARD MAYNARD DESCHAMPS CHAMIER, K.C.I.E., Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

Secretary.

Mr. P. J. PATRICK, India Office.

Assistant Secretary and Private Secretary to Viscount Willingdon.

Mr. J. P. GIBSON, India Office.

Assistant Secretary.

Mr. W. T. OTTEWILL, M.B.E., India Office.

Political Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala,.

Professor L. F. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS, C.B.E.

Private Secretary to Sir Atul Chatterjee.

Mr. W. M. MATHER, Indian Finance Department.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government Iof ndia.

FROM THE " GAZETTE OF INDIA, " DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1925.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 10th December 1925.

No. F.-166-II/25.—The following paragraph should be substituted for paragraph (*vi*) of the announcements appended to the regulations for the probation of candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service, which were published with Home Department notification No. F.-166/25-Ests., dated the 1st October 1925 : -

" (*vi*) Candidates appointed to the Indian Civil Service after undergoing one year's probation will be senior to those appointed in the same year after undergoing two years' probation. The seniority of candidates of each class *inter se* will be determined by the order in which their names appear on the lists referred to in clause (12) of the regulatios."

J. CRERAR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC.

The 10th December 1925.

No. F.-552/25.—Mr. J. Coatman, B.A., Indian Police Service, Punjab, is placed on special duty in the Home Department with effect from the 12th October 1925.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th December 1925.

No. D.-3877—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Indian Soldiers' (Litigation) Act, 1925 (IV of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Indian personnel of the Hong Kong-Singapore Brigade, Royal Artillery, in the same manner as they apply to Indian Soldiers.

The 8th December 1925.

No. F.-555/24.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925), and of sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1925 (XXVIII of 1925), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of April 1926, as the date on which the said Acts shall come into force.

No. F.-744/25.—His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been pleased to appoint B. L. Mitter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate General for the Presidency of Bengal with effect from the 3rd December 1925.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 8th December 1925.

No. 582-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Mr. Robert L. Buel as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta.

DENYS BRAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

INCOME-TAX.

Delhi, the 10th December 1925.

C. No. 1097-I. T./25.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 12th February 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board.

Draft Amendment.

In entry 2 of the statement in rule 8 of the said rules, in the list of industries for which a percentage of 7½ on prime cost is sanctioned, after the words "Iron and Brass Foundries" the word "Aluminium factories" shall be inserted.

V. S. SUNDARAM,

Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

Delhi, the 12th November 1925.

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

C. No. 84-Stamps-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty chargeable under the said Act on receipts given by any person, below the rank of a non-commissioned officer, who is enrolled under the Indian Army Act, 1911, in respect of sums exceeding Rs. 20 paid to him on account of pay and allowances.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th November 1925.

CORRIGENDUM.

No. F-412-25-Public.—In the Home Department notifications noted on the margin for the words "the sub-rule" in the proviso to rules 5 (2) and 22 (2) of the Electoral rules applicable to Governors' Provinces, the words "this sub-rule" shall be substituted.

F-412/25/3-Public
F-412/25/4-Public
F-412/25/5-Public
F-412/25/6-Public
F-412/25/7-Public
F-412/25/8-Public
F-412/25/9-Public
F-412/25/10-Public
F-412/25/11-Public } dated the 23rd July 1925.
F-944-Public, dated the 17th September 1925.

H. TONKINSON,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

1415 CS—770—18-12-25—SGPP Lahore.

Registered No. L. 864.

The Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1925.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th November 1925.

No. 1493-Agri.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914), hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following order for the purpose of regulating the import into British India of American cotton :—

(1) In this order—

(*i*) "Cotton" includes all ginned cotton, whether baled or loose, but does not include cotton seed or unginned cotton.

(*ii*) "American cotton" means all cotton produced in any part of America.

(2) On or after the first December 1925, American cotton shall not be imported into British India by means of the letter or sample post and shall not be imported by any other means save through the port of Bombay between the first of November and the thirty-first of May in any year and subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) On or before the departure of a ship carrying a consignment of American cotton for Bombay from the port from which the cotton is consigned the consignee shall ascertain the name of the ship, the probable date of its arrival in Bombay and the number of bales of American cotton contained in the consignment and shall furnish this information to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, as soon as possible and in any case not less than three weeks before the arrival of the ship;

(*b*) on arrival at Bombay, the cotton shall be disinfected in such manner as shall be prescribed in rules made by the Government of Bombay under section 5 of the said Act;

(*c*) prior to landing the cotton the importer shall pay or agree to pay a sum at a rate fixed by the Governor-General in Council sufficient to cover the cost of fumigation.

R. B. EWBANK,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

1454GS—770—25-12-25—SGPP Lahore.